

drop (drɒp), *v.* [*ME. droppen, rarely dropen, dropen, drop, esp. from sorrow, < leel. dripa, drop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < drjupa = AS. *drepan, drop: see drop and drip.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

Wel cowde he dresse his takel yemanly;
His armes *drooped* nought with totheres lowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prof. to C. T., l. 107.
The evening comes, and every little flower
Droops now, as well as I.
Deau, and Pl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

Hampden, with his head *drooping*, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.
Near the lake where drooped the willow,
Long time ago.
G. P. Morris.

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

After this King Lear, more and more *drooping* with Years, became an easy prey to his Daughters and their Husbands.
Milton, Hist. Eng., l.

We had not been at Sea long before our Men began to *drop*, in a sort of a Distemper that stole insensibly on them.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 524.

One day she *drooped*, and the next she died; nor was there the distance of many hours between her being very easy in this world, and very happy in another.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited; as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

Myche fere had that fre, & full was of thoght,
All *droop'd* in drede and in dol lengyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8), l. 6303.

But wherefore do you *droop*? why look so sad?
Be great in act, as you have been in thought.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Why *droops* my lord, my love, my life, my Caesar?
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
Fletcher (and another), Prothelus, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a close. [*Poetical.*]

Then day *droop'd*; the chapel bells
Call'd us: we left the walks.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I was *drooping* wet to my very skine.
Corant, Crudities I. 57.

"They've had no rain at all down here," said he.
"Then," said she, demurely regarding her *drooping* skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 321.

II. trans. To let sink or hang down: as, to *drop* the head.

The lilylike Melissa *droop'd* her brow.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Great, sulky gray cranes *droop* their motionless heads over the still, salt pools along the shore.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 24.

drop (drɒp), *n.* [*< drop, v.*] The act of *drooping*, or of bending or hanging down; a *drooping* position or state.

With his little insinuating jux *drop*
Dickens, Little Dorrit, l. 21.

drooper (drɒ'pə), *n.* One who or that which *drops*.

If [he the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a *drooper*, if he be grave, he is reckoned for a *drooper*.
Stanhurst, To Sir H. Sidney, in Hollioth.

droopingly (drɒ'pɪŋ-ly), *adv.* In a *drooping* manner; languishingly.

They [dances] are not accompanied with such sprightliness of affections, and overflowings of joy, as they were wont, but are performed *droopingly* and heavily.
Shope, Works, III. iii.

drop (drɒp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dropped*, pp. *dropping*. [*Early mod. E. also droppe; < ME. droppen, < AS. droppan, also dropan and dropan, droppetan = D. droppen = G. tropfen = Sw. droppa, drop; secondary forms of the orig. strong verb, AS. *drepan (pret. *dreap, pl. *drupan, MHG. G. triefen = leel. drjupa = Norw. drjupa), drop, whence also ult. dron, n., drip, v., drizzle, etc., and (through leel.) droop, v.*] *I. intrans.*

1. To fall in small portions or globules, as a liquid.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God.
Ps. lxxviii. 8.

3. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlix.

It was a loutsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human,
dropping with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances.
Macaulay, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position or level.

To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
Droop'd from the zenith like a falling star.
Milton, P. L., l. 745.

The curtain *drops* on the drama of Indian history about the year 630, or a little later.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 200.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog.—5. To die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in battle.

It was your prostrating,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1.

They see indeed many *drop*, but then they see many more alive.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease; be neglected and come to nothing.

I heard of threats, occasion'd by my verse: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.
Pope.

7. To fall short of a mark. [*Rare.*]

Often it *drops* or overshoots.
Collier.

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink; be depressed; come into a state of collapse or quiescence.

Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down.
Coleman, Ancient Mariner, ii.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain *drop*, or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards.
Mar. Dict.

A dropping fire (*mitil.*) a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—To *drop astern* (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern, move back, let another vessel pass ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel passing.—To *drop away* or off, to depart; disappear; be lost sight of: as, all my friends *dropped away* from me; the guests *dropped off* one by one.

If the war continued much longer, America would most certainly *drop away*, and France and perhaps Spain, become bankrupt.
Locke, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To *drop down* a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a coast, etc.—To *drop in*, to happen in; come in as it casually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a call.

Captain Knight with as many Men as he could mount, came in about 6, but he left many Men tied on the Road; those, as is usual, came *dropping* in one or two at a time, as they were able.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 219.

Others of the household soon *dropped in*, and clustered round the board.
Burman, Ingoldby Legends, l. 33.

To *drop out*, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or it) place: as, he *dropped out* of the ranks.—To *drop to shot*, to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a field-dog.—To *drop to wing*, to drop or charge when the bird flushes: said of a field dog.

II. trans. 1. To pour or let fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to *drop* a medicine.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew.
Deut. xxxviii. 2.
Their eyes are like rocks, which still *drop* water.
Barton, Anat. of Med., p. 49.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop: as, a coat *dropped* with gold.

This renowned day following about the City, members of people flock'd thither; who found the room all to be *dropt* with torches in continuation of this relation.
Sandoz, Travels, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position; lower: as, to *drop* a stone; to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

I saw him with that lily *dropp'd*
Impudent swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he *dropp'd*
The treasure at my feet.
Copier, Dog and Water Lily.

Hence—4. To let fall from the womb; give birth to: said of ewes, etc.: as, to *drop* a lamb.

The history of a new coat that my lord's mare Thers had *dropped* last week.
H. Kingsley, G. of G. Hamlyn, xvi.

5. To cease to fall; hence, to kill, especially with a firearm. [*Colloq.*]

A young grouse at this season [October] offers an easy shot, and he was *dropped* without difficulty.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 79.

He had the luck
To *drop* at fair-play range a ten-tined buck.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlix.

Upon my credit, sir, were *in* your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly *drop* his acquaintance.
Shardian, The Rivals, ii. 1.

If [the cave] has also a semicircular open work moulding, like basket-work, which . . . is evidently so unsuited for stone work that it is no wonder it was *dropped* very early.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 174.

The members, whether church or minister, can be picked, expelled, *dropp'd*, or transferred to a coordinate body, as in the case of a minister.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 418.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

They [the Arabs] had *dropt* some expressions as if they would assault the boat by night at I stand, which, without doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
Pococke, Description of the East, l. ii. 105.

To my great surprise, not a syllable was *dropped* on the subject.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: as, *drop* me a line.—9. To set down from a carriage.

When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see him [the King], he said the Queen was going out driving, and should "*drop him*" at his own house.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

To *drop* a courtesy, to courtesy.

The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, *dropped* "courtesies" of respect.
The Century, XXXVI. 85.

To *drop* a line. (a) To fish with a line. (b) To write a letter or note.—To *drop* anchor, to anchor.—To *drop* the curtain. See *curtain*.—To *drop* or *weep* mill-stones. See *millstone*.

drop (drɒp), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also droppe; < ME. drope, < AS. dropa (= OS. dropa = D. drop = MLG. drope, drope, lat. droppen, droppen = OHG. troffo, troffo, MHG. troffe, G. troffen = leel. dropt = Sw. droppe = Dan. drabe), a drop, < AS. etc., *drepan, pp. *drupan, drop: see drop, v.*] 1. A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

One or two drops of water were not the flint stone, but many and often droppings doo.
Patterson, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 164.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious *drops*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Madam, this grief
You add unto me: I no more than *drop*
To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
Deau and Pl., Philaster, iii. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an earring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier: specifically applied to varieties of sugar-plums and to medicated candies prepared in a similar form: as, lemon-drops; cough-drops.

The flatt'ring fan be *dropp'd* to the care;
The drops to thee, Brilliante, we consign;
And, Mometilla, let the watch be thine.
Pope, El. of the L., li. 113.

Specified, in *her*, the representation of a drop of liquid, usually globular below and tapering to a point above. Drops of different colors are considered as tear-drops, drops of blood, etc., and are blazoned accordingly. See *guth*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had not drunk a *drop*.

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any *drop* to drink.
Coleman, Ancient Mariner, l.

Hence—4. A minute quantity of anything: as, he has not a *drop* of honor, or of ingenuity.

But if there is
Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
As a whole sea, and a drop is a part of it?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which consists of a certain number of drops.

Lidia, Give me the *drop* of oil.
Lucy, Is it in a blue cover, or a red?
Lidia, My mother's the *drop* of lemon.
Lucy, O, the *drop* of lemon is so sweet.
Shardian, The Rivals, l. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-lines. A fly hook is attached to the foot end of the drop, the other end being tied to the casting line.

7. A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains. English Troy weight.—8. The act of dropping; drip. [*Rare.*]

Can my slow *drop* of tears, or this duck's shade
About my brows, show how I feel the loss?
Deau and Pl., Philaster, l. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or to lower objects. Specifically, (a) A trap-door in the scaffold of a usual form of gallows, upon which the criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung open on it, hinders letting him fall. (b) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale goods, to a ship's

deck. (c) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (d) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (e) A piece of cut glass, sometimes prism-shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on chandeliers, chandeliers, etc. (f) A drop press. (g) A swaging hammer which falls between guide.

10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; a trammel.—**11.** In *naut.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—**12.** *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails.—**13.** In *fort.*, the deepest part of a ditch in front of an embrasure or at the sides of a caponiere.—**14.** In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*. **A drop in the bucket**, an exceedingly small proportion.

The bulk of his [Congreve's] accumulation went to the Duchesse of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as a drop in the bucket.

Macaulay, *English Hunt*.

Drop of stock, in *mercant.*, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel. **Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *anemia*.—**Prince Rupert's drop**. Same as *deflagrating ball* (which see, under *deflagrating*). **To get the drop**, to be prepared to stand before one's antagonist in ready, hence, to gain an advantage. [Colloq. western U. S.]

These dependers always try to get the drop on a foe that is to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. P. Russell, *The Century*, XXXV, 504.

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. [Slang.]

O Lath, Colonel, you must own you had a drop in your eye, for when I told you, you were half seas over. Scott, *Polite Conversation*, i.

dropax (dro'paks), *n.* [*Gr.* *δραπαξ*, a pitch-plaster, < *δραπειν*, pluck, pluck off.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (dro'bar), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop roller*.

drop-black (dro'p-blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (dro'p-bot-um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad cars.

drop-box (dro'p-oks), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (dro'p-ker-liz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (dro'p-ker-tan), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (c).

drop-drill (dro'p-drit), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*, 3.

drop-fingers (dro'p-fing-er-iz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (dro'p-flu), *n.* In *angling*, same as *drop-per*, 1.

drop-forging (dro'p-for-jing), *n.* A forging produced by a drop press.

drop-glass (dro'p-glas), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (dro'p-ham-er), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (dro'p-han-dl), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (dro'p-keel), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *center-board*. [Eng.]

droplet (dro'p-let), *n.* [*< drop + -let.*] A little drop.

Though thou abhordest in us our human grief—Scorn'st our brims flow—and those our droplets which From niggard nature fall. Shaks., *T. of A. V.*

drop-letter (dro'p-let-er), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. [U. S.]

drop-light (dro'p-lit), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropling (dro'p-ling), *n.* [*< drop + -ling.*] A little drop. *Darius*. [Rare.]

Rightly to speak what Man we call and count,
It is a beaming of Dumity,
It is a dropling of the Eternal Fount
It is a moating hatch of the Vnity.
Shaks., *Quadrans of Pibrac*, st. 13.

dropmeal (dro'p-mel), *adv.* [*< ME. dropemele*, < AS. *dropmalum*, by drops, < *dropa*, drop, + *malum*, dat. pl. of *mal*, a portion, time, etc.: see *meal*.] Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

Instilling drop meals a little at once in that proportion and measure as thrust requireth. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii, 2.

drop-net (dro'p-net), *n.* 1. A kind of light cross-woven lace.—2. A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (dro'p-er), *n.* [*< drop + -er.*] 1. One who or that which drops. Specifically—(a) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops, a pipette. Also *dropping-tube*. (b) A reaping-machine that deposits the cut grain in gables on the ground, so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

It causes a Westerner to laugh to see a small grain being cut with a dropper or a scil-raking reaper. Sel. Amer., N. S., IV, 373.

(c) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.

2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode: nearly the same as *feder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—3. A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—4. An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher-fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

And observe that if your droppers be larger than, or even as large as your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. T. Walton, *Complete Angler*, ii, 5, note.

dropping (dro'p-ing), *n.* [*< ME. droppunge*, < AS. *dropung*, a dropping, verbal n. of *dropian*, drop; see *drop*, v.] 1. The act of falling in drops; a falling.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. Prov., XVIII, 1.

2. That which drops or is dropped: generally in the plural.

Lake and dropping into milk. Shaks., *Hamlet*, i, 5.

All the Country is overgrown with trees, whose droppings continually turneth then grass to weeds by reason of the rankness of the ground which would soon be amended by good husbandry. Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I, 121.

Specifically—3. *pl.* Dung; especially said of the dung of fowls; as, the droppings of the henroost.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay cover of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed on the cover drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (dro'p-ing-bot-ol), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an eductor.

dropping-tube (dro'p-ing-tub), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (a).

drop-press (dro'p-pres), *n.* A swaging, stamping, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power-hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall, but as the same machines are wasteful of labor they have been entirely superseded by power machines in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden slit pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some simple device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, whatever its form, to absorb the recoil, it is called a *dead stroke hammer* or *press*. In the drop-press, employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. Where the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things shaped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machinery, are called *drop-pressed*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop-hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (dro'p-rip), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Darius*. [Rare.]

The fruit was now drop-ripe, we may say, and fell by a shake. Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV, 274.

drop-roller (dro'p-rō-lér), *n.* 1. Same as *drop-bar*.—2. In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *ductor* or *ductor-roller*.

drop-scene (dro'p-sēn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (c).

dropseed-grass (dro'p-sēd-grās), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (dro'p-shut-ér), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *galathea shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (dro'p-si-kal), *a.* [*< dropsy + -ical.*] 1. Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

Laguere towards his latter end grew dropsical and inactive. Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, IV, 1.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (dro'p-si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Bailey*, 1727.

dropsied (dro'p-sid), *a.* [*< dropsy + -ied.*] Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and virtue none
It is a dropsied honour. Shaks., *All's Well*, ii, 3.

dropstone (dro'p-stōn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (dro'p-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropsic*; < ME. *dropsy*, *dropesic*, abbr. by aphesis of *ydropsu*, *hydropsic*; see *hydrosy*.] 1. In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascites*.

And lo a man syk in the droppege was before him. Wyclif, *Luke* xiv.

But the sad *Dropsie* freezeth it extrem,
Till all the blood be turned into foam. Webster, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, ii, The Furies.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—3. In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *blue swelling*.

drop-table (dro'p-ta'bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (dro'p-the-hang-ker-chief), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (dro'p-tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (dro'p-wiz), *adv.* [*< drop + -wise.*] After the manner of drops; dropingly; by drops. [Rare.]

In mine own ludy palms I could d the spring
That gather'd trickling *droplets* from the cliff. Tennyson, *Melhus and Vivien*.

drop-worm (dro'p-worm), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(a) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *spun worm*, *inch worm*, *measuring-worm*, etc. (b) Of *Thyridophora ephemeriformis*. Also called *hemp-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (dro'p-wört), *n.* An English name for the *Spiraea Filipendula*. False dropwort, an American book-name for *Tiedemannia terrefolia*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States. Hemlock- and water-dropwort, common book names for species of *Eranthe*.

droshka, *n.* Same as *droshky*.

drose, *r. i.* See *droze*.

Drosera (dro'se-ri), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *δρῶσερος*, dewy, < *δρῶσας*, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skf.) *√ dru*, run.] A genus of plants giving name to the order *Droseraceae*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

drove² (drōv), *n.* [*< ME. drove, earlier drof, < AS. drafa, a drove, < drifan (pret. draf), drive: see drive.*] 1. A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd; by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

Of most full matter,
God made the people that frequent the Water,
And of an earthly stuff the stubborn draves
That haunt the Hills and Dales, and Downs and Grounds
Salvestre, tr. of Du Barthe's Weeks, 1-4

The sounds in Escar, with all their funny drave,
Now to the moon in wavering motion move
Milton, Comus, l. 115

Where *drove*, as at a city gate, may pass
Droden, tr. of Juvenal - Satire 3

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [*Great Britain.*]—3. A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [*Great Britain.*]

drove³ (drōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [*See, usually in pp. droved; prob. a secondary form (after drov¹, drov²) of drive; cf. D. *dryven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.*] In *masonry*, to tool roughly.—**Droved and broached**, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough hewn, and then tooled clean. **Droved and striped**, a phrase applied to work that is first rough tooled and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter inch chisel having the droved interior prominent.—**Droved ashler**. See *ashler*.

drove³ (drōv), *n.* [*See drove³, v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making droved work.

drove⁴, *drevel*, *v. t.* [*ME. droven, driven, < AS. drifan (for *drifan), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. drubban = MLG. drōven, LG. droven = MD. droeven = OHG. truoban, truoben, MHG. truoben, truoben, G. truben, trouble, = Sw. be-drova = Dan. be-drove, grieve, trouble, = Goth. drōpan, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj., AS. drot, etc., troubled; see *drogy*.*] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

Woe his hit troubles and droves
Hampole, Trick of Conscience, l. 1309.

drovent. An obsolete and improper form of *droven*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō'vēr), *n.* [*< drove², n., + -er¹.*] 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves,
and a rendezvous of hucksters and drovers
South, Sermons III, 311

2†. A boat driven by the wind; probably only in the passage cited.

He wote
And saw his droves drive along the stream
Spenser, F. Q., III, vii, 27

driving¹ (drō'ving), *n.* [*< drove² + -ing¹.*] The occupation of a drover. [*Rare.*]

driving² (drō'ving), *n.* [*Verbal n. of drove³, v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove³, v.* **Driving and striping**, in *stone-cutting*, the making with the chisel of hollow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough-hewn stone.

drovy¹ (drō'vī), *a.* [*The reg. mod. form would be *drovy = E. dial. *duy*, *dun*, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. *duce*, a muddy river). See *droven*, moist, muddy, < ME. *droyn*, *droi*, turbid, muddy, < AS. *drot*, *drofi* (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. *drobbi*, *drubbi* = D. *droef*, *droevig* = MLG. *drore*, LG. *drore*, *drove* = OHG. *truobi*, G. *trube*, troubled, gloomy, sad; see *drove¹.*] Turbid.*

He is like to in hors that seeketh rather to drinke *drove*
water and trouble than for to drinke water of the well
that is cleer
Chaucer, Persons Tale

drow¹, *v. t.* [*E. dial. var. of *dry*; see *dry*.*] To dry. [*Grosc.*] [*Prov. Eng. (Exmoor)*]

drow² (drou), *n.* [*See, appar. developed from the adj. *droun*, moist, misty. > E. *drogy*, q. v.*] A cold mist; a drizzling shower.

drow³ (drou), *n.* [*See, also *droun*, var. of *troll*? Cf. *droll*.*] One of a diminutive elfish race supposed by superstitious people in the Shetland islands to reside in hills and caverns, and to be curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

I hung about thy neck that gilded chain which all in
our eyes know was wrought by no earthly artist but by
the Drows in the secret recesses of their caverns
Scott, Pirate, v

drowght, *n.* An obsolete form of *drough¹*.
drown (droun), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also *drōwn*; < ME. *drūnen*, *drōwnen*, contr. of earlier *drūnenen*, *drūnenen*, < O.North. *drūnema* (= Icel. *drunka* = Sw. *drunka* = Dan. *drubba*, intr., drown, sink, = AS. *drūncian* = OHG. *trun-**

kanēn, *drūncanēn*, become drunk, be drunk), < AS. *drūnen*, pp. of *drūncan*, drink; see *drunk*. Cf. *drunch¹*, drown, and *drunk¹*, of same ult. origin.] 1. *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

O Lord I mought what pain it was to *drown*
Shak., Rich. III, i. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or run by or as if by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me—I swim, ere I could recover
the shore, five and thirty leagues, off and on
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

I fell weep apace; but where's the flood,
The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
Bonn, and El., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
But wine, alas, was Oyl to the Fire
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

The barley is then steeped too much on, as the maltster
expresses it, is *drowned*. Thomsen, Beer (trans.), p. 281.

2. To overflow; inundate; as, to *drown* land.

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

If it [the storm] had continued long without ye shifting
of ye wind, it is like it would have *drowned* some part of
ye country. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 337.

The trembling peasant sees his country round
Covered with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
Addison, The Campaign.

A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the
channel below it is higher than its crest
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 137.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm; as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

Both man and child, both maid and wife,
Were *drowned* in pride of Spain
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII, 233).

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate
Addison, Cato

To drown out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx
of water, drive out by flooding or by feat of drowning.

Chilton fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drowned*
out woodhucks
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

drownage (drou'naj), *n.* [*< drown + -age.*] The act of drowning. [*Rare.*]

drowner (drou'nēr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

The nurse of dyse and carter is wondrous plentious,
enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youth. Ascham, Toxophilus.

drowse (drouz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [*Also *drooze*, formerly *drouse*, *drōuse*, prob. < ME. **drōusen* (not found), < AS. *drusan*, *drusan*, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= MD. *drōsen*, slumber, doze; cf. LG. *drusen*, *drusen*, slumber, *dransen*, low, as a cow, drawl in speech), < *drōsan* (= Goth. *drusan*, etc.), fall; see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.*

He *drowsed* upon his couch
South, Sermons, IV, 78.

Let not your prudence, dearest *drowse*, or prove
The Demand of a leaky vase
Tennyson, Princess, II

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i

= *Syn. Doze, Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse² (drouz), *a.* [*< drowse, v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy
Brownina.

Many a voice alone the street
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Then *drowse*
Tennyson, Geraint

He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 128

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* 1. Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

I became so *drowsed* that it required an agony of exertion
to keep from tumbling off my hot chair
E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 27.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowse* of sleep
Milton, P. L., viii, 280

drowsihead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou'zi-lī), *adv.* 1. In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily; as, he *drowsily* raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave
Or her that was so chaste and fair
Percy

drowsiness (drou'zi-nēs), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

'Tis like the murmuring of a stream which, not varying
in the fall, causes at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
Deben, Essay on Dumb Poets.

He bore up against *drowsiness*; and never till his master
was pronounced convalescent
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii
2†. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. Prov. xxiii, 21.

drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [*Formerly also *drousie*; < *drōse* + -y¹.*] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. Sir P. Sidney.

They went till they came into a certain country, whose
air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here Hope-
ful began to be very dull and heavy of sleep, wherefore
he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy*
that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down
here and take one nap.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i. Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsiness.

The rest around the hostel fire
Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
Scott, Marmion, iii, 26.

My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
My sense
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific; as, a *drowsy* couch.

The hoary willows waving with the wind,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
From cold Egyptian drugs distilled
Addison, Rosamond, iii, 3.

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's *drowsy* chime.
Scott, L. of the L., vi, 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of
night, though I called it evening. Donne, Letters, lxi

Those inactivities, a body would think, even our
author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have
been capable of. Rip, Atterbury.

drowsyhead (drou'zi-hed), *n.* [*In Spenser *drowsied*; < *drowsy* + -head.*] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [*Archaic.*]

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half shut eye.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

These hours of *drowsyhead* were the season of the old
gentlewoman's attendance on her brother
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed'ed), *a.* [*< *drowsy* + head + -ed.*] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droylet, *v. and n.* See *droil*. Spenser.

droze, *drose* (droz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [*E. dial., also freq. *drose*; prob. connected with *dross* and *drowse*, ult. < AS. *drōsan*, fall; see *drizzle*, *dross*, *drowse*.] To melt and drip down, as a candle. [*Grosc.*] [*Hallwell.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]*

drub (drub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [*Appar. orig. dial. form (= E. dial. (Kent) *drab* for **drob*), a var. or secondary form of **drop*, **drap* (E. dial. *drap* and *drab*; see *drab*), beat, < ME. *drapen* (pret. *drap*, *drap*, *drap*, strike, kill, < AS. *drapan* (pret. **drap*, *drap*, pp. *drapen*, *drapen*), strike, = LG. *drapen*, *drapen* = OHG. *treffan*, MHG. G. *treffen*, hit, touch, concern, = Icel. *drapa* = Sw. *dräpa* = Dan. *drabe*, kill, slay (cf. Sw. *drabba*, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.*

Captain Swan came to know the Business, and married
all; undereiving the General, and *drubbing* the Noble-
man
Dampier, Voyages, I, 362.

Must I be *drub'd* with broom-staves?
Steele, Living Lover, iv. 1.

Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French] and
drubbed them heartily
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vi, ed. note.

If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the
people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [*< drub, v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they
have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and confusions
Addison.

drubber (drub'ēr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

These two were sent (or I in no *drubber*).
Prior, The Mice.

drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of *drub*, v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge¹ (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [*< ME. *druggan*, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge, *drugaireach*, slavery, drudgery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. *drug²*, a drudge, Sc. *drug*, pull forcibly, *drug*, a rough pull, E. dial. *drag*, a timber-carriage, *drug²*, a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. *dredge*.] The word is thus prob. ult. < AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*; see *draw*, *drag*, *dredge*.] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, drag-*

ging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He profeeth his servyse
To drudge and drawe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.
Fair are your Words, as fair your Carriage;
Let me be free, drudge you in Marriage
Prior, The Mice

Can it be that a power of Intellect so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range has been brought into being merely to *drudge* for an animal existence?

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 159.

drudge¹ (druj), *n.* [*< drudge¹, v.* See *drug².*] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile *drudge*, being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of his own free will to be a bondman among them.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), n. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your *drudge*; keep a poor life to serve you
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, m. 2.

How did the toiling ox his death deserve,
A downright simple *drudge*, and born to serve?
Druden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 177.

drudge² (druj), *n.* [*E. dial., ult. = dredge¹, n.*] 1. A large rake. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A dredge.

drudge² (druj), *v. t.* [*pret. and pp. drudged, ppr. drudging.* [*E. dial., ult. = dredge¹, v. t.*] To harrow. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

drudge³ (druj), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [*U. S.*]

drudger¹ (druj'ér), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger² (druj'ér), *n.* [*Var. of dredge².*] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate.

Pope, Dunciad, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which comfits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ér-i), *n.* [*< drudge¹ + -ry.*] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is above the world and its *drudgery* and cannot put down his thoughts to the pelting businesses of it [his].

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A High-spirited Man.

Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides *drudgery* live well enough by their industry.

Drumpey, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Paradise was a place of bliss, . . . without *drudgery*, and without sorrow.

Locke.

= *Syn. Labor, Toil, etc.* See *work*.
drudgical (druj'i-kal), *a.* [*Irreg. < drudge¹ + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Carlyle.*

drudging-box (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box*.

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [*< drudge + -ism.*] Drudgery. *Carlyle.*

drueriet, druery¹, *n.* Same as *drury*.

drug¹ (drug), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also drugg, druggie (ME. *drugges*, *drogges*, is doubtful in this sense, as in the only passage cited (Chaucer) it alternates with *drugges*, stomache comfits: see *dredge²); = G. *droge*, *drogue* = Sp. Pg. *droga*, < OF. *drogue*, F. *drogue*, a drug, mod. also stuff, rubbish, < D. *droog* = E. *dry*: "drooghe ware, droogh krayd, droogherye (dry wares, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmaca, aromata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs violently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "droogen, gedroogde krayden en wortels (dried herbs and roots), drugs" (Sewel). See *dry*.] 1. Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.**

Full redy had he his apotecaries,
To send him *drugges* (var. *droogges*, *droogges*) and his letuaries.

For eke of hem made other for to winne
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. l. 146.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; specifically, a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction; as, a *drug* in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Dead the value he,
As these were times when loyalty was a *drug*,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life.
Browning, King and Book, II. 230.

drug¹ (drug), *v.*; [*pret. and pp. drugged, ppr. drugging.* [*< drug¹, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug; as, to *drug* wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have *drugged* them
possets
Shak., Macbeth, n. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anesthetic drug; deaden: as, he was *drugged* and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things
Dropt from the memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be
put to proof
Templeton, Locksley Hall

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been *drugged* the public mind of their section for more than thirty years.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.

With pleasure *drugged*, he almost long'd for woe
Bacon, Childs Harold, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Dawson, Alchemist, n. 1.

drug² (drug), *n.* [*See drudge¹.*] A drudge. Hadst thou, like us, from our first swath procured The sweet degrees that this brief world affords To such as may the passive *drugs* of it Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself In general riot
Shak., 4. of A. w. i.

drug³ (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue*.

drugge¹, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *drudge¹*.

drugge², *n.* An obsolete form of *drug¹*.

druggier (drug'ér), *n.* [*< drug + -er.*] Cf. F. *droguier*, Sp. *droguero*.] 1. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of: as merchant burses, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians. . .
Barton, Anat. of Med., To the Reader, p. 63.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Danpherson.*

druggerman (drug'ér-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *druggoman*.

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your drugging prayers?
Donne, Don Sebastian
Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 8.

druggery (drug'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [*< OF. *droguerie*, F. *droguerie* (cf. MD. *droogherie*), < *drogue*, drug; see *drug¹* and *-ry*.] 1. Drugs collectively. [*Rare.*]—2. A druggist's shop. [*Humorous.*]*

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [= G. *droguett* = Sp. Pg. *droguete* = It. *droghetto*, < F. *droguet*, drugget, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with *drug¹*.] 1. A coarse woolen material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

It is of a tan complexion light brown lank hair, having on a dark brown tulle coat double breasted on each side, with black buttons and buttonholes, a light drugget waistcoat.

Advertisement, 1802 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs of London in 18th Cent.)

They [the Gauls] wore their tunics for summer, and rough felts or *druggets* for winter wear, which are said to have been prepared with vinegar and to have been so tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= MD. *drooghst* = F. *droguiste* (apparently later than the E.); as *drug¹ + -ist.*] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of *druggists* had inflamed the bill of mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.

Tatler, No. 133.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescription; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [*U. S.*] **Chemist and druggist** [*Chemist*]

drugster (drug'ster), *n.* [*< drug + -ster.*] A druggist.

They place their name first after their apothecaries; that is, the physician of the soul after the *druggster* of the body.
South, Works, l. 19.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= G. *druid* = F. *druide* Sp. Pg. *druida* = It. *druido*, < L. *druida*, pl.

druidæ, also *druis* (fem. *druidas*), pl. *druides* (usually in pl.), = Gr. *δρυιδης*, a druid; of Old Celtic origin: < OIr. *drui*, gen. *druid*, dat. and acc. *druid*, nom. pl. and dual *druid*, later Ir. and Gael. *druid*, gen. *druidh*, a magician (L. *magus*); also later nom. *druidh* = W. *derwydd* (orig. nom. **dryr*), a druid. Cf. AS. *drig*, a magician, < OIr. *drui*, a magician. The W. form shows a forced simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so L. *druidæ* was thought to be connected with Gr. *δρυς*, a tree, esp. an oak (= L. *tree*); but this is guesswork. Cf. OIr. *daur* (gen. *darach*), *dau* (gen. *dara*, *dara*) = OIr. *daur* = W. *dar*, an oak.] 1. One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seat of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Breiz and Chartres in France. The druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mystic when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him, and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak-groves being their place of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them. [Very commonly written with a capital.]

As those *Druids* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with
spirits.
Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 35.

This Religion was governed by a sort of Priests or Magicians called *Druids* from the Greek name of an Oak, which Tree they had in great reverence, and the Mistletoe especially growing thereon.
Milton, Hist. Eng., n.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, etc.—3. In entom., a kind of saw-fly, a hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*.—**Druid's foot**, a five pointed figure supposed to have had mystic meaning among the druids, and still in use in some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-ess), *n.* [= F. *druidesse*; as *druid* + -ess.] A female druid; a druidic prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to love
The American, IV. 232.

druidic, druidical (drö'id'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< druid + -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the druids; as, *druidical* remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly we are told, struck him with a *druidic* wand, or according to one version flung at him a tuff of grass over which he had pronounced a *druidic* incantation.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. x.

Druidical bead Same as *adder stone*. **Druidical circles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated druidical circle in England is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire. **Druidical patera**, a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, and now thought to have been used as lamps. Similar bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Faroe Islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [*< druid + -ish.*] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= F. *druidisme* = Sp. Pg. *druidismo*; as *druid* + -ism.] The religion of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient Celts. See *druid*, I.

Still the great and capital object of them [the Saxons] worship were taken from *Druids*.
Erskine, Abridge of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *druidic*, and Britain is said to have been the parent seat of that creed.
See F. Cress, Eng. Const., p. 23.

druid-stone (drö'id-stön), *n.* Same as *gray-wither*.

drum (drum), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also *drumme*, = Dan. *trumme* = Sw. *trumma* (cf. Ir. Gael. *druma*, < E.), a drum, < D. *trum* = LG. *trumme* = G. *trumme*, dial. *trumme*, *trumm*, *trumm*, *trumm*, late MHG. *trumme*, *trumba*, *drumbe*, *drumme*, *trum*, a drum (also in dim. form). Dan. *trumbe* = Sw. *trumba*, < D. *trummel*, < G. *trummel*, formerly also *drumme*, MHG. *trammel*, *trumpel*, *drumpe*, *trumpe*, a drum; cognate with MHG. *trumme*, *trumba*, < OIr. *trumba*, *trump* a trump, *trumpe*, see *trump* and *trumpet*. It thus appears that *drum* and *trump* are etymologically identical, though applied to unlike instruments. The diverse use is prob. due to the supposed imitative origin of the name. See *drum*, I.] 1. A musical instrument of the percussion class, consisting of a hollow wooden or metallic body and a tightly stretched head of membrane which is struck with a stick. Three*

principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with one head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all parties of the realm, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appointed, or by lot, or by the *drumme*, as was the old use in sending forth the colonies.

Spenser, State of Ireland.
The *drumme* ere dub a dub. *Gascoigne, Flowers*

Your nether party fire must,
Then beat a flying drum.
Battle of Poltaphaugh (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In *arch.*: (a) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell*, *vase*, or *basket*. (b) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (c) An upright member under or above a dome.—3. In *mach.*, a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically (a) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (b) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (c) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (d) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (e) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (f) A circular radiator for steam or hot air, a stove-drum or steam-drum. (g) In water-heaters or steam boilers, a chamber into which heated water is made to flow in order to afford room for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler not so near the fire. (h) A steam-tight cask in which printed fabrics are submitted to the action of steam to fix the colors. (i) A washing tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (j) A doffer in a carding machine.

4. In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form.—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The tympanum or middle ear. (b) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (c) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby*. (d) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Myerina*.—6. A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments.—7. A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle: as, a *drum of figs*.—8. *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a drum to Wade to propose a cartel.

Watpole, Letters, II. 2

9. [With allusion to drumming up recruits.] A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

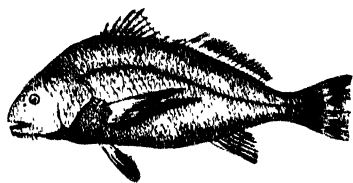
They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*.

Felding, Tom Jones.

All your modern entertainments, routs, *drums*, or assemblies.

Goldsmith, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—11. In *ichth.*, a name of several sciaenoid fishes: so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (a) The salt water drum, *Pogonias chromis*, the largest of the *Scenidae*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight,



Salt water Drum (*Pogonias chromis*)

of a silvery-gray color when adult and with numerous barbels on the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell fish, and is very destructive to oyster beds. (b) The fresh water drum *Hoplosternus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (c) The branded drum, or beardless drum *Sciaenops ocellata*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 40 pounds. Also called *organ-fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-base*,

red-bass, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—**Bass drum**, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—**Beat or tuck of drum**. See *beat*.—**Circulating drum**, in water heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire.—**Double drum**, a former name of the bass drum.—**Drum of cod**, a large cask or hoghead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.

Drum of the ear. Same as *tympanum*.—**Muffled drum**, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

drum¹ (drum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= *D. trommen* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, *q. v.*; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum¹, n.*, and cf. *thrum², 1*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks: as, to *drum* on the table.

He *drummed* upon his desk with his ruler and meditated.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 274.

There was no sound but the *drumming* of the General's fingers on his sword-hilt.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 281

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye,
His eye commands the leading to his hand

Shak., Lucerne, I. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partizans, customers, etc.: followed by *for*.—5. To sound like a drum; resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming: said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

The bird [snipe] never *drummed* except when on the spot, and whenever it performed this manoeuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.

J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. trans. 1. To perform on a drum, as a tune.—2. *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*: as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment.

A soldier proved unworthy was *drummed out*.

Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the fines, despoiled of their insignia, and *drummed out* of the administration camp.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIII. 321

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

But, to confound such time,

That *drums* him from his sport, and speaks as loud
As his own state, and ours — 'tis to be child

As we rate boys. *Shak., A and C, i. 4.*

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din: as, to *drum* something into one's ears. To *drum up*, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion, as, to *drum up* recruits or customers.

drum² (drum), *n.* [*Jr.* and Gael. *drum*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] 1. A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drumcondra*, *Drumglass*, *Drumshough*, *Drumharg*, *Drummoak*, and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc.

Specifically.—2. A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *eskar*, *horseshoe*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("drums" or *drumlins*) which run in the general direction of the rock strata—that is, in the path of the ice movement.

Geikie.

The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.

Geikie, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum'är'mä-tür), *n.* A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum'be-lō), *n.* [E. dial.: see *drum-ble², v.*] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble¹ (drum'bl), *v. i.* [Appar. freq. of *drum, v.*, after *D. trommelen* = G. *trommeln* = Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum, v.*); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drum-ble², 1*.] 1. To sound like a drum.

The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.

Drayton, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Halliwell.*

drumble² (drum'bl), *v. i.* [Cf. *drumble¹* and *dumble¹*.] To drone; be sluggish.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you *drumble*.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3.

drumble-drone (drum'bl-drōn), *n.* [E. dial. also *drumble-drane*; < *drum-ble* + *drone*; cf. *dum-ble-dore*.] 1. A drone.—2. A bumblebee.—3. A dor-beetle. *Kingsley.*

drumblert (drum'blér), *n.* [*Jr.* MD. *drommelter*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. MD. *D. drommelter*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum¹*, *q. v.*] A kind of ship.

She was immediately assaulted by divers English pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 601.

drum-call (drum'kál), *n.* In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum'kərb), *n.* A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum'sil'ín-dér), *n.* In a printing-press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum'fish), *n.* Same as *drum¹, 11*.

drum-guard (drum'gárd), *n.* A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on English machines.

drumhead (drum'héd), *n.* 1. The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum-body.

2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—3. In *anat.*, the membrana tympani.—4. A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—**Drumhead court martial**. See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumin, **drumine** (drum'in), *n.* [*Jr.* *Drum(mon-du)* (see def.) + *-in², -ine²*.] An alkaloid from *Euphorbia Drummondii*, said to produce local anesthesia like cocaine.

drumlin (drum'lin), *n.* Same as *drum², 2*.

drumly (drum'li), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *drumled*. Cf. *drummy*.] Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drably*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drublen*, *drohlen*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *drown* (see *drown⁴*), or possibly a mixture of *drown* with equiv. *trublen*, *troblen*, trouble. Cf. *drum-ble²*, and LG. *drummelig*, *drummig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] 1. Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul, . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.

Wodroephe, Fl. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

Then houses *drumly* German water,
To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.

Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

Dismal grew his countenance,

And *drumly* grew his ee.

The Daemon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

drum-major (drum'mā'jör), *n.* 1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—2. One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—3. A riotous evening assembly. See *drum¹, 9*.

drummer (drum'ér), *n.* 1. One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

We carried with vs a fifer & a *drummer*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 437.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

The energy and wiles of business *drummers*.

The Century, XXVIII. 631.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blatta gigantea*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

drumming (drum'ing), *n.* The sport of fishing for drumfish.

drumming-log (drum'ing-log), *n.* A log to which a bird, as a grouse, resorts to drum.

drummock (drum'ok), *n.* [See, also written *drummock*, *dramock*, *drammach*, etc., < Gael. *drammaige*, a foul mixture.] A mixture of uncooked oat-meal and cold water.

To tremble under Fortune's crummock,
On scarce a bellyful o' drummock,
Wi' his proud, independent stomach
Could ill agree.

Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Drummond light. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

drum-room (drum'rōm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party is held. See *drum*¹, *n.*, 9.

The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered drum-room.
Fielding, Tom Jones, vi. 9.

drum-saw (drum'sā), *n.* Same as *cylindrical saw* (which see, under *cylindric*).

drum-sieve, *n.* See *sieve*.

drum-skin (drum'skin), *n.* [= Dan. *trommeskind* = Sw. *trommskinn*.] A drumhead.

His heart
Beats like an ill-played drum-skin quick and slow
Library Man, II, 801.

drumsladet, *n.* [Found in the 16th century, and appar. earlier; also spelled *drumstet*, **drumsted* (cited as *drumsted*), *drumstede*, *drumstade*, *drumstlate*; appar. of D. or LG. origin, like *drumslager*, but no corresponding form appears; cf. MD. *trommelslagh*, D. *trommelslag* = G. *trommelschlag* = Dan. *trommeslag* = Sw. *tromslag*, a drum-beat. See *drumslager*.] 1. A drum.

The drummers and the *drumslades* (tympanists), as also the trumpeters, call to arms, and inflame the soldiers.
Hooke, Visible World

2. A drummer. *Minshew*.

drumslager, *n.* [< MD. *trommelslager*, *trommel-slayer*, D. *trommelslager* (= G. *trommelschläger*, earlier *trommen-schläger*, *trompe-sleger*, *drumm-schläger* = Dan. *trommeslager* = Sw. *tromslagare*, < *trommel*, D. *trommel* and *trom* (= G. *trommel* and *tromme*, etc.), a drum, + *slager* (= G. *schläger*, etc.), beater (= E. *slayer*), < *slagen* (= G. *schlagen*, etc., beat, strike) = E. *slay*: see *drum* and *slayer*. Cf. *drumstade*.] A drummer.

He was slain and all his company, there being but one man, the *drumslager*, left alive, who by swiftness of his foot escaped
Holinshed, Chron., Ireland, an. 1580.

drumstick (drum'stik), *n.* [= Dan. *trommestik*.] 1. One of the sticks used in beating a drum. That used for the bass drum has a soft, stuffed head. Drumsticks are generally used in pairs, one in each hand of the performer.

2. Hence, from its shape, the lower or outer joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a chicken, duck, or turkey. Anatomically, it is the leg from the knee to the heel, the leg proper, or crus, intervening between the thigh and the shank, which latter is usually cut off when the fowl is dressed for the table.

3. The stilt-sandpiper or bastard dowitcher, *Micropterna himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]

drumstick-tree (drum'stik-trē), *n.* The *Cassia Fistula*: so called from the shape of its pods.

drum-wheel (drum'hwēl), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a tympanum.

drumwood (drum'wūd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a small sapindaceous tree of Jamaica and other parts of tropical North America. It has pinnate leaves and white flowers, which are followed by dark-blue drupes.

drunk (drungk), *n.* The regular past participle and a former preterit of *drink*.

drunk (drungk), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drink*, *v.*] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor: used chiefly in the predicate.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18

Since drunk with Vanity you fell,

The things turn round to you that steadfast dwell

Conley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant

I gave Patrick half a crown for his Christmas box, on condition he would be good; and he came home drunk at midnight.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Dec. 24, 1711.

2. Drenched or saturated.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood.

Dent xxxii. 42

drunk (drungk), *n.* [< *drunk*, *a.*] 1. A spree; a drinking-bout.—2. A case of drunkenness; a drunken person. [Slang.]

drunkard (drung'kård), *n.* [First in 16th century, also written *drunkerd*; < *drunk* + *-ard*.] One given to an excessive use of strong drink; a person who is habitually or frequently drunk; an inebriate.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.

Prov. xliii 21.

Avoid the company of drunkards and busybodies.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 404.

Drunkard's cloak. See *cloak*.

drunkelawt, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *drunkelaw*, *drunkelaw*, drunken, < *drucken*, drunken, + *-law*, < Icel. *-legr* = AS. *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer*.

Voide alle drunkelaw folk,
And alle hem that vsen such vnrifthyenesse,
And also dyspleiers.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

II. *n.* A drunkard.

A yonge man to be a drunkelaw.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunken (drung'kn), *p. a.* [The older form of *drunk*, now used chiefly as an attributive, the predicative use, as in senses 1 and 4, being archaic or technical.] 1. Affected by or as if by strong drink; intoxicated; drunk.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. Bacon

He stares, he sighs, he weeps and now seems more
With sorrow drunken than with Wine before
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii, 188.

Let the earth be drunken with our blood

Shak., 3 Hen. VI, ii, 3

2. Given to drunkenness; habitually intemperate: as, he is a *drunken*, worthless fellow.

Alon. Is not this Stephano, my drunken butler?

Seb. He is drunk now. Shak., Tempest, v, 1

3. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness: as, a *drunken* quarrel.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a drunken slaughter, and detain'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon

Shak., Rich. III, ii, 1

4. Acting as if drunk: applied by workmen to a screw the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become *drunken*, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 106

Drunken cutter. See *cutter*.

drunkenhead (drung'kn-hed), *n.* [ME. *drunkenhed*, *drunkened*, *drunkched*, < *drunken* + *-hed*, *-head*.] Drunkenness.

For the two together her drunkenhed,
Of wilds excitation
Oppressed all the nation
Of Spayne. Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkenly (drung'kn-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Rare.]

That blood already, like the pelican,

Hast thou tapp'd out, and drunkenly carous'd.

Shak., Rich. II, ii, 1

drunkenness (drung'kn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *drunkenness*, *drunkenesse*, *drunkenesse*, etc., < AS. *druncenes*, < *druncen*, drunken: see *drunken* and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being drunk, or overpowered by intoxicants; the habit of indulging in intoxicants; intoxication; inebriation.

Summ men seye that he sloughed ones an Heremyte in his drunkenness, that he loved hit wel

Mandeville, Travels, p. 71

Let us walk honestly, as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness.

Rom. xiii 13

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication; intense excitement; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind

South. Sermons, II, 362

drunkenship (drung'kn-ship), *n.* [< ME. *drunkeship*, *drunkeshippe*, *drunkeship* (AS. **druncenseipe*, not verified); < *drunken* + *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

For drunkenship in every place,

To whether side that it turne,

Both harme. Gower, Conf. Amant., vi

drunkerd, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drunkard*.

drunkwort (drungk'wört), *n.* An old name for tobacco. *Minshew*.

drunt (drunt), *v. i.* [Also *drount*, *drant*; < Dan. *drunt*, *drynte* (rare), lag, loiter.] To drawl. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

drunt (drunt), *n.* [Also *drant*, *drant*; from the verb.] 1. A slow and dull tone; a drawling enunciation.—2. A fit of pettishness; the dumps; the huff. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

An Mary, nae doubt, took the drunt,

To be compared to Willie. Burns, Halloween

Drupaceæ (drō-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *drupaceus*: see *drupaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A name given by some botanists to that division of rosaceous plants which comprehends the almond, peach, cherry, plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees. More generally called *amygdalæ*, from Latin *amygdala*, almond.

drupaceous (drō-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *drupaceus*, < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*, and cf. *Drupaceæ*.]

1. Producing drupes: as, *drupaceous* trees.—2. Resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. See *drupe*.

drupe (drōp), *n.* [= F. *drupe* = Sp. *Pg.* *It.* *drupa*, < NL. *drupa*, a drupe, < L. *drupa*, *drupa* (with or without *oliva*), > LGr. *δρυπα*, an overripe olive, < Gr. *δρυπιπιγ*, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, a form alternating with *δρυπιπιγ*, ready to fall, overripe, < *δρυπ*, tree, + *πιπιγ*, cook, ripen, and *πιπιγ* (√ **πιγ*), fall, respectively.] In bot., a stone-fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry, while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach.

The stone in closing the kernel is called the putamen (or endocarp), while the pulpy or more succulent part is called the sarcocarp (or mesocarp) and the outer covering the epicarp. The true drupe consists of a single one-celled and usually one-seeded carpel, but the term is applied to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamens. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the coconut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.

drupel (drō'pel), *n.* [< NL. **drupella*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*.] A little drupe, such as the individual pericarps which together form the blackberry.

drupelet (drōp'let), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-let*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupeole (drō'pē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. **drupcola*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-ole*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupeum (drō-pō'tum), *n.*; pl. *drupeta* (-tā). [NL., < ME. *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-eum*.] In bot., an aggregation of drupes, as in the blackberry.

drupose (drō'pōs), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-ose*.] A compound (C₁₂H₂₀O₆) formed by treating the stony concretions found in pears with dilute hydrochloric acid at a boiling heat.

druryt, **drueryt**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droury*, *droury*; < ME. *drury*, *drury*, *drury*, *drury*, *drury*, *drury*, etc., < OF. *drurie* = Pr. *drudaria* = It. *druderia*, love, gallantry, < OF. *drud*, *druc* = Pr. *druc* = It. *drudo*, amorous, gallant, < OHG. *trud*, *trūt* (> G. *trud*, *n.*), a friend, lover.] 1. Love; gallantry.

Of lady's love and druryt

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 184.

2. A mistress.

Lady, where is your druryt?

Bonny Housewife (Child's Ballads, VI, 185)

3. A love-token; a gift, especially a jewel or other precious object.

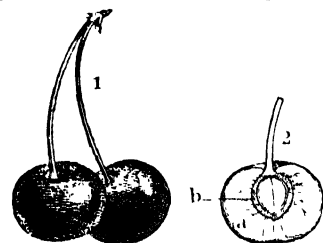
Thenne dressed he his druryt double hym aboute

So Gawaine and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.) I, 203

Hit [truth] is as der wothte a druryt as der god himselu

Piers. Plowman (C), ii, 25.

druse¹ (drōz), *n.* [< G. *druse* (as in def.), < Bohem. *drusa*, in same sense, orig. a brush, = Russ. *drusa* (obs.), a brush.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode, or as miners call it, a *vug*. A common word in Germany, adopted from the Slav, the most important mining region of Germany being the Laxeberg on the borders of Bohemia. The word originally meant (in Slav) 'brush', and was applied to surfaces covered with projecting crystals like teeth, just as *comb* has been in English. Hence it also came to mean the cavities where such druses are found to occur. In English the word *druse* is little used at the present time except by mineralogists, and then chiefly in the adjective form *drusy* (which see). See also *geode*.



1. Cherry. 2. Section of a cherry: *a*, fleshy sarcocarp; *b*, stony wall of the putamen, enclosing the seed.

Druse² (drüz), *n.* [*Turk. Drüzi.*] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Antarbanus* (*Maabdan*), that by which they are known to others is probably from Isma'il Barazi or butzi, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian¹ (drö'si-an), *a.* [*< L. Drusianus, < Drusus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38-9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany. — **Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 1.5 English inches.

Drusian² (drö'zi-an), *a.* [*< Druse + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

The full exposition of the *Drusian* creed would require a volume of considerable size.

Eng. Brit., VII, 181

drusy (drö'zi), *a.* [*< druse + -y.*] In mineral, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size as, *drusy quartz*.

The *drusy* crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the material (solidified wood) so much.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII, 367

druve, *n.* [See *drory*.] A muddy river. *Grose*, [Cumberland, Eng.]

druyt, *a.* See *drory*. *Brackett*.

druxy, **druxey** (druk'si), *a.* [Also *drory*, and formerly *dray*, *dricksa*, origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (dri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dric*; *< ME. dryc, dric, dri, drige, drage, druge, etc.*; *< AS. dryga, drige, orig. *druge = D. droog = MHG. droog = drup, LG. druge, drog, drup, dric, dry*; allied to OS. *drakno, drakno, adv., drakman, v.*, make dry, = OHG. *trucehan, troechan*, MHG. *trucken, trocken, G. trocken, adj.*, dry. Cf. *leel, drang*, a dry log, from the same Teut. **drug*. Hence ult. *drought*, *drowth*, *dyth*, and *drug*.] **I. a.**; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). 1. Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind; as, *dry land*; *dry clothes*; *dry weather*; a *dry day*; *dry wood*; *dry bones*.

When his fan and *dry* weather North of the Equator,
'tis blustering and rainy weather South of it.

Dampier, Voyages, II, m, 77

It is a very *dry* country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.

Packer, Description of the East, II, ii, 136

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry eye* in the club.

Addison, Spectator, Nov. 24

Not vainly buys what Gildor sells,
Poetic bucket for *dry* wells.

M. Green, The Spleen

Specifically — 2. In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water, as, *dry diggings*; *dry separation*. — 3. Not giving milk; as, a *dry cow*. — 4. Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

None so *dry* of this dry will touch one drop of it.

Shak., I, of the S, v, 2

Believe me, I am *dry* with talking, here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II, 259

I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was *dry*.

Walpole, Letters, II, 316

5. Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion; as, a *dry style*; a *dry subject*; a *dry discussion*.

As one then in a dream, whose *dry* brain
Is lost with troubled sights and fancies weak,
He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence break.

Sponsor, I, Q, I, 147

Then discourse from the pulpit are generally *dry*, metaphysical and uninteresting.

Goldsmith, English Clergy

Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and evaded answers.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi

Macaulay's memory like Nehemiah's undoubtedly contained not infrequently interstices, and that it exaggerated at it gave not what was in the book but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect. His memory was *dry* memory, not a memory which was a light, it held a thing as it passed before him, but it was a light.

W. Bachtel, On Sir G. C. Lewis

6. Severe; hard; as, a *dry blow*.

Dry S. I pray you cut none of it [meat];
Dry S. You're a fool.

Dry S. I'll make you choleric, and purchase me an officer for doing so.

Shak., C, of L, ii, 7

I should have said no, I should have given him the he-much, and I have observed a *dry* bedtime again.

Foot, 'Tis Pity, II, 6

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold; as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

Wyth sturne chere ther he stod, he stroked his berde,
& wyth a countenance *dryge* he drog down his cote.
See Gawaine and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I, 335.

Full cold my greeting was and *dry*.

Tennyson, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; shly witty or caustic; as, a *dry remark* or repartee.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body.

Irving.

Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest tones.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

The Fall of the Angels by F. Floris, 1551, which has some good parts, but without masses, and *dry*.

See J. Remond's, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrocchio's] *dry* uninspired manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 136

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriosness or tenderness in form. — 11. Free from sweetness and fruity flavor; said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liquor as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. *Dry copper* contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of *poling*.

During the *ladling* out the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under-poled copper is termed.

Eng. Brit., VI, 250

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors; opposed to *wet*; as, a *dry town*, county, or State. — **Cut and dry**. See *cut*, p. 4.

Dry bob, casting, color. See the nouns. — **Dry connections**. See *connection*. — **Dry cooper**. See *cooper*. — **Dry cupping**. See *cupping*. — **Dry digging**, distillation, exchange, mass, measure, pile, etc. See the nouns. — **Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography, but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitive agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterward, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film, and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm, damp weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, unless carefully protected from the air (in airtight boxes).

Dry process. See *process*. — **Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [Local, New England.] — **Dry service**. See *dry house* under *mussel*.

Dry way, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace of muffle, the opposite of assaying in the *humid way* when the combination to be assayed, or more properly analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form. — **High and dry**. See *high*. — **To boil dry**. See *boil*.

II. n.; pl. *dries* (dri'z). 1. A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

In the links it [hay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying house or *dry*.

Eng. Brit., XIV, 1

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party. — 3. In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (dri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying*. [*< ME. dryen, druen, drigen, drygen, etc.*; *< AS. drygan, drigan, v.*, dry, *drigan*, intr., become dry (= D. *droogen* = LG. *droegen, drigen*, dry), *< drigan*, dry; see *dry*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate; as, to *dry the eyes*; to *dry hay*; wind *dries the earth*; to *dry a meadow* or a swamp.

After *as*. hem in the sun, a night's
Leave hem not throuth, and then in places colde
Lette henge hem uppe

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. L. T. S.), p. 117.

2. To deprive wholly of moisture, scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst.

With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
To welcome noble Marmion came.

Scott, Marmion, iv, 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of; as, to *dry out* the water from a wet garment.

Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and Wars,
Only to *dry* one Widow's Tears.

Prior, Alma, 1.

3. To wither; parch.

A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dried*,
Then heal'd again, that Kings unholy hand

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III, 8.

This wasted body,
Beaten and bruised with arms, *dried up* with troubles,
Is good for nothing else but quiet now, sir,
And holy prayers.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, I, 3.

Cut and dried. See *cut*, p. 4. **Dried alum**. Same as *burnt alum* (which see, under *alum*). — **To dry up**. (a) To deprive wholly of moisture, scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst.

Isa, v, 13.

(b) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of; as, the fierce heat *dried up* all the streams.

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair core,

Shak., R. and J., iv, 5.

II. intrans. 1. To lose moisture; become free from moisture. — 2. To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity; as, water *dries away* rapidly; blood *dries* quickly on exposure to the air. **To dry up**. (a) To become thoroughly dry, lose all moisture. (b) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (c) To wither, as a limb. (d) To cease talking, be silent. [Low.]

Dry up, no, I won't *dry up*. I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better *dry up* yourself.

P. Rivers, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (dri'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryad* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *dryade*, *driada* = Pg. *dryas* = H. *dryada*, *dryade*, *< L. dryas* (*dryad-*), *< Gr. drupa* (*drupa-*), a wood-nymph, *< drup*, a tree, esp., and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad*.] 1. In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad*.

Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
Oreid of *Dryad*, or of Delia's train.

Retook her to the groves.

Milton, P. L., iv, 387.

Thou, light-winged *Dryad* of the trees, . . .
Suggest of summer in full-throated ease.

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Knock at the rough rind of this ilex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad*.

Warton, in *Marble Faun*, ix.

2. In *zool.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas*.

Dryades (dri'a-déz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas*. *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (dri-ad'ik), *a.* [*< dryad + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to dryads.

He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees.

The Atlantic, LXI, 669

Dryandra (dri-an'drî), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748-1810).] A large genus of Australian shrubs, natural order *Proteaceæ*, with hard, dry, evergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers. A few species are occasionally cultivated in green-houses.

Dryas (dri'as), *n.* [NL., *< L. dryas*, a dryad; see *dryad*.] 1. A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is amphiearctic, and from it the arctic *D. intercalata* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (b) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Acutha*. *Hübner*, 1816; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (dri-as-dust'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust*: used as the name of "Dr. Dryas-dust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] **I. a.** Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian *dry-as-dust* pursuit.

R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 197

So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the *dry-as-dust*.

Athenæum, No. 3054, p. 739.

II. n. A dull, dry, prosaic person.

Not a mere antiquarian *dry-as-dust*.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII, 173.

dry-beat (dri'bēt), *v. t.* To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ros. Not one word more, my maids; break off, break off. *Biron.* By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scold!

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2

He by *dry-beating* him might make him at least sensible of blows.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 831

dry-bone (dri'bōn), *n.* In *mining*, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (dri'bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones; without flesh. *Imp. Dict.*

dry-caster (dri'kas'tor), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called *parchment-beaver*.

dry-cup (dri'kup), *v. t.* To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (dri'kup'ing), *n.* See *cupping*.

dry-cure (dri'kūr), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch (dri'dich), *v. t.* To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adversaries did but *dry-ditch* their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.

Rp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, ii. 98

dry-dock (dri'dok), *n.* See *dock* 3.

dryer, *n.* See *drier*.

dry-eyed (dri'id), *a.* Tearless; not weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could love

Dry-eyed behold? *Milton, P. L., vi. 49.*

dry-fat (dri'fat), *n.* Same as *dry-fat*.

dry-fist (dri'fist), *n.* A miggardly person. *Ford.*

dry-fisted (dri'fist'ed), *a.* Miggardly.

Dry-fisted patrons.

News from Paranaissas

dryfoot (dri'fūt), *adv.* [*< ME. drye foot, drye fot, drye fot, adverbial acc.; AS. dat. pl. dryggum fotum, on dry feet.*] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.

Shak., C. of L., iv. 2

My old master intends to follow my young master, *dry-foot* over Moorfields to London.

E. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1

dry-foundered (dri'foun derd), *a.* Foundered, as a horse.

If he kick thus i the dog-days, he will be *dry-foundered*

Beau and Fl., King and No King, v. 3

dry-goods (dri'gudz), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

120 horses were laden on the beach near Benacre with *dry-goods*, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with *dry-goods* at Kartley by riders well armed.

Rep. of House of Commons on Sumatrala, 1745

dry-house (dri'hous), *n.* Same as *drying-house*.

To have wooden bobbins retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated *dry-house*.

Manufacturers' Rev., XV. 217.

drying (dri'ing), *a.* [*Pr. of dry, v.*] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard: as, a *drying* oil. See *oil*.

drying-box (dri'ing-boks), *n.* In *photog.*, an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (dri'ing-kās), *n.* A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (dri'ing-chām'bér), *n.* See *chamber*.

drying-floor (dri'ing-flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

drying-house (dri'ing-hous), *n.* A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also *dry-house*, *drying-room*.

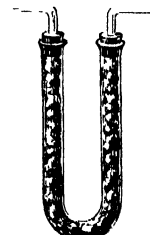
drying-machine (dri'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed

within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person tumbles a mop to dry it. Also called *extractor*.

drying-off (dri'ing-ōf'), *n.* The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (dri'ing-plāt), *n.* One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.

drying-tube (dri'ing-tūb), *n.* A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chloride, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydride, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.



Drying tube

Dryininae (dri-i-nī'ne), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Dryinus + -inae.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrupidae*, founded by Haliday in 1840. They are distinguished by having a tongue-like addition to the hind wing, or when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged raptorial front feet. The wingless species resemble ants.

Dryinus (dri'i-nus), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. dryinos (of a tree, esp. of the oak) (= E. ticeen), < drye, a tree, the oak; see dryad.*] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Dryininae*, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide-spread, and the species appear to be parasitic upon leaf-hoppers. *D. atricollis*, of North America, an example.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of whip-snakes, of the family *Dryophidae*, distinguished from *Dryophis* (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. *Merriam, 1820; Wagler.*

dryly, drily (dri'li), *adv.* [*< dry + -ly.*] 1. Without moisture.

It looks ill, it eats *dryly*, mummy 'tis a withered pear.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

The poet either *deba* didactic gives us rules which might appear abstruse, even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subject.

Goldsmith, The Augustan Age in England

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but *deba* praised and starved.

Druid, tr. of Juvenal's Satire

4. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

Consentous to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council.

Bacon, Henry VII

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (dri-mō'dēz), *n.* [*NL. (Gould, 1840), < Gr. drymōdy, woody (of the wood), < drynos, a coppice, wood, an oak coppice (< drye, a tree, esp. the oak), + dōm, form.*] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family *Tymelidae*. Also written *Drymaudus*.

Drymœca (dri-mē'ka), *n.* [*NL. (Drymœca — Swainson, 1827), < Gr. drymœca, a coppice, + oikos, house, > oikos, dwell.*] 1. A genus of small dendrostraf oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as *grass-warblers*; now commonly merged in *Cisticola*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Also *Drymœca*

Drymomys (dri-mō'ms), *n.* [*NL. (Tschudi, 1846), < Gr. drymos, a coppice, + mys, a mouse.*] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the incisors burrowed on the sides, and the molars small, the first of them with a pair of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (dri'mul'tur), *n.* In *Scots law*, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See *thank-off*.

dryness (dri'nes), *n.* [*Formerly also dryness.* < ME. *dryness*, < AS. *drygnes, drygnes*, etc., < *dryga, drye*; see *dryandness*.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically:—(a) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness; barrenness; dryness; want of that which moistens; (b) want of moisture; want of that which moistens; (c) want of feeling or

sensibility in devotion; want of ardor; as, *dryness* of spirit. (d) In *painting*, hardness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (e) In *sculpt.* want of tenderness in form.

dry-nurse (dri'nērs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare *wet-nurse*.—2. One who stands to another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [*Slang.*]

Grand censor and *dry-nurse* of the Church. *Compos.*

dry-nurse (dri'nērs), *v. t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [*Slang.*]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry nurse rears an infant. *Brown*

Dryobalanops (dri-ō-bal'a-nops), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. dryobalanos, an acorn (< drye, a tree, esp. the oak, + balan, an acorn or any similar fruit), + ops, face, appearance.*] A small ge-



Flowering Branch of Camphor tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

nus of trees, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, *D. aromatica*, is remarkable as the source of the essence of Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See *camphor*.

Dryocopus (dri-ōk'ō-pus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. drye, a tree, esp. the oak, + kopos, < κοπιω, cut.*] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black



Great Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

woodpecker of Europe, *Dryocopus martius*, is the type. The bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a copper crest and reddish-brown on the throat, and is a powerful woodpecker of the temperate zone. It inhabits northern portions of Europe. *Linn., 1766.*

2. A genus of South American tree creepers. Also *Dendrocincla*. *Mammalian, 1833.*

Dryodromas (dri-ōd'rō-mas), *n.* [*NL. (Hartlaub and Tschudi, 1860), < Gr. drye, a tree, esp. the oak, + dromos, running, < δρομαι, run.*] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromas, as *D. poliocephala* of South Africa.

dryodrome (dri-ōd'rō-m), *n.* A bird of the genus *Dryodromas*.

Dryolestes (dri-ō-lē'stes), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. drye, a tree, esp. the oak, +olestes, a robber.*] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Alamosaurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidae (dri-ol-es'ti-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes*.

Dryophidæ (dri-ōf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont or colubrid snakes; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color; their habits are arboreal and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (dri-ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *ὄφις*, snake.] A genus of colubrid snakes, typical of the family *Dryophidæ*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (dri-ō-pi-thē-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, = E. *tree*, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (dri-os'ko-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laundæ*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cuba*. The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tail scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Haplaodactylus*, *Chaunonotus*, and *Rhinodactylus*.

dry-point (dri'point), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** 1. A steel instrument, or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bar raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point.

II. a. In engraving, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (dri'poin'ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

Drypta (drip'tā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. *δρῦς* (?) *τεν*, strip.] A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. They are of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 30 to 350 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. marginata* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidæ (drip'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834), < *Drypta* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidae*.

dry-rent (dri'rent), *n.* In law, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrhihi, *n.* A false spelling of *dryadhiad*.

dry-rot (dri'rot), *n.* 1. A decay affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it.



Dry rot fungus. *Merulius lacrymans*

Polyporus habratus causes the dry rot of oak built ships. *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry rot fungus, found chiefly in fir and pine wood. *Polyporus destruens* is common in Germany. Damp, unventilated situations are most favorable to the development of dry rot fungi. Dry wood is not attacked. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry rot, that most in favor is to thoroughly saturate the wood with creosote, which makes it unfit for vegetation. (See *kyanocyan*.) Animal dry rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (dri'rub), *v. t.* To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (dri'salt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

dry-salter (dri'sal'ter), *n.* [*dry-salt*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptance of the word, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *dry-salter*. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

dry-salt (dri'sal'ter), *n.* [*dry-salt* + *-er*.] 1. The business of a dry-salter.—**2.** The articles kept by a dry-salter.

dry-shod (dri'shod), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

Dry-shod to pass she parts the floods in tway.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Those Feet, that dry-shod past the Crimsin Gulf,

Now dance (alas!) before a Molten Gulf.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

dry-stone (dri'stōn), *a.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar: as, "dry-stone walls," Scott.

dry-stove (dri'stov), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

dryth, *n.* [*dry* + *-th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*, *drouth*.] Same as *drought*.

dry-vat (dri'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat*.

I am a broken vessel, all runs out.

A shrunk old dryfat.

E. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 2.

Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake

to buy his birthright of him

For a dryfat of new books.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, I. 2

D. S. An abbreviation of *dal segno*.

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' sight*, common in commercial writings: as, a bill payable at 10 d/s. (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science*.

dsō, *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 197.

D-string (dē'string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after L. *duo*, two; see *dyad*, *duad*.] 1. Same as *dyad*.—**2.** In math., an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *dyadic*.—**2.** In math., composed of unordered pairs.

dual (dū'al), *a.* and *n.* [*duo*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. *δύω*), < *duo* = Gr. *δύο* = E. *two*, q. v.] **I. a.** 1. Relating to two; specifically, in gram., expressing two, as distinguished from *singular*, expressing one, and from *plural*, expressing more than two. The languages of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation, it is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic: as, the dual nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

Faint glimpses of the dual life of old, Inward, grand with awe and reverence, outward, mean and coarse and cold. Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann

II. n. In gram., the number relating to two; the dual number.

The employment of a dual for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date.

Genesis and Exodus (L. L. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* [*duo*, of two, + *-in*.] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

dualism (dū'a-lizm), *n.* [= E. *dualismo* = Sp. *Fig. It. dualismo* = D. G. *dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*: as *dual* + *-ism*.] 1. Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

An inevitable dualism besets nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter, man, woman, odd, even, subjective, objective, in, out, upper, under, motion, rest, yea, nay. . . The same dualism underlies the nature and condition of man. Emerson, Compensation.

2. In philos., in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism*. In particular the term is applied (a) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*.

Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and Dualism. Right in saying that if he were to accord them

the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. G. H. Lewes. (b) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

Rudimentary forms of Dualism, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 287.

3. In theol.: (a) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (b) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—**4.** In chem., a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. Muir, Principles of Chemistry.

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**CREATORIAL DUALISM.** See *creatural*.—**HYPOTHETICAL DUALISM.** See *hypothetic*.—**NATURAL DUALISM.** the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively. **PERSEAN DUALISM.** the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**REALISTIC DUALISM.** the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū'a-list), *n.* [= E. *dualiste* = Sp. *Pg. It. dualista* = D. *Dan. Sw. dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both of spirit and of matter. *Craig*.

dualistic (dū'a-lis'tik), *a.* [= E. *dualistique* (cf. D. G. *dualistisch* = Dan. *Sw. dualistisk*); as *duadist* + *-ic*.] 1. Consisting of two; characterized by duality.—**2.** Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

The dualistic doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impossible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought life, namely, the plastic and the functional.

Mandelstam, Body and Will, p. 118.

In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best example of a dualistic faith. Faiths of the World, p. 350.

duality (dū'al-i-ti), *n.* [*duo*, of two, + *-ity*.] *ME. dualitie* = E. *dualité* = Fr. *dualité* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < L. as if **dualitas* (-is), < *duo*, dual; see *duo*.] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

This dualite after determination is founded in every creature, be it never so single of kind.

Testament of Love, II.

Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a duality than two distinct souls.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 5.

To the schoolmen the duality of the universe appeared under a different aspect.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 192.

The principle of duality, in geom., the principle that many proposition not involving measure, if for "point" be everywhere substituted "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

I join this supposition of a positive curvature, the whole of geometry is far more complete and interesting; the principle of duality, instead of half breaking down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 323.

duan (dū'an), *n.* [*Gael. duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duas*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. Burns; Byron.

duarchy (dū'är-ki), *n.*; *pl. duarchies* (-kiz). [*Prop. *dyarchy*, < Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *-αρχία*, < *ἀρχή*, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a vice-king. Harper's Weekly, XXVIII. 330.

dub (dub), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *dubbed*, *ppr. dubbing*. [*ME. dubben*, rarely *dobben*, *doubben*, *dub* (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **dubban* (only once in pret. *dubbaðe*: "Se eynig [William the Conqueror] *dubbaðe* his sunu Henric to ridere," the king dubbed his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. *leel. dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; *leel. dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

**dober*, **dober*, *duber*, in comp. *aduber*, *aduber*, *aduber*, *aduber*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. F. *aduber*, *aduber*, adjust (a piece in chess), *aduber*, *raduber*, repair (a ship, etc.) (= Sp. *adobar*, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence Sp. and E. *adobe*)) = OF. *adubar* = It. *adobbare*, dress, deck, adorn; so ML. *adobare*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.; < a-, L. *ad-*, to, + *dober*, *duber*, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of O.M. origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (a) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (b) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in ME.); cf. OF. *dober*, *dauber*, beat, swinge, thwack (in part identical with *dober*, *dauber*, plaster, daub; see *daub*); < East Fries. *dubba*, beat, slap (Koolman), = OSw. *dubba*, strike (Hre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. *dub*². Cf. also *dab*¹.] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

He lookede
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be *doubed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 11.

He [the Nayro] is *dubbed* or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand upon his head, muttereth certayne wordes softly, and afterward *dubbeth* him.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 495.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight.

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, or can, or glass,
God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub* me knight

Domingo.

Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament

[This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV., v. 2, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was popularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.]

Hence—2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

O Poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
If thou hadst *dubbed* thy Star a Meteor,
That did but blaze, and rave, and die

Prior, On the Taking of Nannet, st. 12.

A man of wealth is *dubbed* a man of worth
Pope, Imt. of Horace, l. vi. 81.

The settlers have *dubbed* this the cabbage tree
The Century, XXII. 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

He [the Lord] *dubbed* him wit om liknes
Eng. Metr. Romances (ed. J. Small), p. 12

[It was] *dubbed* over with diamonds, that were dere holdyn.
That with lemy's of light as a lamp shone
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1683.

And alle the Robes ben of trayed alle abouten, and *dubbed* fulle of precious Stones and of grette oryent Perles, full richely.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (a) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adz.

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being carried. (c) To raise a nap on, as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (d) To cut off the comb and wattles, and sometimes the ear lobes of (a game cock), trim. (e) To dress (a fishing-fly).

Some *dub* the Oak-fly with black wool, and Isabella coloured mohair, and bright brownish bear's hair, watered on with yellow silk. *L. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105, note.

It is no time to be *dubbed* when you ought to be fishing
R. B. Roswell, Game Fish, p. 265.

To *dub out*, in plaster-work, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

*dub*² (dub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub*¹), but in *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like Ar. *dabdaba* (a pron. like E. *u*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub*² is rather due to *dub*¹, 4 (a), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

*dub*² (dub), *n.* [See *dub*², *v.*] A blow.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 860.

*dub*³ (dub), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.: see *dib*².] A puddle; a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

They rudely ran with all their might,
Spared neither *dub* nor mire
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).
Tam skolpit on thro' *dub* and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire,
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'-u-dub'). [See *dub*². Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *drum*¹, 1.

dubash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), *n.* [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'e), *n.* [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden lock used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the lock are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dabbah*.

*dubber*¹, *n.* A furberisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxv.

*dubber*² (dub'er), *n.* [Repr. Gujarati *dabaro* (cerebral *d*), a leathern vessel, bottle, etc.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc. Also written *dupper*.

Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in *Duppers*, the year round
Poore, Last India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *dubbing*, *dobbing*; verbal *n.* of *dub*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

A prince longeth for to do
The gode knyghtes *dobbing*.
Shorcham, Poems, p. 15.

The *dubbing* of my dngente may noyt be done downe.
Now in with duke nor duceperes, my dedes are so drete
York Plays, p. 171.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

His coron and his kuges array
And his *dubbing* he did away
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (a) Dressing by means of an adz. (b) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being carried. See *dipping*, 1. (c) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence—4. A preparation of grease for use in currying leather.—5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing-fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fiber used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waxed wrapping silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, seal's wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hurls of pea-cock feathers or of ostrich-plumes. Wool is least used for *dubbing*, especially in trout-fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy; it is used, however, for salmon-flies, seal's wool being preferable.

Take your *dubbing* which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, n. 24.

dubbing-tool (dub'ing-tool), *n.* A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubh. [Ir. and Gael., black. See *dhru*.] See *dhru*.

dubhash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubiety (dü-bi'e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *dubiedad* = Pg. *dubiedade* = It. *dubbietà*, *dubbieta*, *dubbieta*, < L. *dubietas* (t), < *dubius*, doubtful; see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness
Richardson

The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon a Scotchman
Leach, Impertinent Sympathies

Had the antagonist left *dubiety*,

Here were we proving murder a mere myth
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 7.

dubiosity (dü-bi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= It. *dubbiosità*, *dubbiestate*, *dubbiestate*, < L. as if **dubiositas* (t-s), < *dubiosus*, dubious; see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness.—2. Something doubtful.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties
St. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., I. 13.

dubious (dü-bi-us), *a.* [= It. *dubioso*, < L. *dubiosus*, an extension of L. *dubius* (> Pr. *dubon*, = It. *dubio*, *dubbio*), doubtful; see *doubt*¹.] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

At first he seemed to be very *dubious* in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him
Bampsey, Voyages, I. 1.

Dubious still whose word to take
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wedderburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and *dubious*, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling; as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and *dubious*.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

For *dubious* meanings learn'd polemics strove,
And wars on faith prevented works of love.
Cabre, Works, I. 147.

Looked to it probably as a means of solving a *dubious* problem.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome *dubious* eggs called possibilities
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue, as, a *dubious* undertaking.

His utmost power with adverse power opposed
In *dubious* battle on the plains of heaven,
And shook his throne.
Milton, P. L., i. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable; as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*.—Syn. 1. Unsettled, undetermined. 2. *Doubtful*, *ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*), questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (dü-bi-us-ly), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

For inst., Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity thereof

St. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., iii. 5.

dubiousness (dü-bi-us-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtful-ness.

She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess.
Pope, Odyssey, 1, note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question; as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity
J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling, Ded.

dubitable (dü-bi-ta-bl), *a.* [*<* OF. *dubitable* = Sp. *dubitable* = Pg. *dubitable* = It. *dubitable*, < L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

All the *dubitable* hazards
Of fortune
Middleton, Game at Chess, int. 1.

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

dubitably (dü-bi-ta-bl), *adv.* In a *dubitable* manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (dü-bi-tan-si), *n.* [*<* OF. *dubitance* = It. *dubitancia*, < ML. *dubitancia*, doubt, < L. *dubitatio* (t-s), ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Running headlong and wittily after the old injuries, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice
Hammond, Works, IV. 305.

dubitate (dü-bi-tat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubitated*, ppr. *dubitating*. [*<* L. *dubitatus*, ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt; see *doubt*, *v.*] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

It, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fail
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitate*.
Carlyle, Bellow Papers, 'Silver', p. 1.

dubitatively (dü-bi-ta-tiv-ly), *adv.* Hesitant-ly. [*<* *Carlyle*.]

dubitation (dü-bi-ta'shon), *n.* [*<* OF. and F. *dubitation* = Pr. *dubita* = Sp. *dubitacion*. Pg. *dubitação* = It. *dubitazione*, < L. *dubitatio* (t-s), < *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] The act or state of doubting, doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations *dubitation* was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

Dubitation is the beginning of all knowledge
Hutchins, Letter, I. v. 90.

The ordinary effects of *dubitation* might for ever after be confidently expected without any *dubitation*.
J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 25.

In states of *dubitation* on under-impelling elements, the indirect pointing to courageous action is, besides the manner, computationally the right one
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 451.

dubitative (dü-bi-ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dubitatif* = Pr. *dubitativ* = Sp. Pg. It. *dubitativo*, < L. *dubitativus*, < L. *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitatively*, and though that was the cause of his winning her, it offended his conscience
G. Meredith, The Egoist, III.

dubitably (dū'bi-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtfully; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, *dubitably*, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, II.

Duboisia (dū-boi'si-ā), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. Dubois, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752-1824).] 1. A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, *duboisine*, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the pith, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine*.

duboisine (du-boi'sin), *n.* [*cf. Duboisia* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. In its chemical reactions and its physiological effects it presents strong resemblances to hyoscyamine. Also *duboisia*.

dubs (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublets*.] Doublets in marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "*dubs*," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Then cries of "rouses," "law," "*dubs*," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.

The Century, XXXVI, 78.

dubs (dubz), *n. pl.* [*cf. equiv. dubs*; see *dob*.] Money; same as *dob*. 3. [Slang.]

ducal (du'kal), *a.* [= *F. ducal* = Sp. *ducal* = It. *ducale*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux* (duc-), a leader, general, ML. duke; see *duke*.] 1. Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. Brougham.

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terms of the subgenus *Thalassus*, as *Strut* (*Thalassus*) *cautata*. *Coms*.

ducally (du'kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducally* connected.

ducape (du'kap), *n.* A heavy silk, especially black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *dukat*, *duket*, < ME. *duket* (= D. *dukaat*, G. *dukat*, Dan. Sw. *dukat*), < OF. *ducat* = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "*Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus*" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, < L. *dux* (duc-), a leader, ML. duke; see *duke*. Cf. *duchy*, ult., a doublet of *ducat*.] 1. A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—4. An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams. — *Ducat gold*, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducaton (duk-a-tōn'), *n.* [Also formerly *ducaton*, *ducatoun*; < F. *ducaton* = Sp. *ducaton* = Pg. *ducatão*, < It. *ducatone*, aug. of *ducatō*, a



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducat struck by Antonio Pauli, Doge of Venice, A. D. 1608-1673. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ducat: see *ducat*.] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *gustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 398 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.965 of the United States silver dollar.

Some give her crowns, some *ducadons* (*Light's Lady* (Child's Ballads, VIII, 290).

The *ducatone*, which containeth eight pavers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chaste Patavine [Paduan] virgin. Coriart, Crudities, II, 68.

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux*.

duces tecum (dū'sēz tē'kum). [L., you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *ducat*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = E. *thou*; *tecum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpoena duces tecum*. See *subpoena*.

Duchet, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *Dutch*.

duchess (dū'ches), *n.* [Formerly also *duchesse*; < ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukess*, i. e., *dukess*), < OF. *duchesse*, F. *duchesse* = Pr. *duquessa* = Sp. *duquesa* = Pg. *duquesa* = It. *duchessa*, < ML. *ducessa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the mase. form), fem. of *dux* (duc-), > OF. *duc*, etc., E. *duke*: see *duke*.] 1. The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

I am his dore donhether, *duchesse* of heuene. Piers Plowman (C), iii, 33.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since obviously where so created or where the terms of the patent so run a *duchesse* may be *duchesse* in her own right. There is no authority to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchesse*. V. and Q. (Theater, IV, 229).

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—3. A part of ladies' head-dress in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (dū'ch-i), *n.*; pl. *duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *duchey*; < ME. *duchu*, *duche*, *duche*, < OF. *duche*, *duche*, < F. *duche*, m., = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatus*, military leadership, command, < *dux* (duc-), a leader,

ML. a duke: see *duke*, and *cf. ducat, dogate*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke*, 3.

duchy-court (dū'ch-i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

ducipert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).

duck (duk), *v.* [*cf. ME. *dukken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, > G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dykke*), *duck*, dive, stoop; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., E. dial. and Sc. *douk*, *dook*, < ME. *duken*, *duken*, < AS. **ducan* (found only in deriv. *ducc*, a duck; see *duck*); = MD. *duycken*, D. *duiken* = Mlg. *duken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūhan*, Mlg. *tuchen*, G. *tauchen* = Sw. *dyka*, orig. intr., *duck*, dive, stoop.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvellously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 609.

Well, my dear brother, if I escape this drowning, 'Tis your turn next to sink; you shall *duck* twice Before I help you.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II, 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look far, . . . *Duck* with French nods and apish courtesy, I must be held a rancorous enemy.

Shak., Rich. III., i, 3.

You shall have A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee, At th' instant mocking even your very shoe ties.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i, 1.

Hence—3. To give way; yield; eringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask?

Indeed, we did! Law *ducks* to Gospel here. Browning, Ring and Book, II, 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the mediocrity of our set. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 338.

II. *trans.* 1. To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So strait they were seizing him there

To *duck* him likewise

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V, 220).

I say, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not. Scott, Abbot, ii.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck (duk), *n.* [*cf. duck*, *v.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosses, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*.

Ducon of New World, p. 128.

Here be, without *duck* or nod,

Other trippings to be trod

Of lighter tocs. Milton, Comus, I, 960.

duck (duk), *n.* [= Sc. *duik*, *duke*, *dook*, < ME. *ducke*, *dukke*, *dokke*, *dokke*, *duke*, < AS. *duce* (found only in gen. *ducan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, < **ducan* (pret. pl. **ducon*, pp. **ducen*), *duck*, dive: see *duck*, *v.* Cf. *ducker*, 3; Dan. *duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (and, *duck*: see *drake*); Sw. *dyk-fågel*, diver, plunger (=*fågel* = E. *bird*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dopper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] 1. A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae* or *Fuligulinae* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and mergansers, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tail, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boschas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river ducks, *Anatinae*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinae*; and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Eristasturinae*, but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula*; *Q. ciria* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Mareca*; the gadwalls *Gallinula*, the spoonbills, *Spatula*, the pintails or sprigtail, *Dendrocygna*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or musk-duck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin-duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *Aix*. *A. galericulata* and *A. sponsa* sheldrakes or burrow-ducks are of the genus *Casarca* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fulonia*, *Fulix*, *Arthya*, *Nyroca*, etc.: such are the scaups and pochards, the canvasbacks, and others. The buffleheads, goldeneyes, and whistlings belong to a ge-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducat of Louis XIV. Postumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1452-1485. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zechini* (sequin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See *det* 2.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called *ducats*, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called *ducats* were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.42 to 3.44 grams of fine gold worth from \$2.27 to \$2.32.

It every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*

Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,

I would not draw them. Shak., M. of V., iv, 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your change of gold, and apply to the place affected. B. Jonson, Volpone, II, 1.

After it grew tributary to the Turkey; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunities the Annual sum of fourteen thousand *ducks*. Sandys, Travels, p. 11.

2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now where the Venetian *ducat* is much spoken of you must consider that this word *ducat* doth not signify any one certain coin; but many several pieces do concur to make one *ducat*. Coriart, Crudities, II, 68.

nas variously called *Clangula*, *Glaucion*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harelda glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, is notable as being probably on the point of extinction; it is a near relative of the steamer-duck of South America, *Micropus cinereus*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Pelecanus* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Ereunetaria* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Mergus*).

The duck and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—3. Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl duck (that is, the avoset).—4. One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scaup duck**, a variety of the common scaup peculiar to America, *Ardea marila-waretea*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculatus*.—**Black duck**. (a) The dusky duck. (b) The velvet scoter. (c) The surf-scooter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blatan or blenting duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bombay*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buffel-head, buffel's-head, or buffe-headed duck**. Same as *buffel*. 2.—**Butter-duck**. (a) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (b) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England. **Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. *Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*.—**Cock-robin duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffle or spirit-duck; also, the goldeneye or whistling: from their quickness in diving. *Sir J. Richardson*. [British America.]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. *G. Trumbull*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. *Belknap*, 1784. [New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *Fulica*.—**Cuthbert duck**, or *St. Cuthbert's duck*, the common eider, *Somateria rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the *drake*) a small stone (the *duck*), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitching-line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties. **Dumpling-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. *G. Edwards*, 1747. **Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fulvipes*. **English duck**, the mallard. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. *Schoolcraft*, 1820; *Tanner*, 1830. —**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. *Barton*, 1790. —**Fish- or fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flood duck**. See *flood-fool*. —**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Ereunetaria rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Louisiana, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *Welsh drake*. *Graud*, 1844. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (a) Properly the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chauliastur streperus*. (b) The female mallard. (c) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Orkney islands.] **Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *stocktail*, *stiff-tail*, *spinetail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail-feathers. *Sharpless*, 1840. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland isles.]—**Isles of Shoals duck**, the American eider—**Labrador duck**, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, a species of sea duck of the northeastern coast of North America. See def. 1.—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffle. *Edwards*, 1747. —**Little brown duck**, the female buffle. *Catesby*, 1731. —**Long-tailed duck**, *Harelda glacialis* or *Clanula hibernica*. See *harle* and *Harelda*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States. *Aix sponsa*. **Mire-, moss-, or muir-duck**, the mallard. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. *Sir J. Richardson*. [Hudson's bay.]—**Mussel-duck**, the American scaup. *G. Trumbull*. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. *J. J. Audubon*.—**Painted duck**. (a) The Chinese mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (b) The harlequin. [Hudson's bay.]—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck: so called from its erect attitude. —**Pheasant-duck**. (a) The pintail, *Agallia acuta*. Also called *sea-pheasant* and *water-pheasant*. A related species is technically known as *Dafila urophasianus*. [Local, U. S.] (b) The hooded merganser. Also called *water-pheasant*. *Lavson*, 1709. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Raft duck**. See *raft-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *red-head*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ring-neck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. *Rev. J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Rouen duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like

the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Ereunetaria rubida*, so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Stratford Longh.]—**Scotch duck**, the buffle. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*. *G. Trumbull*. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England.]—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American widgeon. [Four countries.]—**Squam-duck**, the American eider: so called from a locality in Long Island, New York. *Graud*, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squam-duck*. *De Kay*, 1844; *Trumbull*, 1888.—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specified by—(a) The wood-duck (which see). See *Aix*. [U. S.] (b) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula cucullata*. [Eng.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea-duck of the genus *Pelecanus*; a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *P. perspicillata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially coastwise, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nape and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish-white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. [Hudson's bay.]—**To make or play (at) duck and drake**, to make or play ducks and drakes. (a) To cast or shly a flat stone, a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

What watered slates are best to make
On watery surface duck-and-drake
S. Butler, Hudibras

Duck and Drake is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity. . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testudinum marimum, which the boys threw into the water, and he whose shell rebounded most frequently from the surface before it finally sank was the conqueror. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491

Hence—(b) To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion; with *with* or *of*.

He [the unscientific etymologist] has now added to his marvellous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there playing ducks and drakes with the Aryan roots and their permutations. *V. and G.*, 4th ser., III. 312

My fortune is not inheritance—'a' mine ain acquisition—
I can make ducks and drakes of it. So don't provoke me
H. Mackenzie, Man of the World, iv. 1.

Tree-duck. (a) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (b) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (c) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees. *R. Ridgway*. [Indiana, Illinois, U. S.]—**Tufted duck**, the ring-necked scaup, *Ardea collaris* or *Fulcula rufirostris*. *A. Wilson*.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wheat-duck**, the American widgeon. *D. Gray*. [Oregon, U. S.]—**Whistle-duck**. See *whistling*.—**Whistling duck or coot**, the American black scoter.—**White-faced duck or teal**, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard.—**Winter duck**, the long-tailed duck. [U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood duck*.

duck³ (duk), *n.* [Prob. a familiar use of *duck*², like *dove*, *chick*¹ = *chuck*², *mouse*, *lamb*, *F. poutle*, and other zoological terms of endearment; but cf. Dan. *dukke* = Sw. *duka* = East Fries. *dokke*, *dok* = G. *ducke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *duck*². Cf. also *dory*.] A sweetheart; a darling; a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a duck of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

Will you buy any tape
On lace for your caps,
My dainty duck, my dear a?
Shaks., W. T., iv. 3 (song)

Prithee goe in (my duck). The but speak to 'em,
And return instantly. *Flute*, Spanish Curate, n. 2

duck⁴ (duk), *n.* [*< D. duk*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = M.G. *duk* = OHG. *tuoh*, M.H.G. *tuoh*, G. *tuch*, cloth, = *tecl*, *dukr*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = Sw. *duk* = Dan. *dug*, cloth.] 1. A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for men's wear. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—2. A cotton fabric sometimes considered the second grade, for strength and durability, after double-warp (which see, under *warp*).—**Russia duck**, a white-linen canvas of fine quality.—**duck-ant** (duk'ant), *n.* In Jamaica, a species of *Trimer* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hog's head.

duckat, duckatoont. Obsolete forms of *ducat*, *ducatum*.

duckbill (duk'bil), *n.* 1. The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monotrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—2. Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see,



Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus. *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

under *speculum*).—3. [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.

duck-billed (duk'bil), *a.* Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*. **Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polyodon spatula*, or paddle-fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'er), *n.* [= F. dial. *donker*, *doncker*, < M.E. *donkere*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duker* = OHG. *tühhari*, M.H.G. *tucher*, G. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.] 1. One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

They have Oysters, in which the Pearles are found, which are fished for by *duckers*, that dive into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

2. A cringer; a fawner.
No, dainty duckers,
Up with your three p'd spirits, your wrought valours.
Bacon and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

duckery (duk'er-i), *n.*; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [*< duck*² + -ery.] A place for breeding ducks.

Every city and village has fish ponds and *duckeries*. [Southern China.] U. S. Cons. Rep., No. IV. (1885), p. 583.

ducket¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.
ducket², *n.* A corruption of *doncote*, variant of *dovecote*. *Brockett*.

duck-hawk (duk'hak), *n.* 1. In England, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus arvensis*.—2. In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true



The Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

falcon in size, and about as large as the larger or prairie falcon. The female, which is larger than the male, is 15 to 19 inches long and about 4 in extent of wings. In both sexes, when adult, the upper parts are slaty-blue or dark-bluish ash, darker on the head, the sides of which have a characteristic curved black stripe; the under parts are white or buff, variously spotted or barred with blackish.

The wings and tail are also spotted or barred, the bill is blue-black, the cere and feet are yellow. The duck hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America, it nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.

ducking¹ (duk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *duck*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a ducking.

At length on the 14th of September, we crossed the line in the Ion, and on the 15th, after which the ceremony of ducking, &c., was generally practised on the occasion, was not omitted. *Cook's Voyages*, III. n. 1.

2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.
For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that. Let him soothly call it cringing or ducking, or what he please. *Shaks. Twelfth Night*, act. I. sc. 1.

ducking² (duk'ing), *n.* [*< duck*² + -ing¹.] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

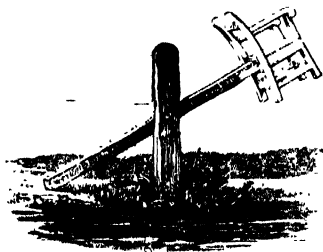
For water service of any kind, and especially for ducking, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence.

Sportman's Gazetteer, p. 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff.

ducking-sink (duk'ing-sink), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stöl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which



Ducking stool

the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least at Leominster was used as recently as 1809. See *ducking stool*. Also called *castigator*.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pollard, and my mouth be made a ducking-stool for every scold.

G. Wilkins, *Miseries of Infort Marriage*, III.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Berwick, England, of the sea-stickle-back, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of *duck*.] Dusk. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg'ed), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

Duck-legged, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.

Drayton, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, VI.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [*< ME. dokeling, dookelynge; < duck² + dim. -ling¹.*] A young duck.

I now have my capons
And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
And ducklings 'till the season.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, I, 1

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young ducklings tosted by a hen

Scott, *Progress of Marriage*.

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, duks'met), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, natural order *Lemnaceae*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'möl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

The *duck mole*, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII, 666

duckoyt, *n.* [See *decoy*, *v.*] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In printing, a projecting lip (or) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed.

Duck's-bill bit. See *bit*. **Duck's-bill limpet**. See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In cricket, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing; as, to win a *duck's-egg*.

duck's-foot (duks'füt), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat. See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snip), *n.* The semipalmated tatter or willet, *Symphema semipalmata*. *Dr. Henry Bryant*, 1859. [Bahamas.]

duckweed (duk'wed), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wat), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend, giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in minas, as, 30 minas. Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon.

Duclair duck. See *duck²*.

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as *l.*, *ductus*; = *OF. dut, dunt, doct* = *Pg. ducto* = *It. dutto*, *< l.*, *ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueduct*,

conduit¹, douche), *< ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = *Goth. tuhan* = *OHG. ziohan*, *MIHG. G. zichen* = *AS. tēon*, draw, *> ult. E. tow, tug*: see *toir¹, tug, tuck¹*, etc. The *l.* *ducere* is the ult. source of very many *E.* words, as *abduce*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, *educer*, *induce*, *introduce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *tradeuce*, *abduct*, *conduct*, etc., *conduit², aqueduct*, *viaduct*, etc., *enduc³, subduce*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke, doge, duct, duchy*, etc.] *1t.* Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the duct of this hypothesis.

Glauville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 146.

2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically - (a) In *anat.*, one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

The little ducts began

To feed thy bones with lime, and run

Their course, till thou wert also man.

Temngson, *Two Voices*.

(b) In *bot.*: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) In *botany*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*. - **Aberrant duct of the testis**. See *aberrant*. - **Acoustic duct**. See *acoustic* and *auditory*. - **Annular duct**. See *annular*. - **Archinephric duct**, the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney. - **Arterial duct, auditory duct, branchial duct**. See the adjectives. - **Biliary duct**, one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct. - **Cystic duct**, the duct of the gall-bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis choledochus. - **Duct or canal of Bartholin**, one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth. - **Duct of Gartner**. Same as *Gartnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*). - **Duct or canal of Müller** (*ductus Müllerii*), the primitive oviduct, or passage in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterus, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different animals, or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes.

Duct of Wharton. See *Wharton's duct*, below. - **Duct or canal of Wirsung**. See *pancreatic duct*.

- **Ducts or canals of Rivinus** (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct. - **Ducts or canals of Stenson**, the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity. - **Efferent duct**. Same as *efferent canal* (which see, under *efferent*). - **Ejaculatory duct or canal**. See *ductus ejaculatorius*, under *ductus*. - **Galactophorous duct**, one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple. - **Genito-urinary duct**. See the extract.

In the Urodela, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *genito-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct. All the ducts from the liver and gall-bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively. **Lactiferous duct**. Same as *galactophorous duct*. - **Lymphatic duct**. See *lymphatic*, *n.* - **Nasal duct**, the membranous tube leading from the lacrimal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose. - **Obliterated duct**. See *obliterate*. - **Pancreatic duct**, the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine. In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct or canal of Wirsung*. - **Parotid duct**. Same as *ductus Stenonis* (which see, under *ductus*). - **Secondary archinephric duct**. See the extract.

In both sexes the products escape by an apparatus which is homologous with the Mullerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length, and provided with an infundibular outflow, which is attached to the ureter (*secondary archinephric duct*), this takes up the generative products.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.*

[*Trans.*], p. 610

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonis*, under *ductus*. **Thoracic duct**, the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right



Human Thoracic Duct and Azygous Veins

a, receptacle of the chyle, b, trunk of the thoracic duct, opening at c into root of left innominate vein at junction of l. left jugular, and g. left subclavian vein, c, right innominate vein, d, a. d., several thoracic and lumbar lymphatic glands, f, g, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygous veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation: so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill. **Wharton's or Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartoni*), named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adenographia," 1656, the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum lingue, or bridle of the tongue. - **Wolfman duct**. See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

ductile (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [*< l.* as if **ductibilis* (cf. *ML. ductabilis*), *< ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most ductile.

Keltham, *Resolves*, II, 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= *F. ductile* = *Sp. dúctil* = *Pg. ductil* = *It. duttile*, *< l.*, *ductilis*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, *< ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction: as, the ductile mind of youth; a ductile people.

The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled

The ductile spirit of my darling child.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV, 139.

Says he, "while his mind's ductile and plastic,

I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall,

Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 165.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the ductile drama.

Tucknor, *Span. Lit.*, III, 106.

2. Flexible; pliable.

The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became ductile at his touch.

Macaulay, *Dryden*.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads: as, gold is the most ductile of the metals.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires

Bacon.

ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner.

Imp. Duct.

ductileness (duk'til-nēs), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

I, when I value gold, may think upon

The ductileness, the application.

Donne, *Elegies*, xviii.

ductilimeter (dukt-ti-lim'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. ductilmètre*, *< l.*, *ductilis*, ductile, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. ductilité* = *Sp. ductilidad* = *Pg. ductilidade* = *It. duttilità*, *< l.*, as if **ductilitas*, *< ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] 1. That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only 300th of an inch in diameter.

The order of ductility is — Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Lead

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this ductility of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, I.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater ductility and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

duction† (duk'shon), *n.* [*< l.*, *ductio*(-), *< ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted nature.

Keltham, *Resolves*, ii, 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [*< duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct: as, a ductless gland. The so-called ductless glands of man are four: the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tor), *n.* [*< l.*, *ductor*, a leader, *< ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead: see *duct*.] 1†. A leader. *Sir T. Browne*. — 2. An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)

to the distributing-table and -rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

ductor-roller (duk'tor-rō'lēr), *n.* Same as *drop-roller*.

ductule (duk'tūl), *n.* [*< NL. "ductulus, dim. of L. ductus, a duct: see duct." A little duct. [Rare.]*

As the *ductules* grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.

Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ducture (duk'tūr), *n.* [*< ML. as if "ductura, < L. ductus, pp. of ducere, lead: see duct and -ure." Guidance; direction.*

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes besides the *ducture* of his native propensities.

South, Works, VIII. i.

ductus (duk'tus), *n.; pl. ductus.* [*L.: see duct.*] In anat., any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit.

[In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.]—**Ductus ad nasum** (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrymal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Ductus arteriosus.** Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Ductus Belliniani** (duct of Bellini), the excretory tubes of the kidneys.—**Ductus Botalli** (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli*. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosi of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1530, who described it in 1565.—**Ductus choledochus**, a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choledochus*. See *choledoch*.—**Ductus cochlearis**, the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*).—**Ductus Cuvieri** (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins; the primitive anterior or superior vena cava, both of which may persist as two preceval veins, or, as usual in higher *Vertebrata*, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists.—**Ductus ejaculatorius** (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associated structures to the canal of the intro-mittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—**Ductus endolymphaticus**, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aqueductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the sacculus endolymphaticus. See *labyrinth*, and *recessus vestibuli*, under *recessus*.—**Ductus Gaertneri**. Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—**Ductus hepato-entericus**, a bile-duct in general; a ductus choledochus; any efferent duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—**Ductus nasolacrimalis**, the membranous tube consisting of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct.—**Ductus oesophagocutaneus**, a duct which places the oesophagus in communication with the branchial pore and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine*.—**Ductus pneumaticus**, a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the exterior, as the air-duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—**Ductus Rivini** or *Rivini*, the ducts of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—**Ductus Stenonis** (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth; so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolas Steno, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also called *parotid duct*.—**Ductus thoracicus** (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See *cut under duct*.—**Ductus venosus** (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—**Ductus vitellinus**, or *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—**Ductus Wirsungianus**, the duct of Wirsung, the principal pancreatic duct.—**Ductus Wolffii** (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*.)

dud (dud), *n.* [*< ME. dudd, dudde, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. brat¹.*] 1. A coarse cloak or mantle.

Dudde, clothe, [*L.*] amphibilus birrus.

Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum, a coule, or a dudde or a gowne. Prompt. Parv., p. 134, note (Harl. MS., No. 2257).

2. A rag.—3. *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters; used in contempt. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

Use warrant it was the tae half of her fee and homith, for she wared [apent] the ither half on pinners and pentlings; . . . she'll ware 't a' on duds and nonsense.

Scott, Old Mortality, xiv

Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied in a han'kercher. *Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 84.

At some windows hung lace curtains, flannel *duds* at some. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days*, p. 151.

dudder (dud'ér), *v.* [*Var. of dodder² and didder, q. v.*] 1. *intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To shock with noise; deafen; confuse; confound; amaze. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

dudder (dud'ér), *n.* [*< dudder¹, r.*] Confusion; amazement; as, all in a *dudder* (that is, quite confounded). *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

dudder (dud'ér), *n.* [*< dud + -er.*] Same as *dudder¹*, 2.

dudder (dud'ér-i), *n.; pl. dudderies* (-iz). [*< dud + -er.*] A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. *Gent. Mag.; Grose.* [*Colloq. or low.*]

duddest, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pilkington, Sermons* (Parker Soc.). [*North. Eng.*]

duddy (dud'i), *a.* [*Sec., also duddu: < dud + -y.*] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sac *duddie*, But he wad stan't, as glad to see him.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

Their goods were contained in certain *duddy* pokes *Carlyle, in Froude, I. 271.*

duddy (dud'i), *n.; pl. duddues* (-iz). [*Dim. of dud.*] A little rag. *Mackay.*

dude (dud), *n.* [A slang term said to have originated in London, England. It first became known in general colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "esthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882–3. The term has no antecedent record, and is prob-

merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudes*: see *dud*), clothes, in the sense of "fine clothes"; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A fop or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the appellation of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage.

C. D. Warner, Then Pilgrimage, p. 180.

The elderly club *dude* may lament the decay of the good old code of honor.

Harper's Mag., LXVII. 632.

The social *dude* who affects English dress and the English drawl.

The American, VII. 31.

dudeen (dū-dēn'), *n.* [*Of Ir. origin.*] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day, it is the Micks and the Pats, the Hanses and the Wilhelmes, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the sauerkraut barrel.

The Century, XXXV. 807.

dudeism (dū'dizm), *n.* See *dudism*.

dudgeon (duj'on), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgen, dudgn, Sc. dudgeon*; *< ME. dogoun, dojon, dogon* (as a noun; see *def. 3* and *quot.*); perhaps, through an unrecorded OE. **dogon*, **dogon*, dim. of OE. (and F.) *dogne* = Pr. Cat. *doga* = It. *doga*, dial. *dora* (ML. *doga*), a slave (of a hogshead or other cask), *< MD. dugghe*, D. *dug* = MHG. *dage*, G. *daube*, a slave; further origin unknown.] 1. *n.* 1. A slave of a barrel or cask. [Recorded only in the compound *dudgeon-tree*: see *def. 2* and *dudgeon-tree*.]—2. Wood for staves; same as *dudgeon-tree*. *Jameson.* [*Scotch.*].—3. Some kind of wood having a mottled grain; or the wooden hilt of a dagger, ornamented with graven lines.

Romans [i. e., rim, as lines interwoven] as *dogoun* or *mascie* [mapple; see *macer*] or other lyke *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

4. The hilt of a dagger. See *dudgeon-haft*.

And on thy blade and *dudgen* gouts of blood

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

5. A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger*.

II. *a.* Ornamented with graven lines; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

Now for the box-tree: . . . seldom bath it any grain, crisped damask wise, and never bath about the root, the which is *dudgen* and full of work.

Holland tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon (duj'on), *n.* [By aphesis from the orig. form *endugne*, appar. *< W. "endugne, < en-*, an enhancing prefix, + *dygne*, malice, resentment. Cf. *dychan*, a jeer, *dygus*, hatred, Corn. *duchan*, *duchan*, grief, sorrow.] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a Letter to him [Wolsey], subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *dudgeon* to be termed his Brother.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 265.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility.

Scott.

Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a parched pea upon a drum-head.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 365.

dudgeon (duj'on), *a.* [Origin uncertain; ME. *doron*, explained by L. *degener*, degenerate, worthless, occurs in "Prompt. Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for **dogon*, **down*, but another manuscript has in the same place "*doion, dogena*" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*], the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon* 1. Rude; unpolished.

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*, I would not be an ass.

Beau and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

dudgeon-dagger (duj'on-dag'ér), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

An his justice be as short as his memory, A *dudgeon dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withall.

Beau and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haft (duj'on-haft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgn haft*; *< dudgeon* 1 + *haft*.] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [F.] *dagne* a roclles

Sherwood.

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [*Sec. dudgeon-tree; < dudgeon* 1 + *tree*.] Wood for staves, *Jameson.* [*Scotch.*]

dudish (du'dish), *a.* Like a *dude*.

dudism (du'dizm), *n.* [*< dude + -ism.*] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as *dudes*.

I suppose it to be the efflorescence of that pseudo-esthetism which has had other outcome in sun flowers, and *Dudeism*, and crazy quilts, and crushed strawberry tints.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone, trilobite*.

dudman (dud'man), *n.; pl. dudmen* (-men). [*< dud + man.*] A rag man, or a man made of rags—that is, a scarecrow made of old garments. *Mackay.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

due (dū), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deu*; *< ME. due, deu, dwe, < OF. deu, deut, m., deu, f., mod. F. du, m., due, f.* (pp. of *devoir*: see *dever, devoir*), = It. *debito*, *< ML. as if "debitus* for L. *debitus*, owed (neut. *debitum*, fem. *debita*, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of *debere* (*> It. dovere* = F. *devoir*, etc.), owe: see *debt*.] I. *a.*

1. Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt: as, the interest falls *due* next month.

The penalty,

Which here appeareth *due* upon the bond

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Then there was Computation made, what was due to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth

Honble, Letters, I. vi. 5.

In another [inscription] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries *due* to the several officers who were employed about the games.

Pocock, Description of the East, II. n. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted; as, to receive one with *due* honor or courtesy.

Do thou to every man that is *due*,

As thou woldst; be *due* to the

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 63.

We receive the *due* reward of our deeds. Luke xiii. 41

Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade,

And win to verse the talents *due* to trade.

Cabbie.

Slow through the churchyard pass we saw him borne

With dirges *due* in sad array.

Gray, Flory.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact; as, he arrived in *due* time or course.

Many slaves he endured, all in due pos,

And had lost in his return right to his death

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I. 13386.

They cannot nor are not able to make any *due* pro of our letter of acquit.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 211.

Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of *due* time

I Cor. xv. 8.

To ask your patience,

If too much zeal hath carried him aside

From the *due* path.

E. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 2.

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised; as, the train is *due* at noon; he is *due* in New York to-morrow.—5. Owing; attributable, as to cause or origin; assignable; followed by *to*, as, the delay was *due* to an accident.

This effect is due to the attraction of the sun and moon.
J. D. Forbes.

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be due to a special worker, because special workers have been observed to precede effects in a multitude of instances.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us [Americans] is unmistakably a political education due to English origin and English growth.
Stoll, Stud. Mod. Hist., p. 191.

6. In *law*: (a) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (b) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace. — **Due and payable**, said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived. **Due notice, due diligence**, such as the law requires under the circumstances. **Due process of law**, in Amer. const. law, the due course of legal proceeding according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. n. 1. That which is owed: that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addoom that is my *due*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbour *dues* of neighbourhood
Wordsworth, The River Eden, Cumberland.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art,
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *dues*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Specifically — **2.** Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues*; excise *dues*.

Men that leave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil.
Tennyson, The Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep.
Milton, P. L., ii. 340.

Easter dues. See *Easter*. For a full *due* (*duel*), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up for a full *due*.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These *dues* were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaties with the maritime nations. — **To give the devil his *due***. See *devil*.

due¹ (dū), adv. [*duē*, a.] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due* east course.

Due west it rises from this shabby point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line running *due* south.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

due², v. t. [Early mod. E. also *deue*; < ME. *duen*, by apheresis from *enduen*, *endeven*, *endowen*: see *endue²*, *endow*.] To endue; endow. For Frances founded him [religious orders] nouet to faren on that wise.

Ne Domyrik *dued* hem neuer swiche dyvnyers to worthe [become].
Pers Plowman's Code (E. E. T. S.), l. 176.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (dū'bil), n. A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (dū'e kōr'de). [It.: *due*, fem. of *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two*; *corde*, pl. of *corda*, < L. *corda*, cord, chord; see *chord*.] Two strings: in music, a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (dū'dis tant), a. Situated at a suitable distance. [A nonce-word.]

A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
Due distant, for us both to speak and hear.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

dueful¹ (dū'fūl), a. [Formerly also *deeful*; < *duel* + *-ful*.] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equal Judge I deem,
Of my desert, or of my *dueful* Right.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

duel (dū'el), n. [= D. Dan. *duel* = G. Sw. *duell*, < F. *duel*, < It. *duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello*, < ML. *duellum*, lit. a combat between two, a restored form of L. *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war (see *bellicose*, etc.), < *duo* = E. *two*.] 1. A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds*, for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the seconds are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight, and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*
With swords of temper'd steel.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duel*.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable rules, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel* of Nations.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel.
2 Bishop, (C. L. 6th ed.) 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, P. R., l. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war.
The Century, XXXVI. 104.

duel (dū'el), v.; pret. and pp. *duelled*, *duelled*, pp. *dueling*, *duelling*. [= D. *duellere* = G. *duellern* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera*; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** To engage in single combat; fight a *duel*.

With the king of France *duelled* he
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

II. trans. To meet and fight in a *duel*; overcome or kill in a *duel*.

Who, single combatant,
Dueld their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army.
Milton, S. A., l. 345.

He must at length, poor man! the dully of old age at home, when here he might so fashionably and gently, long before that time, have been *dueld* of flux and into another world.
South, Works, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon.
Maunderell.

dueler¹, dueller¹ (dū'el-er), n. A combatant in single fight; a *duelist*.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueler*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honor.
South, Works, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (dū'el-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *duel*, v.] The fighting of a *duel*; the practice of fighting *duels*.

duelist, duellist (dū'el-ist), n. [= D. *duellist*, < F. *duelliste* = Sp. *duellista* = Pg. It. *duellista*; as *duel* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; one who practises or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another, but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?
Goldsmith, Vicar.

duello (dū'el'o), n. [< It. *duello*; see *duel*.] 1. A *duel*; a single combat.

This being well fore-d, and tug'd, may have the power
To move most gallants to take kicks in time,
And spur out the *duellos* out o' the kingdom.
Pletcher (and another?), Sue Valour, iii. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one bout with you — he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

duelsome (dū'el-sum), a. [< *duel* + *-some*.] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight *duels*. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and penable counsellor in the world.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, ii.

dueña (dū'a'nyū), n. [Sp.] See *duenna*.
dueness (dū'nes), n. [< *duel* + *-ness*.] Fitness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness*, that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, in a way of meekness and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature.
Goodwin, Works, I. ii. 190.

duenna (dū-en'ū), n. [Sp., formerly *duenna*, now spelled *dueña*, vernacular form of *doña*, mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to masc. *dueño*, master, *don*, sir), < L. *domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don²*, *domna*, etc.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain. — **2.** An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming most under my livery?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Slawkenbergius's Tale.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna*.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

duet (dū-et'), n. [Also, as It., *duetto*; = D. Dan. *duet* = G. Sw. *duett* = Sp. *dueto* = Pg. *duetto*, < It. *duetto*, < *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, and either with or without accompaniment.

duet¹, n. A Middle English form of *duty*.
duettino (do-et-le'no), n. [It., dim. of *duetto*, *duet*.] A short, unpretentious *duet*.

Arietias and *duettinos* succeed each other.
Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 329.

duetto (dū-et'tō), n. [It.: see *duet*.] A *duet*.
Scott, Monastery, xviii.

due volte (dū'e vol'te). [It.: *due*, fem. of *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two*; *volte*, pl. of *volta*, turn: see *vault*, n.] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff¹ (duf), n. [Another form of *dough* (with *f* < *gh*, as in *draught*, *dwarf*, etc.): see *dough*.] 1. Dough; paste of bread. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** *Naut.*, a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff*.

The crew . . . are allowed [on Sunday] a pudding, or, as it is called, a *duff*. This is nothing more than flour boiled with water, and eaten with molasses.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 19.
3. Vegetable growth covering forest-ground. [Local, U. S.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and when it is thoroughly dry, burns like punk, without a blaze.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 289.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen.
Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886, [p. 102.]

4. Fine coal.

duff² (duf), v. i. [Scotch.] In *golf*, to hit the ground behind the ball.

duffar, n. Same as *duffer²*, a *duffart*.
duffart (dū'fart), n. and a. [See, also *dowfart*, *dowfart*, < *dowf*, q. v., + *-art*, *-ard*.] **I. n.** A dull, stupid fellow.

II. a. Stupid; dull; spiritless.
duff-day (dū'fā), n. The day on which *duff* is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, n. and a. See *duffle*.

duffer¹ (dū'fēr), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. A peddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers*," "*packmen*," or "*Scotchmen*," and sometimes "*tallymen*," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered, but who carrying no goods for immediate sale, were not within the scope of the existing charge, were in 1861 brought within the charge by special enactment and rendered liable to duty. These *duffers* were numerous in Cornwall.
S. Dorell, Hist. Taxation, III. 38.

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [Eng. in both uses.]

duffer² (dū'fēr), n. [Appar. a var. of *duffart*, q. v.] A stupid, dull, plodding person; a foggy; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character: as, the board consists entirely of old *duffers*.

Duffers (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. Fosset certainly was a *duffer*.
Hood.

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer*."

W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

The snob, the end, the prig, the *duffer* — du Maurier has given us a thousand times the portrait of such specialties. No one has done the *duffer* so well.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXVI. 55.

duffil, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffle*.
duffing (dū'fing), *n.* In *angling*, the body of an artificial fly.
duffle, **duffel** (dūf'l), *n.* and *a.* [*< D. duffel = L. duffel, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. duffel, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. duffelen, wrap up, < duffel, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to Duffel, a town near Antwerp.*] **I. n. 1.** A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or fricze, generally knotted or tufted.

And let it be of duffel grey
 As warm a cloak as man can sell.
Wordsworth, Alice Fell

They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, duffel, and gewgaws.

W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 69

2. Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much implements, too much duffel.

G. W. Sears, Woodcraft, p. 4

II. a. Made of duffel.

She was to buy a bran-new duffel cloak.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, n.

dufoil (dū'foil), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. duo (= E. two) + E. foil, < L. folium, a leaf. Cf. trefoil, etc.*] **I. n.** In *her.*, a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *twifol*.

II. a. In *her.*, having only two leaves.

dufenite (dū-fren'it), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrenoy (1792-1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrenoyite (dū-fre-noi'zit), *n.* [*< Dufrenoy (see def.) + -ite.*] A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland: named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrenoy.

dug (dag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dugge*; cf. E. dial. *ducky, dukky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dugga* = Dan. *dagga*, suckle. See *dairy, deyl*.] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
 Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
 With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
 At once I was up brought.
Spenser, F. Q.
 She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
 Like a milch doe, whose swelling *dugs* do ache,
 Hastening to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 875.

dug² (dag). Preterit and past participle of *dug*.
dugong (dū'gong), *n.* [Also *dugong*; *< Malay dugong, Javanese dugung.*] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia, Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore



Dugong, *Halicore dugong*

flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible, and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known *sirenia*, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). See *Halicore*.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* **1.** A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

Our boat was a very unsafe *dug-out* with no out-riggers, in which we could not dare to baffle a part of the way in sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded movement.

H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 296

The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender *dug-out* and drew half its length out upon the oozy bank of a pretty bayou.

G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 89.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. Whole *dugouts* are entirely excavated; half *dugouts* are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana for dwellings; the whole *dugouts* are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

The small outlying camps are often tents or mere *dug-outs* in the ground. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 499*

People must resort to *dug-outs* and cellar caves.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 239.

Dugungus, *n.* [NL. (Tiedmann), *< dugong, q. v.*] A genus of sirenians: same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug'wā), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dul-. [Accom. form of Skt. *dri* (= E. *two*), *< dra* = L. *duo* = E. *two*: noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dul-fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (dū-jar-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Dujardin.] A genus of chatopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidae*.

duke¹ (duk), *n.* [*< ME. duke, dewke, duk, duc, douk, douc, < OF. duc, ducs, dur, F. duc = Sp. Pg. duque = It. duca (Venetian doge: see doge) = MGr. δοῦξ, < L. dux (duc-), a leader, general, M.L. a duke, < L. ducere, lead: see duct.* Cf. G. *herzog* = D. *herzog* = Dan. *herzog* = Sw. *hertig*, a duke, = AS. *heretoga*, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (*G. -zog, AS. -toga*) being ult. akin to L. *dux*, as above. Cf. *duchess, duchy, ducal, etc.*] **1.** A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader: as, "the dukes of Edom," Ex. xv. 15.

"What lord art thou?" quoth Lucifer, a voys aloud seyde,
 "The lord of myght and of mayn, that made alle thynges
Duke of this dynme place, anon vndo the gates."
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 365.

With ymme the Cite were myght men defensable, that of the *Duke* made grete joye when they him saugh.
Morte d'Arthur, l. 178.

Hannibal, duke of Carthage *See T. Elgot*

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see 3, below), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth; Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions, in other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circlet having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarcenet, and turned up with ermine.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
 Third son to the third Edward king of England
Shak., 4 Hen. VI., n. 4

Next in rank [to the sovereign] among the lords temporal were the *dukes* *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 148*

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Weimagen. Modena and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

4. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. — **5. pl. The dukes.** [Slang.] — **Duke of Exeter's daughter!** See *brake*, 12. — **Duke palatine.** See *palatine*. — **To dine with Duke Humphrey.** See *dine*.

duke¹ (duk), *v. t. & i.;* pret. and pp. *duked*, ppr. *duking*. [*< duke*¹, *n.*] To play the duke. [Rare.]

Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

duke², *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck*².

Thré dayis in dub among the *dukis*
 He did with dirt him hyde.

Barnatyme Poems, p. 22.

dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* [*< duke*¹ + *-dom*.] **1.** The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Edward III. founded the *dukedom* of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the kings' eldest son and heir apparent.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 128.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.
dukeling (dūk'ling), *n.* [*< duke*¹ + *dim. -ling*.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

This *dukeling* mushroom
 Hath doubtless charmed the king
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

dukely (dūk'li), *a.* [*< duke*¹ + *-ly*.] Becoming a duke. *Southey.*

dukery (dūk'kēr-i), *n.*; pl. *dukeries* (-iz). [*< duke*¹ + *-ery*.] A ducal territory, or a duke's seat: as, the *Dukeries* (a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Daries.* [Humorous.]

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apapages, subdivisions, unmettable little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind *Curlye, Misc., IV. 359.*

England is not a *dukery* *Nineteenth Century.*

dukeship (dūk'ship), *n.* [*< duke*¹ + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of a duke.

Will your *dukeship*
 Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

duke's-meat, *n.* Same as *duch-meat*.

dukesst, *n.* [ME. *dukes*, a var. of *duches*: see *duches*.] A duchess.

Dukhoborts (do-ko-bōrt'si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhobortsu*, pl. *dukhoborts*, one who denies the divinity of the Holy Ghost (*dukhoborstro*, a sect of such deniers), *< dukh*, spirit (*Sergai-tai Dukha*, Holy Ghost), + *bortsu*, a contender, wrestler, *< boroti*, overcome, refl. contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procopie Loupink, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no stated places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they give, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. Owing to their numbers and cruelties, they were removed to the Caucasus in 1841 and subsequent years, they now form a community there of seven villages.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā'rā), *n.* [= F. *douce amara* = Sp. *dulcamara*, *dulcamara* = Pg. It. *duccamara*, *< NL. dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, *< L. dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bitter-sweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.



Bitter-sweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*)

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā'rīn), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine*; as *dulcamara* + *-in*.] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bitter-sweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnont, *n.* A word occurring in the phrase *to be at dulcarnon* — that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take. It is found in the following passage from Chaucer:

"I am til God me be betere mynde sende,
 At *dulcarnon* right at my wylle ende,
 Quod Pandur, "V. yowre wylle here!"
Dulcarnon called þe "þe myne of wechþe";
 If smeth hard, for wechþe wol nought here,
 For veray slouth, or other wylde here."
Trouvise, iii. 931.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dhu'l-karnayn* 'lord of the two horns' — a name applied to Alexander, either because he boasted himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and therefore had in connection with him images, or, as some say because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Selden's Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.) But the epithet was also applied to the 17th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right-angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 5th proposition, the

famous *poms asinorum*. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Elefuga*, which is explained as meaning 'flight of the miserable,' or, as Chaucer renders it, 'flying of wretches.' *Ele* was supposed to be derived from *elepi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *elema*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the *London Athenæum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 333.

lulce (dul's), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. *l.*; early mod. E. *doulee*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *doucer*, *doucer*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *douce*.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *doucer* and gentle terms they make their reasons as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.

Quoted in *Stubbs's Const. Hist.*, § 443.

II. *n.* Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "*dulce*," that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Proc. Diet.*, IV. 950.

dulcet, *r. t.* [*< dulce*, *a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Severus . . . (because he would not leave an enemy behind at his back) . . . wisely and with good foresight dulceth and kindly intrateeth the men.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 68.

dulceness (dul's-nēs), *n.* [*< dulce*, *a.* (see *douce*, *a.*); < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 338.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after L. *dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, F. *doucet* (= Pr. *dosset*, *dousset*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and dulcet melody. Spenser.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.

Milton, P. L., I. 712.

So mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.

Lamb, *Roast Pig*.

2. Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poetry a dulcet and gentle philosophy. B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

II. *n.* The sweetbread.

Three stagg upbreking they slit to the dulcet or melle-pyn. Stanburst, *Æneid*, I. 215.

dulcetness (dul'set-nēs), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no commodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should assuage their dulcetness.

J. Bradford, *Writings* (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

dulcian, *n.* [= Dun. Sw. *dulcan* = OF. *doulganc*, *douganne*, *douneine*, also *douneine*, *doucine*, a flute, = Sp. *dulzana* = Pg. *dulçana*, *dogaína*, *dogaína*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

dulciana (dul-si-an'i), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon; see *dulcan*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

dulcification (dul'si-fi-ka'shon), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificación* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < L. as if **dolcificatio* (*n.*), < *dolcificare*, sweeten; see *dulcefy*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. E. Phillips, 1706.

dulcifluous (dul-sif'lū-us), *a.* [*< ML. dulcifluus*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *fluus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. Bailey, 1727.

dulcify (dul'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [*< F. dulcifier*, < LL. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] 1. To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and dulcify? calcine?

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea-water with that ease and plenty.

Enclm, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His hardest tones in this part came steeped and dulcified in good-humour. Lamb, *Artificial Comedy*.

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids, as, *dulcified spirits of niter*.

dulciloquy (dul-sil'ō-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquio*, It. also *dolciloquio*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. Bailey, 1731.

dulcimet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mēr), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimet* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcemele* = It. *dolcemele*, a musical instrument, < L. *dulce melos*, a sweet song; *dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μέλος*, a song; see *melody*.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is specially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psaltery. See *harpsichord*, *psaltery*, *pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a dulcinere played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty. Pepys, *Diary*, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played.

Coleridge, *Kubla Khan*.

2. A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a dulcimer do call.

Warton, *High Street Tragedy*.

dulcin (dul'sin), *n.* [*< L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulciness (dul'si-nēs), *n.* [*< dulce* + *-y* + *-ness*.] Softness; easiness of temper. Bacon.

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [*< ML. Dulcinista*, pl., < *Dulcinus*, a proper name (It. *Dolcino*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive in 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul'sit-am'in), *n.* [*< dulcite* + *amur*.] In chem., a compound of dulcitan with ammonia, having the formula $C_6H_8(OH)_5NH_2$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [*< dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydride of dulcitol ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), an alcohol prepared by heating dulcitol.

dulcite (dul'sit), *n.* [*< L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [*< dulcite* + *-ol*.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannite, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite*, *dulcin*, *dulcose*.

dulcitude (dul'si-tūd), *n.* [*< L. dulcitus*, sweetness, < *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*, *douce*.] Sweetness. E. Phillips, 1706.

dulcorater (dul'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the dulcorating of fruit, do commend swines-dung above all other dung. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 465.

dulcoration (dul-kō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. dulcoratio* (*n.*), < LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten; see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the dulcoration of some metals, as saccharum Saturni, &c. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 358.

dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* [*< L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (döl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*.

duledge (dū'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellys that form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dules (dū'lez), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δούλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds.] A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dū-li'i), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *δούλια*, service, servitude, < *δούλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly*, *doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latria, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, *hyperdulia*, which is only

a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.

Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dū-lik'i-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δουλικός*, Ionic form of *δούλος*, long; see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichidae*.

Dulichidae (dū-li-ki'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulichia* + *-idae*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulinae (dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of West Indian dentostrual oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Vireonidae*, sometimes to the *Ampelidae*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul*, *dulle*; < ME. *dul*, *dull*, also *dyl*, *dill*, and in earlier use *dual*, < AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFries. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal*, *dwel*, *dol*, LG. *dol*, *dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *toll*, mad, = Icel. *dubl*, silent, close, = Goth. *dwals*, foolish), < **dwalan*, pret. **dwal*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwelan*, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dweltian*, err, *dwola*, *dwala*, error, *gedwola* = OHG. *gitwola*, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwelt* and *dwale*, q. v. Cf. also *dill*² and *dolt*.] 1. Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding: as, a lad of dull intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Lest thai gang hir to dethe in hot dulle hate.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. S.), I. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as dull as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. Dampier, *Voyages*, II. I. 102.

Among those bright folk not the dullest one.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 366.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one dull; a dull thinker; a dull sermon; a dull stream; trade is dull.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax dull.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably dull.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 262.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, dull of hearing; dull of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,

You never would hear it; your ears are so dull.

Templeton, *The Poet's Mind*.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If thi herte be dulle and myrke and felis north witt ne sauour ne deuocione you to thynke.

Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, dull weather; a dull prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,

Borrow'd a Lace of those fair woven beams

Which clear Heavens blubber'd face, and gild dull day.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 59.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;

Taint not the pure streams of the springing day

With your dull influence. Crashaw, *A Foul Morning*.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably dull.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.

Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the dull earth with disturbed mind.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a dull fire or light; a dull red color; the mirror gives a dull reflection.

One dull breath against her glass.

D. G. Rossetti, *Love's Nocturn*.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more dull appearance than in the day.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 188.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a dull sword; a dull needle.

The murderous knife was dull and blunt.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

I wear no dull sword, sir, nor hate I virtue.

Beau, and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, II. 3.

Wielding the dull axe of Decay.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a dull pain.

= Syn. 1. *Silly*, etc. See *simple*.

dull (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dill*, < ME. *dullen*, *dyllen*, *dillen*, make dull; < *dull*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.*

1. To make dull, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

lessen the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus meane you with malis, for shame!
Youre dedis me *dullis*, & dos out of hope.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 11314.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have *dull* mine cares
Spenser, *Daphniaida*, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.

Beau. and Fl., *Phylaster*, iii.
Dull not thy days away in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ Mor.*, i. xxxiii.

2. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—4. To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, *To J. S.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine,
I *dulle* under youre discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 4792

Which [wit] rusts and *duls*, except it subiect finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas*'s *Weeks*, i. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—3. To become daddened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the western isles that lay along the horizon there was a hint, still mist that made them shadowy and vague.

W. Black, *A Daughter of Beth*, xv.

*dull*² (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dol*³, < *L. dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < *Gr. dôlos*, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]

*dull*² (dul), *v. i.* [< *dull*², *n.*] To fish with a *dull*: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion. *Forest and Stream*, March 11, 1880.

dullard (dul'ard), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dullarde*; < *dull* + *-ard*.] 1. *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes
Purche, *Pilgrimage*, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, i. iv.

dullardism (dul'ar-dizm), *n.* [< *dullard* + *-ism*.] Stupidity; doltishness. [Rare.]

dull-brained (dul'bränd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our panipered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.

Quarles, *Judgment and Mercy*

duller (dul'er), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., *Phylaster*, ii. 1.

dullery[†] (dul'er-i), *n.* [= MLG. *dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antinus of Cressoplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.
Urrhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, ii. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'id), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iii. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be fooles and *dulled* to all goodness.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [< *dull* + *-ish*.] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the climate.

Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 12.

dullness, dullness (dul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dulnesse, dullnes, dulnesse, dolnes*; < *dull* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dulness*.
And give it way. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2.

Dulness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.

Dryden, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Prolog.*, l. 25.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.

South, *Sermons*.

And gentle *Dulness* ever loves a joke
Pope, *Dumcud*, ii. 34.

When coloured windows came into use, the comparative *dulness* of the former mode of decoration [fresco] was immediately felt.
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, i. 520.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac*. = *Syn. Baldness, Heaviness*, etc. (in style) See *frigidify*.

dully (dul'li), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully*
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mien.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 317.

dully (dul'li), *a.* [< *dull* + *-y*.] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps full. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

dulness, n. See *dullness*.

dulocracy (dul-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Also written *doulocracy*; < *Gr. dôulokratia*, < *dôulos*, a slave, + *-kratia*, < *kratos*, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis*, *dulse*, *dills*, *dullsk*; < Gael. *dulcasg*, *dulcasg* = *Ir. dulcasg*, *dulliasg*, *dulse*, perhaps < Gael. *Ir. duille*, a leaf, + (*Ir.*) *usge*, water: see *usquebaugh*, *whisky*.] A seaweed, *Rhodymena palmata*, belonging to the order *Florideae*. It has bright-red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algae. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland, and in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in racks to be eaten with fish. In Kamchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Iradaea edulis*.

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water-side,
Gathering crimson *dulse*? *Celia Thaxter*, *All's W.*

Craw dulse, *Rhodymena ciliata* [Scotch] *Pepper*

dulse, *Lauencia pinnatifida*. [Scotch]

Dulus (dū'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gr. dôulos*, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclavé*.] A genus of probably virreonine



Dulus dominicus

dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulina*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria*. *D. dominicus* is the only established species.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-plover, *Egallites haticula*. *Montagu*.

*duly*¹ (dū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *duely, dewly, dewly, duche*; < *due*¹ + *-ly*.] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Unto my dygnyte dere *dully* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my plesyng at ply

York Plays, p. 1

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them.
And something over to remember me by

Shak., *Hen VIII.*, iv. 2

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attest his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. vi.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 382

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Cooper, *Glory to God Alone*.

*duly*² (dū'li), *n.* [< *dulia*, *q. v.*] Same as *dulia*.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected, or analogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.

Brent, *Saul and Samuel at Eldor*, p. 352.

dumt, a. An obsolete spelling of *dumb*.

dumal (dū'mal), *a.* [< LL. *dumalis*, < *L. dumus*, OL. *dusmus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of **densimus*) to *densus* = *Gr. dasis*, thick, dense: see *dense*.] Pertaining to briars; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum*, *dumbe*; < ME. *dumb, dumb, domb, domb*, < AS. *dumb*, mute, = OFries. *dumber, dumb* = D. *dom* = MLG. *dom*, dull, stupid, = OHG. *tumb*, MLG. *tump, tum*, G. (with LG. *d*) *dumm*, mute, stupid, = Icel. *dumbr, dumbi*, mute, = Sw. *dumb*, mute, *dum*, stupid, = Dan. *dum*, stupid, = Goth. *dumbs*. OHG. *tumb, G. dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (OHG. *toup*); cf. *Gr. τῑφρος*, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf*.] 1. Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. *Ps. xlix.* 2.

Dombe as any stone,
Thou sittest at another looke,
Thy fully dasewyd is thy looke.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 658.

To praise him we could not be *dumm*.
Battle of Havelow (Child's Ballads, VII. 189)

Since they never hope to make Conscience dumb, they would have it sleep as much as may be.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, i. xi.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—3. Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 3.

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steele, *Lying Lover*, iii. 1.

Hence—4. Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* ague; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—5. Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the G. *dumm*.]—6. Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
DeJoye.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf mute*. *Dumb ague*, a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage, masked fever. *Dumb bors-holder*, an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 2 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. J. J.*, ix. 566. *Dumb compass*. See *compass*. *Dumb craft*, lighters and boats not having sails. *Dumb cramb-bo*, furnace, etc. See the nouns. *Dumb piano*. Same as *doublet piano*. *Dumb spinet*. Same as *unattached*. To *strike dumb*, to render silent from astonishment; to confound, to amuse.

Alas! this parting *strikes* poor lovers *dumb*.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, ii. 2.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Mute*, etc. See *silent*.

dumb (dum), *v.* [< ME. *doumben*, < AS. *d-dumban*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb: see *dumb, a.*] 1. *trans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *dumbed* and maked and was ful stille
Ps. xxxviii. 2 (ME version)

II. *trans.* To make dumb: silence; overpower the sound of.

An aug-gaunt steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, i. 5.

dumb-bell (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and laden with plugs of lead at either end, sometimes practised in the present day, and called 'ringing of the dumb bells.'
Scott, *Sport and Pastimes*, p. 117.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid'ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the expositor puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kak), *n.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous cere-

monies, by maids, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum'kân), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*; so called from the fact that its acidity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum'chal'dôr), *n.* In ship-building, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum'kräft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumfound, dumfounder*.

dumble (dum'bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + *dim*, or freq. term, *-le*.] Stupid; very dull. *Hallwell*.

dumble (dum'bl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dumble*, *q. v.*] Same as *dumble*.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dôr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledor*; < **dumble* = *D. dommelu*, buzz, mumble, slumber, doze (perhaps ult. imitative, like *bumble*, *humblebee*), + *dore*, *dor*, a humblebee, a black beetle, a cockchafer: see *dor*.] 1. The humblebee.

Let'sy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore's* delight. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* [< *dumb* + *-ly*.] Mute-ly; silently; without speech or sound.

Cross her hands dumbly,
As if playing dumbly,
Over her breast. *Hood*, *Bridge of Sighs*

dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstraction from speech; absence of sound.

Take hence that once a king, that sullen pride
That swells to dumbness. *Dryden*, *Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *draffness*.

In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb, and his dumbness probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder. *Farmer*, *Demagogues of New Testament*, i. 35

dumb-show (dum'shō), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.

Groundlings who for the most part are capable of no thing but inexpressible *dumb-shows* and noise. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The Julian feast is to day, the country expects me. I speak all the *dumb-shows*, my sister chosen for a nymph. *Fletcher and Knecht*, *Mind in the Mill*, ii. 1

2. Gesture without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show*.

dumb-waiter (dum'wa'tēr), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, some times with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining room, to hold dessert, etc. until required.

Mr. Meacles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb-waiter* on his right hand to turn the sugar towards himself. *Dickens*, *Little Dorrit*, i. 10.

dumetose (du'me-tōs), *a.* [< *L. dumetum*, *dumetum*, *OL. dumetum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble; see *dumal*.] In *bot.*, bush-like.

dumfound, dumbfound (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + *appar. found* in *confound*.] To strike dumb; confuse; stupely; confound.

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew
Dumfound Old Nick, and which from me or you
Could not be forced by upstart audacity,
Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey*

I waited doggedly to hear him [Lauder] begin his elaboration of them [pictures] *dumfound*ed between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could, and my social duty not to give offense to my host.

Lowell, *The Century*, XXXV, 544.

dumfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun'dēr), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumfound*, apparently stimulating *founder*, sink.] Same as *dumfound*. [Rare.]

There is but one way to browbeat this world.
*Dumfound*ed doubt, and a pay scorn in kind
To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
Mountains. *Browning*, *Rim*, and Book, I. 144

Dumicola (du-mik'ō-lī), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), as *Dumicola*], < *L. dumus*, a bramble, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American

tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, containing such species as *D. diops*. Also called *Musciphaga* and *Hemutricus*.

dummador (dum'ā-dôr), *n.* Same as *dumble-dore*.

dummerer (dum'ēr-ēr), *n.* [< *dumb* + double suffix *-er-er*.] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

Equal to the Crank in dissembling is the *Dummerer*; for, as the other takes upon him to have the falling sickness, so this counterfeits Dumbness.

Bekker, *Balm of London* (ed. 1608), sig. D, 3.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us, we have *dummerers*, &c. *Barton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 159.

dumminess (dum'i-nes), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population. *C. A. Broder*, *English University*, p. 232, note.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* and *a.* [= *Sc. dumbie*; dim. of *dumb, dum*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *dummies* (-iz). 1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]-2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.-3. One who or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically:

(a) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, etc. (b) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (c) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (d) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles.

4. In *mech.*: (a) A dumb-waiter. (b) A locomotive with a condensing-engine, and hence avoiding the noise of escaping steam: used especially for moving railroad-cars in the streets of a city, or combined in one with a passenger-car for local or street traffic. (c) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (d) A huffers' pressing-iron.-5. In *card-playing*: (a) An exposed hand of cards, as in whist when three play. (b) A game of whist in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with this and his own hand, plays against the other two. **Double dummy**, a game at whist with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1. Silent; mute. *Clarke*.-2. Sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches, but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy* watches.

E. Fors., *Babels and Curios*, p. 83.

It is also probable that farms made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and therefore as separate farms. *A. A. Rice*, *CXLI*, 388.

Dumont's blue. See *blue, n.*

dumortierite (dū-mōr'ēr-it), *n.* [After M. Eugène *Dumortier*.] A silicate of aluminum of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū'mōs, dū'mus), *a.* [< *L. dumosus*, *dummosus*, *OL. dasmosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble; see *dumal*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a compact, bushy form.-2. Abounding in bushes and briars.

dump (damp), *n.* [< **dump*, adj., *Sc. damp*, dull, insipid; prob. < *Dan. damp*, dull, low, hollow, = *G. dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< MHG. *dampfen*, steam, reek); cf. *D. dampig*, damp, hazy, misty, = *LG. dumpig*, damp, musty, = *Sw. dial. dampu*, melancholy (pp. of *dumba*, steam, reek), *Sw. dumpa*, damp; see below. Cf. *D. dampen*, quench, put out; from the same source as *damp, q. v.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart; as, to be in the *dumps*. [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

Some of our poor families be fallen into such *dumps* that so antly can any such comfort as my poor wit can give them any thing assuage their sorrow.

See I. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1573) fol. 3.

Why how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps*?

Shak., *T. of the S.*, ii. 1.

Gent. But where's my lady?

Pet. In her old *dumps*; 'twill monstrous melancholy.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, v. 2.

His head like one in doleful *dump*

Between his knees.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. i. 106.

I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a budding ecstasy.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 242.

2. *Meditation; reverie. Locke*.-3. *pl. Twi-light*. [Prov. Eng.]-4. (a) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

And then they would have handled me a new way;
The devil's *dump* had been daunc'd then.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 4.

(b) Music for such a dance.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet conceit: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iii. 2.

(c) Any tune.

O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.

Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 5.

dump (damp), *v.* [< ME. *dampen*, rarely *dompen*, tr. cast down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = *Sw. dial. dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, = *Icel. dumpa* (once), thump, = *Dan. dump*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = *D. dampen*, tr. dip, as a gun, *dampelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = *LG. dumpeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by *Sw. dumpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumpt*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump*.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

Than sail the rainbow descend, . . .
With [the] wind thou sail it well,
And drue than dum all vntil hell
And *dump* the deuls [devils] thider in.

Cursor Mundi, l. 22630.

Kene men sail the kepe,
And do the dye on a day,
And *dump* the in the depe.

Minot, *Poems* (ed. Ritson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers); to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the store-cabin. *W. Barrows*, *Oregon*, p. 137.

Dumped like a load of coal at every door.

Lowell, *To G. W. Curtis*.

3. To plunge into. [Scotch.]-4. To knock heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

Up so down schal ye *dump* depe to the abyeme.
Allegorical Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 302.

The folke in the flete felly that drownen:
Thai *dump* in the depe, and to dethe passe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13280.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]

3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump*?

dump (damp), *n.* [= Norw. *dumpa*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = *Dan. dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy*, *dumpling*.] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.-2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence-3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The *dumps* still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

Thy taws are brave thy tops are rare,
Our tops are spun with coils of care,
Our *dumps* are no delight.

Hood, *Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy*.

4. A small coin of Australia.

The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in. *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money. *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

5. *pl. Money; "chink."* [Slang.]

May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps?

Barham, *Hugobly Legends*, II. 37.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute. *The Century*, XXVII, 191.

We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.

The Century, XXVII, 58.

The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of debris: that is, the miner has to look out for his "dump."

Esler, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 278.

ears, as Matthiolus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunche* + *doine*.] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

duncialt (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *dunciall*, *dunsical*, *dunstical*; < *duncea* + *-ic-al*.] Like a dunce.

The most dull and *dunciall* commissioner
Fidler, Ch. Hist. VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duncical* dog
Richardson, Charissa Harlowe, V. 111. 100.

duncifyt (dun'si-fi), *v. t.* [*< duncea* + *-t-ify*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster

Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sish), *a.* [*< duncea* + *-ish*.] Like a dunce; softish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sish-ness), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Raja fullonica*, a batoid fish.

duncur (dun'kür), *n.* The pochar or dun-bird. Also *dunker*. [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding*.

dunder (dun'der), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder*.

dunder² (dun'dër), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. Edwards.

dunderbolt (dun'dër-bölt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt*.] A fossil belemnite; a thunder-stone. *Darwin*.

For "the remanist" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy at least in the West of Cornwall

Pobehle, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 607.

dunderfunk (dun'dër-fungk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by soaking ship-biscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandy-funk*.

dunderhead (dun'dër-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial., appar. < *dunder* + *head* (cf. *Se. donnard*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin). + *head*. Cf. equiv. *dunderpate*, *dunderpoll*.] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, n. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many bloo'heads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, many hummers, &c. *Stone*, Tristram Shandy, IV. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dër-hed'ed), *a.* Like a dunderhead or dunce. *G. A. Sala*.

dunderpate (dun'dër-pat), *n.* [*< dunder* + *pate*.] Same as *dunderhead*.

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom

Frost, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dër-pol), *n.* [*< dunder* + *poll*.] Same as *dunderhead*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dër-hwel), *n.* [*< dunder* + *whelp*.] A dunderhead; a blockhead.

What a purling puppy was I now I remember him,
All the while cast on a face though it were mired,
And mask'd with patches what a *dunder-whelp*
To let him dunce me thus!

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

dun-diver (dun'di-ver), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser*; so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Ereunetura rubida*. [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-du'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1813) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit). < Hind. Skt. *dundabhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund*.] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cicadidae*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and is a native of Borneo.

dune (dun), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *denc*) of *dunel*, and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune, = G. *dun*, a dune, = Dan. Sw. *dyn*, pl., < Lat. *dun*, pl., = Fries. *dunen* (also *dunne*, *dun*) = D. *dun*, a dune, = E. *dunel*, a hill: see *dunel*.] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes*; but this is not the usage in English. Also *doun*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxi.

Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures, . . .
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with Sand *Dunes*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xl.

The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Templeton, Last Tournament.

dune² (dun), *n.* [See *dun³*.] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [*< dun* + *a*, and *v. t.*, + *fish*.] Codfish cured by *dunning*, especially for use on the table uncured. The fish are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fatgots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung (dung), *n.* [*< ME. dung, dong*, rarely *dung*, < AS. *dung*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *dinge* and *ding*) = OFries. *dung*, Fries. *dong* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, *dung*, G. *dung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = Dan. *dyng*, a heap, hoard, mass. Hence *dungy*.] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

Thet that kepen that Hows coveren hem with Hete of Hors *Dung*, with outen Henne, Goos, or Doke, or any other Foull
Manderille, Travels, p. 49.

For over colde doo [put] doves *dounge* at eve
Aboute her roote.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon *duna* approaches guano in its power as manure.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.

dung¹ (dung), *v.* [*< ME. dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *donga*, *denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *düngen*, *dung*, manure (cf. Dan. *dyng* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, hoard, amass); from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success,

Dung Isaac's Fields with fortuitous carcasses
Salsbery, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, II. The Schisme.

He is answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and *dung* it.
Luke xiii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed.

Bunman, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

2. In *calico-printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. intrans. To void excrement.

dung² (dung). Preterit and past participle of *dung¹*.

dungaree (dung-ga-ré'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., low, common, vulgar.] A coarse cotton stuff, generally blue, worn by sailors.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso.
Lundy, Branson, Voyage of Sinbad, I. an

dung-bath (dung'bäth), *n.* In *dynging*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See *dynging*.

dung-beetle (dung'bē'tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the group of scarabs or scaraboid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabaeus*.

dung-bird (dung'bērd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunt-er*. See *badcock*. [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chaffer (dung'chä'fēr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabaeidae*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a dung-beetle.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *donjon*; < ME. *dongeon*, *dongoun*, *dongyon*, *dongoun*, *donioun*, etc., a dungeon (in both uses), < OF. *dongeon*, *dongon*, *dongon*, etc., F. *donjon* = Pr. *donjon*, *dompignon*, *domjo* (ML. reflex *dunjo*(-n), *dungeo*(-n), *dunjo*(-n), *dunjo*(-n), *dunjo*(-n), etc.), < ML. *domonio*(-n), a dungeon (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio*(-n), domain, dominion, possession: see *dominion*, *domain*, *den-ain*, *demesne*.] 1. The principal tower of a medieval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or

underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep*, *duncheon-keep*, or *tower*. See cut under *castle*. [In this sense also written *donjon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—2. A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison;
Kyng Alysander, he conquerryd alle;
Dyogenes lay in a smalle *duncheon*,
In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a baile.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *duncheon*.
Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven bath doom'd
This place our *duncheon*, not our safe retreat.
Milton, P. L., II. 317.

dungeon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [*< dungeon, n.*] To confine in or as in a dungeon.

Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 128.

You said nothing
Of how I might be *dungeoned* as a madman.

Shelley, The Cenci, II. 1.

dungeoner (dun'jun-er), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land,
Dungeoner of my friend. Keats, To —.

dung-fly (dung'fli), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga*.

dung-fork (dung'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork*.—2. In *entom.*, a pointed or forked process upon which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida*, *Coptocycla*, and the like. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil*, *dunghille*; < ME. *donghyll*, *donghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill*.] *I. n.* 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanysche, in what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *dunghille* it is profitable.
Wyclif, Luke xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray
With safety can the foulest *dunghills* kiss.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 135.

Hence—2. Figuratively—(a) A mean or vile abode. (b) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . liffeth up the beggar from the *dunghill*.
1 Sam. ii. 8.

(c) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

II. a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights
To serve the town with spear in field. Googe.

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. cxxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross bred specimen of the common hen; a barn yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-ra'kër), *n.* The common dunghill fowl. [A nonce-word.]

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

dung-hook (dung'huk), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun'tër), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius*. The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *ditty-gallen*.

dunging (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dung*, *v.*] In *dynging*, the mordanting of goods by passing them through a dung-bath (which see). In modern practice substitutes are used.

dungiyah (dung'gi-yä), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the baggala. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dungmere (dung'mër), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

dungy (dung'i), *a.* [*< dung* + *-y*. Cf. *dungy*.] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. Shak., W. T., II. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'it), *n.* [So called from *Dun Mountain*, near Nelson, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing

also frequently more or less of various other minerals, alteration products of the olivin. Dunite appears to be frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (dun-i-was'al), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *dun' uasal*, a gentleman: *dune*, a man; *uasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Dunbar-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman.

Scott, Waverley, xvi.

dunkadoo (dung-ka-dō'), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugilans* or *lentiginosus*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung'kär'd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*¹.

Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers—Tunkers or *Dunkards*, as they are differently named.

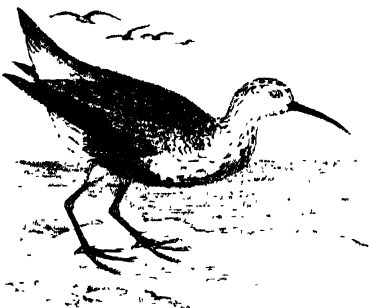
N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 255.

Dunker¹, **Tunker** (dung'-, tung'kär'), *n.* [*<* G. *tunker*, a dipper, *<* *tunken*, MHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchon*, *dunchōn*, *thunkon*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = L. *tungere* = Gr. *τίγγω*, wet, moisten, dye, stain: see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practise washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunker² (dung'kär'), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lacc*.

dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* [A corruption of E. dial. *dunling*, the proper form, *<* *dun*¹ + *dim*, -*ling*¹. Cf. *dunbird*, *duncock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa (Pelidna) alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive



American Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black the upper parts varied with brown gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer and more decurved bill, the *Pelidna pacifica* of Coles. The dunlin is also called *stout*, *purse*, *ox-bird*, *bull-eye*, *sea-snip*, *pecked*, etc.

dunling (dun'ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun'lop), *n.* A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk: so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for *dunnage*.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 304

2. Baggage.

But Barnacle suggested, as some of the *dunnage* and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside.

C. J. Neide, Cruise of Aurora (1885), p. 105.

dunnage (dun'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, ppr. *dunnaging*. [*<* *dunnage*, *n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage*, *n.*

Vessels fraudulently *dunnaged* for the purpose of reducing their tonnage.

The American, VIII, 382.

dunner (dun'ēr), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay.

Spectator.

dunniewassal, *n.* See *duniwassal*.

dunniness (dun'i-nēs), *n.* [*<* *dun* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Barley*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dun*¹, *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*¹, *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun'ish), *a.* [*<* *dun*¹ + *-ish*.] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

duncock (dun'ok), *n.* [E. dial. (Northampton) also *doney*; *<* ME. *donck*, *<* *donnen*, *dunnen*, *dun*, + *dim*, -*ck*, -*ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-duncock*. *Macgillivray*.

Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *duncock*.

E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun'i), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *donnerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

My old dame, Joan, is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage.

Scott.

dunpickle (dun'pik'el), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus arpinosus*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

dunrobin (dun'rob'in), *n.* A superior kind of Scotch plaid.

dunst, dunset, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dunee*.

dunse-down, *n.* See *dunche-down*.

dunserry, *n.* An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunset (dun'set), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dunsæte*, *dunsæte*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill-dwellers, *<* *dun*, a hill (see *down*¹), + *sæta* (= OHG. *sāzo*), a dweller, settler, *<* *sattan* (pret. *sæt*), sit. Cf. *colset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, *v. t.* See *dunch*¹.

dunsical, *a.* See *duncical*.

dunslit, Duns-mant. See *duncely*, *Dunee-man*.

dunst (dunst), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun'sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] 1. *† a.* [cap.] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

Your uncle is an odd, but a very home 'd, *Dunstable* soul.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI, 177.

Dunstable road, way, or highway, the way to *Dunstable*: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

"As plain as *Dunstable road*." It is applied to things plain and simple, without wit or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easy and obvious to be found.

Fulter, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

There were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plain *Dunstable way*.

Lattimer, Sermons.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at *Dunstable* in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster (dun'stēr), *n.* 1. A kind of broad-cloth: so called in the seventeenth century — 2. Cassimere.

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dunt*, *dent*, *<* ME. *dunt*, *dynt*, etc.: see *dunt* and *dent*.] 1. A stroke; a blow. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

I have a rude broad sword,

I'll tak *dunts* frae nobody.

Burns, I had a Wife of my Ain

2. A malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. Palpitation. *Dunghison*. [Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dunt*, *dent*: see *dunt*, *dent*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt* out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young ewe, they opened the door.

Galt, Rungan Gilhaize, II, 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian.] — 3. To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart wi' life blood *dunted*,

I'd beat it in mind.

Burns, To Mr. Mitchell

dunter (dun'tēr), *n.* [Sc., perhaps so called from its waddling gait, *<* *dunt*, *v.*] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun'tēr-gōs), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Synonyms*.

duntle (dun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, ppr. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

His cap is *duntled* m., his back bears fresh stains of peat.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū'ō), *n.* [It., a dunt, also two, *<* L. *duo* = E. *two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duet* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

(Lord's Day.) Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a *duo* of counter point: and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenshaw's rule.

Pepys, Diary, II, 312.

duo. [L. *duo*, *duo*, = Gr. *duo*, *δύο* = E. *two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecagonal, duodecahedron (du-ō-dek-a-hē'drāl, -drōn). See *dodecagonal, dodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū'ō-dē-sen'i-nāl), *a.* [*<* L. *duodecennus*, of twelve years (*<* L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash*.

duodecimal (dū'ō-dēs'i-māl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *duodecim* (= Gr. *δωδεκά*, *δωδεκά*), twelve (*<* *duo* = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *dozen*, ult. *<* *duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] I. *a.* reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians.

Von Kunk, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 19.

Duodecimal arithmetic or scale. See *duodecimal arithmetic or scale*, under *duodecimal*.

II. *n.* 1. One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve. — 2. *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches. The feet of the multiplicand are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimally (du-ō-dēs'i-māl-i), *adv.* In a duodecimal manner; by twelves.

duodecimfid (dū'ō-dēs-sim'fid), *a.* [*<* L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, *<* *findere*, cleave, split (= E. *bit*): see *fission*, etc.] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (du-ō-dēs'i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in L. (NL.) phrase in *duodecimo*: *m*, prep., = E. *in*; *duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth, *<* *duodecim*, twelve.] I. *n.* 1. A size of page usually measuring, in the United States, about 5½ inches in width and 7½ inches in length, when the leaf is uncut, and corresponding to crown octavo of British publishers. — 2. A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size. 3. In *music*, the interval of a twelfth. *E. D.*

II. *a.* Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about 5½ by 7½ inches. Often written 12mo or 12°.

duodecimole (du-ō-dēs'i-mōl), *n.* [*<* L. *duodecimus*, twelfth: see *duodecimo*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a duodecuplet.

Duodecimpennatæ (du'ō-de-sim-pe-na'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathers: see *ornith*.] In Sweder-vall's system, a cohort of *Gallina*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Crauda*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail feathers. Also called *Sylvaola*.

duodecuple (du-ō-dēk'ū-pl), *a.* [= F. *duodecuple* = Sp. *duodecuplo* = Pg. It. *duodecuplo*, *<* L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelve.

duodena, *n.* Plural of *duodenum*.

duodenal¹ (dū-ō-dē'nāl), *a.* [= F. *duodenal* = Sp. Pg. *duodenal* = It. *duodenale*, as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the duodenum: as, "*duodenal dyspepsia*," *Copland*. — **Duodenal fold**, a special loop of duplication of the duodenum in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine. **Duodenal glands.** See *duod*.

duodenal² (du-ō-dē'nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *duodene* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a duodene.

II. n. In *musical theory*, the symbol of the root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ō-den'ā-rī), *a.* [= F. *duodénario* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodent*, twelve each, < *duo-decim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary** or **duodecimal arithmetic** or **scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of in the tenfold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū-ō-dēn), *n.* [*< L. duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In *musical theory*, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodenal. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial trine. The duodene consists of four such trines, one being the initial trine, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū-ō-dē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL, < *duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū-ō-dē-nōs'tō-mī), *n.* [*< NL. duodenum*, q. v., + Gr. *stōma*, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ō-dō-num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nā). [NL. (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*.] 1. In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomologists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ō-drī'mī), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. *duo* = E. *two*), + Gr. *drama*, a drama: see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ō-lī'tēr-āl), *a.* [*< L. duo*, = E. *two*, + *literal*: see *literal*, letter³.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

duologue (dū-ō-log), *n.* [*< L. duo*, two (= Gr. *duo* = E. *two*), + Gr. *lógos*, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

Mr. Ernest Warren's *duologue* "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenaeum*, No. 3077.

I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper, if I touch upon the *duologue* entertainments. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 644.

duomo (dwō'mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral: see *dome*¹.] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*¹.

Bright vignettes, and each complete, Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

The bishop is said to have decorated the duomo with 500 large and 200 small columns brought from Paros for the purpose. C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxxv., note

dup (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, < ME. *do up*, *don up*, open: see *do*¹, and cf. *don*¹, *doff*, *dout*¹.] To open.

What Devell! ichie weene, the porters are drunke; wil they not *dup* the gate to-day? R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*.

Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes, And *dupp'd* the chamber door. Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pā-bil'i-tī), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeability*; < *dupable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupability* of men. Carlyle.

dupable (dū'pā-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupurable*; < *dup* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

Man is a *dupable* animal. Southey, *The Doctor*, lxxxvii.

duparted (dū'pār-ted), *a.* [*< L. duo*, = E. *two*, + *parted*.] In *her.*, same as *biparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [*< F. dupe*, a dupe, < OF. *dupe*, *duppe*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid: see *hoopoe* and *Upupa*. For similar examples of the application of the names

of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *houperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity: as, the *dupe* of a designing rogue; he is a *dupe* to his imagination.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name, Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 502.

He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies. Cooper, *Progress of Error*.

When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its *dupe*. Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [*< F. dupeur*, dupe, gull, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity: as, to *dupe* a person by flattery.

Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits. Coleridge.

Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has *duped* the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization. W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability, dupable*.

duper (dū'pēr), *n.* [*< dupe* + *-er*¹; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

The race-god had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped. Bulwer, *Belham*, I. xii.

dupery (dū'pēr-i), *n.* [*< F. duperie*, < *dupe*, a dupe: see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a duper.

Travelling from town to town in the full practice of *dupery* and wheedling. I. D'Israeli, *Amen*, of Lit., I. 304.

It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent *dupery* we habitually practise upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics. Mauley, *Body and Will*, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū'-, dō'pi-on), *n.* [*< F. dupion*, < It. *doppione*, aug. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, and also *doubloon* and *dobrova*, doublets of dupion.] 1. A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together.—2. The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplation (dū-plā'shon), *n.* [*< L. duplus*, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū'pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

A competent defence of Illyricum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *duple* greatness of which business the emperor having taken in hand affected both. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.—**Duple rhythm**, in music, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [*< duple*, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū'plet), *n.* [*< L. duplus*, double, + E. *dim. -et*.] A doublet. [Rare.]

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins. Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, iii.

duplex (dū'pleks), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. duplex*, double, twofold, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *plicare*, fold.] 1. *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire: it includes both *duplex* and *contraplex*. See these words.—**Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*.—**Duplex idea**, *lathe*, *pelitti*. See the nouns.—**Duplex querela** (*ecceles*), a double quarrel (which see, under *querrel*).

II. n. A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū'pleks), *v.* [*< duplex*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* In *telegr.*, to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. . . . Each of these wires was also *duplexed*. G. B. Prescott, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 219.

II. intrans. To transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *uplicated*, ppr. *uplicating*. [*< L. duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*duplio*), double, twofold: see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shewn in this a *duplicated* power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart, in its effects in this. Goodwin, *Works*, III. l. 558.

2. In *physiol.*, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some infusorians *duplicate* themselves.

II. intrans. To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

The desires of man, if they pass through an even and indifferent life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they *duplicate*, and grow to a disturbance. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 104.

If the Priest has to *duplicate*, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the ablutions would be to break his fast. F. G. Lee, *Directorium Anglicanum*, 4th ed. (1879), p. 248.

duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplicat* = G. Dan. *duplicat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, *duplicate* spines in an insect; *duplicate* examples of an ancient coin; *duplicate* proportion.—2. Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a number into so populous a company, yea though the number were *duplicate*. Hall, *Hen. VII.*, an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many *duplicate* copies of this picture; a *duplicate* action or proceeding.—**Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9:15::15:25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a *duplicate* of that of 9 to 15, or as the square of 9 is to the square of 15; also, the *duplicate* ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a* to *b* or of *a*² to *b*².

II. n. 1. One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford. Walpole, *Life of Vertue*.

Specifically, in *law* and *com.*: (a) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. Wharton.

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, co-partnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities. Bell.

(b) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy: as, a *duplicate* of a bust.

Many *duplicates* of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 72.

duplication (dū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *duplicatio* = Pr. *duplicatio* = Sp. *duplicación* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio* (*n*), < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such *duplication* cometh to pass by one of these accidents. Fuller, *Worthies*, Berkshire.

2. In *arith.*, the multiplication of a number by two.—3. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as, the *duplication* of a membrane.—4. In *physiol.*, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—5. In *music*, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *n.* and *v.*—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—7. In *admiralty law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benedict*. [Rare.]—8. *Eccles.*, the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it has been forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the medieval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication.—**Duplication formula**, in *math.*, a formula for obtain-

ing the sine, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself.—**Problem of the duplication, or duplication of the cube, in math.** the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compass is possible. Also called the *Delian problem*.

There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the duplication of the cube, and the quadrature of the circle.

Boyle, Works, I. 234.

The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the duplication of the cube.

D. Webster, Speech, Mechanics Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif*; as *duplicate* + *-ivē*.] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū'pli-kā-tō-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [*<* *duplicate* + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennae on each side alternately long and short.

duplicate (dū'pli-kā-tur), *n.* [= F. *duplication*; as *dupli*, *<* *L.* as if **duplicatura*, *<* *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplicate* of the peritoneum.

The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplicate* of that membrane [the peritoneum], being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

duplicidentate (dū'pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [*<* NL. *duplicidentatus*, *<* *L.* *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dentatus* = *E.* toothed: see *dentate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicidentati*; having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like *duplicates*, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. *Coues*.

Duplicidentati (dū'pli-si-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL. (se. *Glires*), orig. *Duplicidentata* (se. *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); pl. of *duplicidentatus*: see *duplicidentate*.] A prime division of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplicidentati*. The group consists of the families *Leporidae* and *Lagomydae*. *E. R. Alston*.

duplicité (dū'plis'i-ti), *n.* [*<* ME. *duplicite*, *<* OF. *duplicité*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicidad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = It. *duplicità*, *<* LL. *duplicita* (*-t*), doubleness, ML. ambiguity, *<* *L.* *duplex* (*duplic-*), twofold, double: see *duplex*.] 1. The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade debts, nor yet that *duplicité* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil).

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 231.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicité*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicité* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin*.

A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (γ Corone), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, γ Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third, ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicité*.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 58.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicité*?

Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 273.

I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicité*, without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion.

Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one.—*Syn.* 2. Guile, deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo- (dū'plō). [*<* *L.* *duplus*, double: see *double*.] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

duply (dū'pli'), *n.*; pl. *duplies* (-pliz'). [*<* **duply*, *v.* (on type of *reply*, *<* OF. *replier*, *<* OF. as if **duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = It. *duplicare*, *<* ML. *duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, *L.* *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*, *a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Answers, replies, *duplies*, triplies, quadruples, followed thick upon each other.

Scott, Abbot, I.

dupondius (dū'pon-di-us), *n.*; pl. *dupondii* (-i). [*L.*, also *dupondium*, *dupondrum*, *<* *duo*, = *E.* two, + *pondus*, a weight, *<* *pendere*, weigh: see *pound*.] A Roman bronze coin, of the value



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dupondius of Augustus—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of 2 asses (see *as*), issued by Augustus and some of his successors: popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sesterius, the "first brass" Roman coin.

dupper (dū'pēr), *n.* Same as *dubber*².

Dupuytren's contraction. See *contraction*.

dur (dör), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *dur*, *<* *L.* *durus*, hard.] In *music*, major: as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū'rā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L.* *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] 1. Same as *duramen*.—2. The dura mater (which see). *Wilder and Gager*.

durability (dū'rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, *<* F. *durabilité* (OF. *dureblete*) = Pr. *durabilitat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = It. *durabilità*, *<* LL. *durabilita* (*-s*), *<* *L.* *durabilis*, durable: see *durable*.] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity;—adits *durability*.

H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

durable (dū'rā-bl), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *durabel*, *<* F. *durable* = Pr. Sp. *durable* = Pg. *duravel* = It. *durabile*, *<* *L.* *durabilis*, lasting, *<* *durare*, last, *<* *durus*, hard, lasting: see *dure*, *v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable: lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

The monuments of wit and learning are more *durable* than the monuments of power, or of the hands.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

They might take up their Crosses, and follow the second Adam unto a *durable* happiness.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

For time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future

Milton, P. L., v. 581.

The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and *durable* feeling.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=*Syn.* Permanent, Stable, etc. (see *lasting*), abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū'rā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

As for the timber of the walnut-tree, it may be termed an English shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and *durableness* thereof.

Fuller, Worthies, Surrey.

The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 11.

durably (dū'rā-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's neighbour or one's self, as are deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious.

V. Knox, Essays, i.

dural (dū'rāl), *a.* [*<* *dura* (*mater*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally.

Medical News, LII 430.

dura mater (dū'rā mā'tēr). [NL.: *L.* *dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother: see *dure*, mother, and cf. *dura*.] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain

and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the periosteum lining the vertebrae by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some main folds, as the vertical falx or sheet or falk cerebri between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the dura mater are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meninges being so named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū-rā'men), *n.* [NL., *<* *L.* *duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, *<* *durare*, harden, *<* *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] In *bot.*, the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the solidation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship-carpenters the *spine*. See *alburnum*. Also *dura*.

The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart-wood."

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 369.

durance (dū'rāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *durance*, *durance*; *<* OF. *durance* = Sp. *duranza* = It. *duranza*, *<* ML. as if **durantia*, *<* *L.* *durant* (*-s*), ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.* In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by apheresis of *endurance*, *q. v.*] 1. Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Loe! I have made a Calendar for every year,
That steale in strength, and time in *durance*, shall out
weare.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, gilded and coloured, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible stateliness; and are of marvellous *durance*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 24.

Of how short *durance* was this new made state!

Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

The *durance* of a granite ledge

Emerson, Astrea.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

What bootes it him from death to be unbowed,
To be captiv'd in endless *durance*
Of sorrow and despayte without allegaunce?

Spenser, F. Q., III v. 42.

They [the Flemmings] put their Lord in Prison, till with long *durance* he at last consented.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance*.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep.

Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria

3†. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tammy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *everlasting*.

Your naming niceries *durance* petticoats, and silver bodkins.

Moxton, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, I. 1.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.

R. Wilson, Three Ladies of London

Is not a buff-jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. A kind of apple.

durancý, *n.* [As *durance*.] Continuance; lastingsness; *durance*.

The souls ever *durancý* I sung before,
Ystruck with mighty rage.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 1.

durangite (dū-rān'jīt), *n.* [*<* *Durango* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminum, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranset, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance*.

durant (du'rānt), *n.* [*<* It. *durante*, a kind of strong cloth, *<* *L.* *durant* (*-s*), lasting, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Same as *durance*, 3.

Duranta (du-rān'ti), *n.* [NL., named after Gaster *Duranta*, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. *D. Plumieri* is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-rān'tē bē-nē-plas'i-tō). [ML. NL.: *L.* *durante*, abl. of *durant* (*-s*), during, ppr. of *durare*, last, *dure* (see *dure*, *v.*, and *during*); LL. *beneplacito*, abl. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pp. of *beneplacere*, *bene placere*, please well: see *beneplacit*.] During good pleasure.

durante vita (dū-ran'tē vi'tā). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t)-s*, during (see *durante beneplacito*); *ritā*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] During life.

duration (dū-rā'shon), *n.* [ME. *duracion*. Cf. Pr. *duracio* = Sp. *duracion* = Pg. *duração* = It. *durazione*, < ML. *duratio(n)-*, continuance, perseverance, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 3.

Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? Steele, Spectator, No. 153.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. Macaulay.

Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

darbar, darbar (dēr'bār), *n.* [Hind. *darbār*, Turk. *darbār*, < Pers. *darbār*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bar*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] 1. An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *darbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain in the court-yard.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbar* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. Encyc. Brit., XII. 811.

dure (dūr), *a.* [See also *dour*; < OF. *dur*, F. *dur* = Sp. Pg. It. *duro*, < L. *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = Ir. *dur* = Gael. *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = W. *dur*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like W. *dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

What *dure* and cruel penance does I sustaine for none offence at all. Palace of Pleasure, I. sig. Q. 4.

dure (dūr), *v.* [ME. *durere*, < OF. *durer*, F. *durer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *durar* = It. *durare*, < L. *durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, inure, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure*, *a.*] Hence *endure*, *perdure*, *duration*, *during*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

Why! that the world may *dure*. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 980.

Vpon a sabbath day, when the disciples were come together vnto the breaking of the bread, Paule made a sermon *during* to mynigh. Tynsdale, Works, p. 476.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. Mat. xiii. 21.

The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which function *dured* with their lives. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

Arabye *dureth* for the endes of the Reme of Caldee vnto the laste ende of Aityrk, and marcheth to the Lond of Yalmece, toward the ende of Botron. Manderley, Travels, p. 43.

"How ter is it hens to Camelot?" quod Sejanus. "Sir, it is xj mile vnto a plain that *dureth* wele two myle fro theues." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

He that can trot a course, break a rush, And arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a straws strong push. Marston, Satires, l.

dureful (dūr'fūl), *a.* [ME. *dureful*, < OF. *dureful*, < L. *dure* + *-ful*.] Lasting; as, *dureful* brass.

The *dureful* oak whose sap is not yet dride. Spenser, Sonnets, vi.

dureless (dūr'les), *a.* [ME. *dureless*, < OF. *dureless*, < L. *dure* + *-less*.] Not lasting; fleeting; as, "*dureless* pleasures," Raleigh, Hist. World.

Düreresque (dūr-rēr-esk'), *a.* [Dürer (see def.) + *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471-1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had

been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though



Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer. (Reduced from the original.)

always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat protuberant and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.

duress (dū-res or dū-res'), *n.* [ME. *duresse*, *duresce*, hardship, < OF. *duresse*, *duresce*, *duresse* = Pr. *duressa* = Sp. Pg. *dureza* = It. *durezza*, < L. *durtia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness.

Ye that here an herte of suche *duresse*, A faire body formed to the same. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; duress.

When the spaynols that a-spied spakke him folwed, And deden all the *duresse* that they do might. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3632.

Yet I deluyser my moder fro this luge, shall any other do her *duresse*? Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 19.

Right feeble through the evill rate Of food which in her *duresse* she had found. Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*, the busy ecclesiastic was released. Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

3. In law, actual or apprehended physical restraint so great as to amount to coercion: a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. Cooley. - *Duress of goods*, the forcible seizing or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to coerce the claimant. - *Duress per minas*, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress (dū-res'), *v. t.* [ME. *duress*, *n.*] To subject to duress or coercion; imprison.

If the party *duressed* do make any motion. Bacon.

duressor (dū-res'or), *n.* [ME. *duress* + *-or*.] In law, one who subjects another to duress. Bacon. **duress** (dū-res'), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *duress*, corantoes, &c. Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

duressor (dū-res'or), *n.* [ME. *duress* + *-or*.] In law, one who subjects another to duress. Bacon. **duress** (dū-res'), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *duress*, corantoes, &c. Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple. I never durst be seen Before my father out of *duress* and serge; But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs, To make me look like one that lets out money, Let him say, Timothy was born a fool. Jasper Mayne, City Match, l. 5.

Durga (dūr'gā), *n.* [Hind. *Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see def.), prop. adj., lit. whose going is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as n. difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *dus-*, hard, bad (= Gr. *dus-*, bad: see *dys-*), + *√ gā*, another form of *√ gam*, go, come, = E.

come, q. v.] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devī*, *Kālī*, *Parvati*, *Bhavanī*, *Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Doorga*.



Durga. (From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology.")

durgan, durgan (dūr'gan, -gen), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwarf* (ME. *dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf*.] A dwarf. E. Phillips, 1706; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Durham (dūr'am), *n.* One of a breed of short-horn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection: also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū'ri-ā), *n.* See *Durio*. **durian** (dū'ri-an), *n.* [Malay *duryon*.] 1. A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus*. See *Durio*.—2. The fruit of this tree.

"We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East. . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xiv.

durillo (dō-rēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *duro*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar: otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

duringt, *n.* [ME. *during*; verbal n. of *dure*, *v.*] Duration; existence.

And that shewes ben more unseely if they were of lenger *duringt* and most unseely yf they weren perdurable. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.

duringt, *p. a.* [ME. *during*, ppr. of *duren*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. Chaucer.

Temples and statues, reared in your minds, The fairest, and most *during* imagery. R. Jonson, Sejanus, l. 2.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* [ME. *duringe*, prep., prop. ppr. of *dure*, last (see *during*, *p. a.*), like OF. and F. *durant* = Pr. *durant*, *durant* = Sp. Pg. It. *durante*, < L. *durante*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vita*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (E. life), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t)-s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess. Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 405.

During the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe. Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*. *Dhourra*, etc., < Malay *duryon*: see *durian*.] A genus of malvaceous trees, of which there are three species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The *durian*, *D. Zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong civet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The custard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded is the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into



Durian (Durio Zibethinus).

flour. They may be used as vegetable ivory. It possesses very marked aphrodisiac qualities.

durity (dū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *durété* = It. *durità*, *duritate*, *duritate*, < L. *durita* (-t)s, hardness, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Elem. of Architecture*.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram*.

durjē (dér'jē), *n.* [Also written *dirjee*, *durjee*, etc., repr. Hind. *darzi*, vernacularly *darji*, < Pers. *darzi*, a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dér'mást), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn, **durns** (dérn, dérnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn*, a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn*, door-post; cf. W. *dor*, *drus*, door: see *door*.] In mining, a "sett" of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made singular and sometimes plural. (*Price*.) The term chiefly used at present, especially in the United States, is *sett* (which see).

durn, *v. t.* See *dern*.

duro (dō'ro), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro. See *dollar*.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tér), *n.* [< L. *durus*, hard, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

duroust (dū'rus), *a.* [< L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*. *J. Smith*, *Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 186

duroy (dū-roi'), *n.* [See *corduroy*.] Same as *corduroy*.

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys*, Druggets, Shal loons, Cantalouns, Devonshire Kersies, etc.

Dejor, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 94.

durra (dūr'ä), *n.* [Also written *dura*, *dourra*, *dourah*, *dorä*, *dhura*, *dhourra*, *dhurra*, etc., repr. Ar. *durra*, *durra*, *dora*, Turk. *dori*, millet; cf. Ar. *durra*, Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr*, a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Sorghum vulgare*. See *sorghum*.

The always scanty crop of *durra* fails away from the Nile. *The Centurion*, XXIX. 651

durst (dérst), *A proterit of dare*.

durukuli, *n.* See *douroucouli*.

dasack (dū'sak), *n.* [G. *dasak*, also *duseck*, *tusack*, *dasak*, *thiesak*, *ussek*, < Bohem. *tesak*, a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough cutlas in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dussek*.

dush (dash), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *dasshen*, *duschen*; appar. orig. a var. of *dasshen*, *daschen*, dash: see *dash*.] *I. trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thei dashed hym, thei dashed hym,
Thei lashed hym, thei lashed hym,
Thei pushed hym, thei pushed hym,
All sorowe thei salde that it semed hym.

York Plays, p. 481.

Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
Overtymet the toures, & the tore walles
All dusschet into the dihe, doll to be holde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4776.

II. intrans. To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Such a dasande drede dashed to his herte
That all fawelt (followed) his face.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1538.

dusk (dusk), *a.* and *n.* [= E. dial. *duckish* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dusk*, *dose*, *deosc*, *deosc*, dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of AS. *deorc*, ME. *deore*, *derk*, E. *dark*, which in its phoneticized form has no obvious connections, while *deosc*, *dusk*, *dusk* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk*, a drizzling

rain, Sw. dial. *dusk*, a slight shower, Sw. *dusk*, chilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duska* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duske*, drizzle; Sw. *duskig*, misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *dusken*, slumber, is not related.] *I. a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.

Milton, P. R., i. 296.

Dusk faces with white silken turbaus wreathed.

Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

As rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons.

Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

II. n. 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening; the *dusk* of a dense forest.

He quits

His door in darkness, nor till *dusk* returns.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

Prone to the lowest vale th' aerial tribes

Descend; the tempest-loving raven scarce

Dares wing the dubious *dusk*. *Thomson*, *Summer*.

Fortunately the *dusk* had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river.

C. W. Stoddard, *Mashallah*, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthy.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, III. 77.

dusk (dusk), *v.* [< ME. *dusken*, earlier *dosken*, make dark, become dark; < *dusk*, *a.*] *I. trans.*

1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusket* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland*.

Essex, at all times his [Raleigh's] rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre *dusket* by the emence of his inferior. *I. D'Israeli*, *Annals of Lit.*, II. 296.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a dirkness of a foretyn and a despised elde hadde *dusket* and derked.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, I. prose 1.

The faithfulness of a wife is not stained with deceit, nor *dusket* with any dissembling.

Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 55.

II. intrans. 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and fayleth breth.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1948.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver

Thro' the wave that runs for ever

By the island in the river

Flowing down to Camelot

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, I.

[Rare in all uses.]

dusken (dus'kn), *v.* [< *dusk* + -en¹.] *I. intrans.* To grow dark; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *dusken* into dark.

Lowell

II. trans. To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The sayd epigram was not vttely deduced, but only *dusken*, or so tased that it myght be redde, thought that with some difficulty. *Nicolls*, tr. of *Thucydides*, fol. 15v.

duskily (dus'ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight deepened, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriel [of Haddon Hall] glanced *duskily* from the felings, the rooks wheeled and clamored in the glowing sky.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 26.

duskiness (dus'ki-nēs), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.

Boettius (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf.), 1674.

duskish (dus'kish), *a.* [< *dusk* + -ish¹.] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extrem to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black.

Sir H. Wotton, *Elem. of Architecture*.

duskishly (dus'kish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Comet appeared again to-night, but *duskishly*.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 195.

duskishness (dus'kish-nēs), *n.* Duskiness; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearle celestionia. The weasel fennell seede, for the *duskishness* and blackishness of her eyes.

Benvenuto, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612).

The divers colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishness*.

Dr. H. More, *Psychozoia*, I. 22.

dusky (dus'ki), *a.* [< *dusk* + -y¹.] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim: as, a *dusky* valley.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.

Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 5.

He [Dante] is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,

That pave with splendor the Past's *dusky* aisles.

Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright; as, a *dusky* brown; the *dusky* wings of some insects.

I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

A smile gleams o'er his *dusky* brow.

Whittier, *Magg Megone*, I.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient—the solemn *dusky* faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights.

T. B. Aldrich, *Ponkapog to Peath*, p. 201.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy.

Bentley, *Sermons*.

Dusky duck. See *duck*.

Dussumiera (dus-ū-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumieria*); named for the traveler *Dussumier*.] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieridae*.

dussumierid (dus-ū-mē'ri-d), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieridae*.

Dussumieridæ (dus-ū-mē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + -idæ.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumiera*. It is closely related to the family *Clupeidae*, but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Dussumiera terra*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus-ū-mē'ri-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + -inæ.] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Clupeidae*, with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the family *Dussumieridae*.

dust¹ (dust), *n.* [< ME. *dust*, *doust*, < AS. *dust* (orig. *dust*) = OFries. *dust* = M.G. *1. d. dust* (> G. *dust*), *dust* = D. *dust*, meal-dust, = Icel. *dust*, *dust*, = Norw. *dust*, *dust*, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst*, fine flour or meal; allied prob. to O.H.G. *tuust*, *tuust*, *dunst*, *dunst*, breath, storm, M.H.G. *dunst*, vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst*, steam, vapor; and to Goth. *dauns*, odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. *√ dhraus* or *√ dhvas*, fall to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dhvas-ta* (= E. *dust*-t), bestrewn, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter: as, clouds of *dust* obscure the sky.

Than a-roos the *duste* and the powder so grete that vnethen oon myght knowe a-nother, ne noon ne a-bode his fellowe.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), II. 201.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust*

Job xxxix. 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the trampling of the animals raised a great *dust*; to take the *dust* of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their *dust* shall cover thee.

Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Hence—3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a *dust* about an affront; to kick up a *dust*. See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*

Involves the combatants, each claiming truth,

And truth disclaiming both. *Cooper*, *Task*, III. 161.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something; used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a *dust* of ground spice.—5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] had I be ded & to *dust* roted,

Nadde it be Goddes grace & help of that best.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4124.

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

Gen. iii. 19.

*My flesh is clothed with worms and clods of dust. . . .
For now shall I sleep in the dust.*

Job vii. 5, 21.

Fair brows
That long ago were dust.

Bryant, Flood of Years.

Hence—8†. A dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it; remains.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone, can be denied.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 106.

Hereafter if one *Dust* of Me
Mix'd with another's Substance be,
'Twill leaveen that whole Lump with love of Thee.

Cowley, The Mistress, All over Love.

7. A low condition, as if prone on the ground.
He raiseth up the poor out of the dust. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

8. Rubbish; ashes and other refuse. [Eng.]

But when the parish dustman came,
His rubbish to withdraw,
He found more *dust* within the heap
Than he contracted for! Hood, Tim Turpin.

A string of carts full of miscellaneous street and house rubbish, all called here [London] by the general name of *dust*.

New York Tribune, Sept. 9, 1879.

9. Gold-dust; hence, money; cash. See phrases below. [Slang.]—10. Same as *dust-brand*.—**Cosmic dust.** See *cosmic*. Down with the (his, your) *dust*, pay or deliver the money at once.

The abbot *down* with his *dust*; and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merry in heart than when he came thence.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 218.

Limbo. I'll settle two hundred a year upon thee. . . .
Alto. Before George, son Lamberham, you'll spoil all, if you underbid so. Come, *down* with your *dust*, man; what, show a base mind when a fair lady's in question!

Dryden, Lamberham, II. 1.

Come, fifty pounds here; *down* with your *dust*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, II. 3.

Dust and ashes. See *ash* 2.—**Founders' dust.** See *founder* 2.—**Metallic dust,** powdered oxides or filings of metals, used for giving a metallic luster to wall-papers, lacquered ware, etc. The metal-powders are washed, treated with chemicals, and heated, to obtain a variety of colors.—**To beat the dust.** See *beat* 1.—**To bite the dust.** See *bite*.—**To kick up a dust,** to make a row; cause tumult or uproar. [Colloq.] **To make one take the dust,** in driving, to pass one on the road so as to throw the dust back toward him; beat one in a race.—**To raise a dust.** (a) To cause a cloud of dust to rise, as a fast-driven carriage, a gust of wind, etc. (b) To make confusion or disturbance; get up a dispute; create discord or angry discussion. [Colloq.]

The Bishop saw there was small reason to *raise* such a *dust* out of a few indiscreet words.

Bp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, II. 61.

By the help of these [men], they were able to *raise* a *dust* and make a noise; to form a party, and set themselves at the head of it. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

To throw dust in or into one's eyes, to mislead, confuse, or dupe one.

This is certainly the *dust* of Gold which you have *thrown* in the good Man's Eyes. Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 1.

dust¹ (dust), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *dusten*, intr., rise as dust, = Icel. *dusta* = Norw. *dusta*, tr., dust, sprinkle with dust, = Dan. *dyste*, sprinkle; from the noun.] 1. To free from dust; brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from: as, to *dust* a table, floor, or room.

Let me *dust* you a bit, William. You've been leaning against some whitewash, it'll be bound.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

2. To sprinkle with dust, or with something in the form of dust: as, to *dust* a cake with fine sugar; to *dust* a surface with white or yellow.

Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is *dusted* with notes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 52.

Insects in seeking the nectar would get *dusted* with pollen, and would certainly often transport it from one flower to another.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 95.

To dust one, to make one take the dust (which see, under *dust*, *n.*)—**To dust one's jacket,** to give one a drubbing; beat one as if for freeing him from dust, or so as to raise a dust.

dust² (dust), *v.* [*<* ME. *dusten*, *desten*, throw, hurl, intr. rush, comp. *adusten*, throw (a different word from *duschen*, throw down, dash: see *dash*), appar. of Scand. origin: *<* Icel. *dusta*, beat; cf. *dustera*, tilt, fight (Haldorsen, Cleasby), *dust*, a blow (Haldorsen), = Sw. *dust* = Dan. *dyst*, a tilt, bout, fight, = MLG. *dust* (*adust*, *sust*), a tilt, a dance. Prob. allied to *douse* 2, beat (see *douse* 2). Hitherto confused by a natural figure with *dust¹*, from which, in def. 1, 2, and II., it cannot now be entirely separated. It is possible that the two words are ult. connected. Cf. Gr. *koviv*, tr. cover with dust, intr. run (as horses or men), or march (as an army), making

a *dust* in the act, i. e., 'dust.'] I, trans. 1. To throw; hurl.

This milde meiden . . . toc [took] him bi the atelliche [grisly] top, ant hef him up ant *duste* him adunrht [down-right] to thier [the] eorthe.

St. Margherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 12.

He iss Godd self, that *duste* death under him.

Legend of St. Katherine, I. 1093.

2. To strike; beat.

An engel *duste* hit a swuch dust that hit bigon to clatren.

Legend of St. Katherine, I. 2025.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . If . . . she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . virtue.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

II. *intrans.* To run; leave hastily; scuttle; get out: as, to get up and *dust*; come, *dust* out of here. [Colloq. or slang.]

Vrgan lepe vnfain

Over the bregge [bridge] he *duste*.

Sir Tristrem, III. 9 (Minstrelsy, ed. Scott, V.).

dust-ball (dust'bál), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball is sometimes formed in the intestinal canal, owing to over-feeding with the dust of corn or barley. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

dust-bin (dust'bin), *n.* A covered receptacle for the accumulated dust, ashes, and rubbish of a dwelling, usually placed in a cellar or in a yard. [Eng.]

Villages, with their rows of hovels sandwiched in between rows of *dustbins*. Contemporary Rev., III. 128.

dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut. Also *dust*.

dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush made of feathers, fine bristles, tissue-paper, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, framed pictures, etc.

dust-cart (dust'kárt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust, refuse, and rubbish from the streets. [Eng.]

dust-chamber (dust'chám'bör), *n.* An inclosed flue or chamber filled with deflectors, in which the products of combustion from an ore-roasting furnace are allowed to settle, the heavier and more valuable portions being left in the dust-chamber, and the volatile portions passing out through the chimney or other escape.

dust-collar (dust'kol'jör), *n.* A grooved ring or flange placed between the hub of a wheel and the journal, to hold a dust-guard and keep the axle-box clean.

duster (dus'tér), *n.* 1. One who dusts.—2. That which is used in dusting or removing dust, as a piece of cloth or a brush. A kind of cloth especially for use in the form of dusters is made of cotton, or of linen and cotton, generally twilled, woven plain or with a checked pattern, and sold by the yard, and also in separate squares, like handkerchiefs.

We were taught to play the good housewife in the kitchen and the pantry, and were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the *duster*.

Watts, Education of Children and Youth, § viii.

3. A fine sieve.—4. A machine for sifting dry poisons upon plants, to destroy insects. E. H. Knight.—5. A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in traveling.

With February came the Carnival. . . . Hawthorne . . . accepted its liberties . . . with great good humor. He used to stroll along the streets, with a linen *duster* over his black coat.

J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne, II. v.

Set duster, a long broom, hearth-brush, or any dusting-brush.

dust-guard (dust'gärd), *n.* A thin piece of wood, leather, or fabric fitted to a journal-box to exclude dust from the axle and bearings, and to prevent the escape of the oil and waste from the box.

The *dust-guard* is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. Engineer, LXV. 297.

dust-hole (dus'höl), *n.* A dust-bin.

Our *dusthole* ain't been hempted this week, so all the stuff is running into the sile.

Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 80.

dustiness (dus'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

dusting-colors (dus'ting-kul'orz), *n. pl.* In printing, colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. Ultramarine blue and gold bronzes are common dusting-colors, and by this treatment show greater depth or brilliancy of color than when mixed with the varnish as a printing-ink.

dustless (dus'tles), *a.* [*<* *dust¹* + *-less*.] Free from dust.

A *dustless* path led to the door.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

dust-louse (dus't'lous), *n.* An insect of the genus *Psocus* or family *Psocidae*.

dustman (dus'tman), *n.*; *pl.* *dustmen* (-men).

1. One whose employment is the removal of dust, rubbish, or garbage.—2. The genius of sleep in popular sayings and folklore: so named because the winking and eye-rubbing of a sleepy child are as if he had dust in his eyes.—**Running or flying dustman,** a man who removed dust from dust-holes, without license, for the sake of what he could pick out of it. [Eng.]

At Marlborough Street one day early in November, 1837, two of the once celebrated fraternity known as "*flying dustmen*" were charged with having emptied a dust-hole in Frith Street, without leave or licence of the contractor. Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, pp. 78, 79.

dustoori (dus-tö'ri), *n.* Same as *dasturi*.

dust-pan (dus'tpan), *n.* A utensil for collecting and removing dust brushed from the floor, furniture, etc.

dust-point† (dus't'point), *n.* An old rural game, probably the same as push-pin.

We to nine holes fall,

At *dust-point* or at quoits.

Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

Then let him be more manly; for he looks
Like a great school-boy that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, III. 3.

dust-prig (dus't'prig), *n.* A dust-hole thief; one who filched from dust-bins. [Eng.]

The days of "*dusting on the sly*" seem to be rapidly passing away. The transportation of the renowned Bob Bonner, first of *dust-prigs*, added to the great fall in breeze, have caused this consummation.

Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 79.

dust-prigging (dus't'prig'ing), *n.* Filching or stealing from dust-bins. [Eng.]

In the palmy days of *dust-prigging*, [men] fearlessly encountered the perils of Tothill Fields and the treadmill in pursuit of their unlawful vocation.

Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 79.

dust-shot (dus't'shot), *n.* The smallest size of shot. Also called *mustard-seed*.

Mustard-seed or *dust-shot*, as it is variously called.

Cowes.

dust-storm (dus't'störm), *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as on one of the great deserts of Africa or Asia.
dustuck, dustuk (dus'tuk), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., *<* Hind. *dastak*, a passport, permit, *<* Hind. *dast*, *<* Pers. *dast*, the hand.] In India, a customs permit.

Mir Jafir pledged himself to permit all goods of every kind and sort to be carried dust-free, under the company's *dustuck*.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 295.

dust-whirl (dus't'hwêrl), *n.* A whirl of dust, made by an eddy of wind.

In defining this phenomenon [the whirlwind] it will be best perhaps that you should be asked to recall the occurrence, on any warm day, of the formation of a *dust-whirl* as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.

dusty (dus'ti), *a.* [*<* ME. *dusty*, *dusti*, *<* AS. *dystig*, dusty, *<* *dust*, dust: see *dust¹* and *-y¹*.] 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; clouded with dust: as, a *dusty* road; *dusty* matter; *dusty* windows.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The house thro' all the level shines,
Close-latticed to the brooding heat,
And silent in its *dusty* vines.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Nothing ever gave me such a poignant sense of death and *dusty* oblivion as those crumbling tombs overshadowing the clamorous and turbulent life on the hillside.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

2. Like dust; of the hue of dust; clouded: as, a *dusty* white or red.—3. Covered with minute, dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. Westwood.

dusty-foot (dus'ti-füt), *n.* Same as *piepoudre*.
dusty-miller (dus'ti-mil'ér), *n.* 1. The auricula, *Primula auricula*: so called from the white mealiness upon the leaves.—2. The *Sencio Cincreria*, a common cultivated foliage-plant which is covered with white tomentum.

Dutch (dutch), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Dutche*, *Doutche*, *Duche*; *<* ME. *Dutche*, *Duche* (Hollandish or German), *<* MD. *duytach* (OD. *dietsch*), D. *duitsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoog-duitsch*, High Dutch, German), = MLG. *dudesch*, LG. *düdesch* = OS. *thiudisk* = OHG. *diutisk*, MHG. *diutisch*, *diutisch*, *diusch*, *tiutisch*, *tiutisch*, *tiusch*, MG. *dudesch*, *diutisch*, *tiutisch*, G. *deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = Icel. *Thýðverskr*, *thýðerskr*, *thýeskr* (perverted forms), later and mod. Icel. *thýzkr* = Sw. *tysk* = Dan. *tydsk* (the Scand.

forms after G.) (ML. *theodiscus*, *theotiscus*, first in the 9th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **thiudisks* (in adv. *thiudiskō*, translating Gr. *ἰβυκός*, adv. of *ἰβυκός*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theódisc*, n., a language, < Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *théod* = OS. *thiod*, *thioda*, *theoda* = OFries. *thiade* = OD. *diet* = OHG. *diota*, *diet*, MHG. *diet*, people, = Icel. *thjóð*, nation, = Lett. *tauta*, people, nation, = Lith. *tautà*, country, = Ir. *tiath*, people, = Oscan *touto*, people (cf. *meddix taticus* (Livy), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *meddix*, *medix*, a magistrate); cf. Skt. *√ tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diet*, etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Théodric*, G. *Dietrich*, D. *Dierrijk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish: formerly called specifically *Low Dutch*.

Light pretexts drew me; sometimes a Dutch love
For tulips. *Tennyson*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction*, *courage*, *defense*, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch*.—*Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—*Dutch bargain*. See *bargain*.—*Dutch bricks*. See *brick*.—*Dutch cheese*. See *cheese*.—*Dutch clover*. See II. 1.—*Dutch collar*, a horse-collar.—*Dutch concert*. See *concert*.—*Dutch courage*, artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow Dutch
courage, since thine English is oozed away.
Kingley, *Westward Ho*, xl.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins german*.—*Dutch defense*, a sham defense.

I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defense*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia.
Fielding, *Tom Jones*, ix. 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*.—*Dutch gleek*, drink: a jocular allusion to the game of gleek: as if tripping were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares*.

Nor could he partake of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he played his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withal.
Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal*.—*Dutch lace*, a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants.—*Dutch leaf*. See *Dutch metal*.—*Dutch liquid* (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichloride (C₂H₄Cl₂), formed by mixing ethylene or olefant gas and chlorine. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral.—*Dutch metal*, one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf-gold*. It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding.—*Dutch myrtle*, *oven*, *pink*. See the nouns.—*Dutch pins*. See *pin*.—*Dutch roller*, *rush*. See the nouns.—*Dutch school*, the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school.—*Dutch syrup*. See the extract.

A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 217.

Dutch talent (*naut.*), any piece of nautical work which, while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style: defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity."—*Dutch tile*. See *tile*.—*Dutch white*. See *white*.—*Dutch wife*, an open frame of ratan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed.—*To talk like a Dutch uncle*, to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and unsparing frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, talking to them like a Dutch uncle (I wonder what that expression means) about their cruelty.

Helps, *Animals and their Masters*, p. 131.

II. n. 1. The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically—2. The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch*: used as a plural.—3. The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch*: used as a plural.

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the Dutch, and called fools for their pains.

Fuller.

4†. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6.—5. The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch*.—6. The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch*.—7†. The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*: an abbreviation of *Dutch clover*.—8. [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape.

—*Pennsylvania Dutch*, a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania.—*To beat the Dutch*, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That beats the Dutch." [*Colloq.*, northern U. S.]

dutch (*duch*), *v. t.* [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quills were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch*, *a.*] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

dutchess, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchess*.
Dutchman (*duch'man*), *n.*; pl. *Dutchmen* (*-men*). 1. A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

The Dutchman who sold him this Vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho they might wink at it.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 111.

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint.—*Flying Dutchman*. (a) A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, heaving against head-winds, till the day of judgment. Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes hails vessels with the request that they will take letters home for him. (b) The ship commanded by this captain. *Harry Dutchman*, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [*Local*, Eng.]

Dutchman's-breeches (*duch'manz-brich'ez*), *n.* The plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*: so called from its broadly two-spurred flowers. [*U. S.*]
Dutchman's-landanum (*duch'manz-lā'num*), *n.* Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (*duch'manz-pīp*), *n.* The plant *Aristolochia Sepha*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See cut under *Aristolochia*. [*U. S.*]

dutchy, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchy*.
duteous (*dū'tē-us*), *a.* [*< duty + -ous* (cf. *beauteous*, < *beauty + -ous*)] 1. Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [*Rare*.]

As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness would desire. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 6.

A duteous daughter and a sister kind.

Drayden, *On a Lady who Died at Bath*.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [*Rare*.]

With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
With mine own breath release all duteous oaths.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1.

My ways and wishes, looks and thoughts, she knows,
And duteous care by close attention shows.

Crabbe, *Works*, v. 52.

duteously (*dū'tē-us-lī*), *adv.* In a duteous manner.

duteousness (*dū'tē-us-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being duteous.

If piety goes before, whatever duteousness or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, III. 5.

dutiable (*dū'ti-a-bl*), *a.* [*< duty + -able*.] Subject to a customs duty: as, *dutiable goods*.

dutied (*dū'tid*), *a.* [*< duty + -ed*.] Subjected to duties or customs. [*U. S.*, and rare.]

Breadstuff is *dutied* so high in the market of Great Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.

Ames, *Works*, II. 13.

dutiful (*dū'ti-fūl*), *a.* [*< duty + -ful*.] 1. Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful son* or daughter; a *dutiful ward* or servant; a *dutiful subject*.

The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most *dutiful* and loving Wife that ever Prince had.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 276.

Though never exceptionally *dutiful* in his filial relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 187.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful attentions*.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.

Sir P. Sidney.

Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to live in obedience unto them.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, III. 9.

dutifully (*dū'ti-fūl-lī*), *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother's ill humour.

Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 387.

dutifulness (*dū'ti-fūl-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being dutiful; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelym welcom'd him, tendering unto him all manner of *Dutifulness* and Service.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 350.

Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans.

Dryden.

duty (*dū'ti*), *n.*; pl. *duties* (*-tiz*). [Early mod. E. also *duite*, *ductie*, *deutic*, *deutie*, < ME. *duete*, *duete*, *deute*, *deutec*, etc., < *duc*, *deue*, *due*, < *-te*, *-ty*, formed after such words as *beute*, *beauty*, etc.: see *due* and *-ty*.] 1. Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

It doth not stand with the *duty* which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, III. 9.

Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other *duties*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 604.

In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a *duty*, and the assertion of personal freedom a crime.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 205.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when *duty* calls, one must obey.

For the parents' injury was revenged, and the *duetie* of nature performed or satisfied by the child.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 138.

I taught my wife her *duty*, made her see
What it behoved her see and say and do,
Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 227.

O hard, when love and *duty* clash!

Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of *duty* furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 189.

Duty to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 69.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

Every subject's *duty* is the king's, but every subject's soul is his own.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [*Archaic* or prov. Eng.]

They both attone

Did *deuty* to their Lady, as became

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 28.

There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Wichelesca do their *duties* to him, in like sort.

England's Joy (Ayber's Eng. Garner. I. 27).

I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the first [copy] for a testimony of that *duty* which I owe to your love.

Donne, *Letters*, xiv.

He craved so for news of Sylvia . . . even though it was only that she sent her *duty* to him.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xix.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business, or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on *duty*; the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative duty. Hallam.

6. In mech., the number of foot-pounds of work done per bushel or per hundredweight of fuel consumed: as, the duty of a steam-engine.—7. That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses smale
And was a thief, right swiche a thief was he,
His master hadde but half his duties.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6934.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to pale his schoolemaister's duties.

J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 389.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed duty to the Priest and Clerk. Rubric in Marriage (1562).

Do thy duty, and have thy duty. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost; excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp duty of Great Britain; the legacy duty; the duties on sugar; ad valorem and specific duties.

To dames discreet, the duties yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hyson he convey'd.

Crabbe, Works, l. 55.

The word duties is often used as synonymous with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandise which are exported or imported. In this sense, duties are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to duties on goods and merchandise which are imported from abroad.

Andrews, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Alms duties. See *alms*.—**Breach of duty.** See *breach*.—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty* (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties.** See *mail*.—**To do duty for.** See *do*.—**Syn. 8. Customs, Excise, etc.** See *tax*, *n*.

duty-free (dū'fī-frē), *a*. Free from tax or duty.

duumvir (dū-um'vēr), *n*. pl. *duumviri*, *duumvirs* (-vī-rī, -vēr-z). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duoviri* (sing. *duovir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = *E. two*; *viri*, pl. of *vir* = *AS. wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir*, *decemvir*.] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumviracy (dū-um'vī-rā-si), *n*. [Cf. *duumvirate*: see *-acy*.] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *Duumviracy*.

Rp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 438.

duumviral (dū-um'vī-rāl), *a*. [= *F. duumviral* = *It. duumvirale*, < *L. duumviralis*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-al*.] Pertaining to Roman duumviri, or to a duumvirate.

duumvirate (dū-um'vī-rāt), *n*. [= *F. duumvirat* = *Sp. duumvirato* = *Pg. duumvirato* = *It. duumvirato*, < *L. duumviratus*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-ate*.] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, *n*. Latin plural of *duumvir*.

duvet (dū-vā'), *n*. [F., < *OF. duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or eider-down.

dux (duks), *n*.; pl. *duces* (dū'sēz). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*.] 1. A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In music, the subject or theme of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, **duykerbok** (dī'kēr, -bok), *n*. [Cf. *D. duyker*, = *E. ducker*, + *bok* = *E. buck*.] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalophus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalophus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

duyong, *n*. Same as *dugong*.

duzine, *n*. [Cf. *D. dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen*.] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

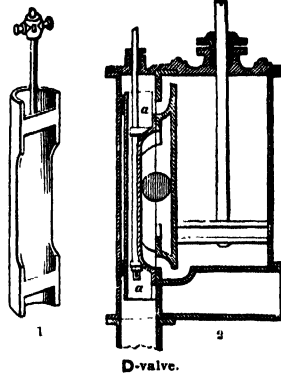
The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV. 55.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē'valv), *n*. A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages

of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at a, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and nozzles.



dwale (dwāl), *n*.

[Cf. *ME. dwale*, *dwale*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. *D. dwaal* (in comp.), delusion, = *OHG. twāla*, *MHG. twāle*, delay; *Icel. dwalt*, sleep, lethargy (*Haldorsen*), *dvala*, also *dvöl*, pl. *dvalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; *Sw. dvala*, a trance, ecstasy, = *Dan. dvalde*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dvale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dvale-bær*, man-drake): words variously formed and connected with *AS. *dwal*, **dvol*, *dol* (= *Goth. dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*), and with the secondary verbs *AS. dwelean*, mislead, intr. err, dwellan, hinder, mislead, dwellian, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by *AS. *dwelean*, pret. **dwal*, **dvol*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale*, *v.*, *dwalm*.] 1. Error; delusion.

The Gudees lamb than clenge sale

This wreched world fra sinful dwale.

Cursus Mundi, l. 12840.

2. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.

To bedde goth Aleyn, and also Jon,

Ther nas no more, hem needede no dwale.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.

The frere with hus flak this folke hath enchanted,
And doth men drynke dwale that men dredeth no synne.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.

Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 56.

4. In her., a sable or black color.—**Deadly dwale**, the *Acutius arboreus*, a small scabrous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), *v. i*.; pret. and pp. *dwaled*, ppr. *dwaaling*. [See *dwell*.] To mutter deliriously. *Dunglison*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, **dwauw** (dwām, dwām), *n*. [Sc., also written *dwalm*, *dwam*; < *ME. *dwolme*, < *AS. dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. *OS. dwalm*, delusion, = *OHG. twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwelean*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwell*, *dwale*, and *dull*.] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

Hir Majestie . . . this night has had sum dwaumes of swooning.

Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some dwauw." Jamieson.

dwang (dwaŋg), *n*. A strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwārf), *n*. and *a*. [Cf. *ME. dwarf*, *dwerf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in *LG.* below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel *ME. dwerowe*, *dwerwe* (mod. *E.* as if **dwarrow*; cf. *arrow*, *barrow*, etc.), < *dwergh*, *dwerk* (whence also mod. dial. *durjan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < *AS. dwergh*, *dwerh*, a dwarf (def. 1), = *D. dwergh*, a dwarf, = *MLG. dwerch*, *dwarich*, *dwerk* = *LG. dwarf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = *OHG. twerg*, *MHG. twerc*, *querch*, *zwerc*, *G. zwerg*, a dwarf, = *Icel. dverg* = *Sw.* and *Dan. dverg*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in *Scand.*, and may be the orig. sense.] 1. *n*. 1. A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfishness is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen; and the ancient Romans practised methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Zachaeus the Dwerf, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre, for to see oure Lord; be cause he was so litlle, he myghte not seen him for the peple.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

Behind her farre away a Dwarfe did lag,
That lasie seemd, in being ever last.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
The Baron's Dwarf his coursers held.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 81.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—3. In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. *a*. Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a dwarf palm; dwarf trees. Among gardeners dwarf is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from riders or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a dwarf door, leading by break-neck stairs to a pigeon-hole.

R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 92.

Many of the dwarf bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but safeties.

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 28.

Similar to it [*B. Aquifolium*], but different in foliage and dwarfier in growth, is *B. repens*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, **bilberry**, **cherry**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dwarf dove**, a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamaepelia* (or *Columbigallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See cut under *ground-dove*.—**Dwarf lemur**, a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male**, in algae of the group *Oedogonia*, a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oogonium from a peculiar zoospore, and producing antherozoids.—**Dwarf quail**, a small quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *E. sinensis*.—**Dwarf snake**, a serpent of the family *Calamariidae* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-distensible jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs. There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush**, a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nanus*.—**Dwarf wall**, specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joints under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwārf), *v*. [Cf. *dwarf*, *n*.] I. *trans.* 1. To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, dwarfed and mutilated.

Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to dwarf the soundest mind.

Dr. Ray, in Huxley and Youmans' Physiol., § 508.

The window heads have been dwarfed down to mere framings for masks.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may dwarf a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.

G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 331.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral dwarfs the houses around it.

The larger love

That dwarfs the petty love of one to one.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and dwarfs an age to an hour.

Emerson, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness

Which, only to thyself unjust,

So overprized the work of others,

And dwarfed thy own with self-distrust?

Whittier, A Memorial, M. A. C.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it dwarfed.

Buckle, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to dwarf.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwārf'ish), *a*. [Cf. *dwarf* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive: as, a dwarfish animal; a dwarfish shrub.—2. Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd

To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,

From out the circle of his territories.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwārf'ish-li), *adv.* Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily.

Emerson, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwārf'ish-nes), *n*. Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this dwarfishness produced by great abstraction of heat; showing that food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.

II. Spencer, Education, p. 247.

dwarding (dwārf'ling), *n*. [Cf. *dwarf* + *dim.-ling*.] A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

When the *Dwarfing* did perceive me, . . .
Slept he soon into a corner.

Sylvester, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarfy (dwâr'fī), *a.* [*< dwarf + -y¹.*] Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are joys.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 65.

dwaum, *n.* See *dwalm*.

dwell (dwell), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelled*, more usually *dwelt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [*< ME. dwellen* (pret. *dwellete*, *dwelede*, *dwelede*, *dwalde*, *dwelte*, *dwelt*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; *< AS. (a) dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (b) *dwelian* (also in comp. *gedwelian* and *adwelian*) (pret. *dwelede*, *dwelode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (c) *dwelian* (pret. *dwelede*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (d) *dwolian*, rarely *dwalian*, comp. *gedwolian*, intr., err, wander; = *D. dwalen*, err, = *MLG. dwelen*, *dwalen*, err, be foolish, *LG. dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = *OS. bi-dwelian*, hinder, delay, = *OHG. twalian*, *twellan*, *MHG. twellen*, *twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = *Icel. dvelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, refl. *dveljask*, stay, make a stay, = *Sw. dvalja*, intr., dwell, = *Dan. dvelde*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by *AS. *dwealan* (pret. **dwal*, **dwoł*, pp. *gedwolen*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring), = *OS. for-dwelian*, neglect, = *OHG. ar-twelian*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twelian*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *dvals*, stupid, foolish, etc.: see *dull*); prob. from a root repr. by *Skt. √ dhvar*, bend or make crooked. See *dwale*, *dull*, *dolt*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng *dwele* her,
For hic was sent as Messager.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Sertes, ich haue wonder

Where my daughter to-day *dweletes* thus longe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1989.

Yat qwat broyer or syster be ded of yis gyilde, ye aldyrman and alle ye gyilde breyeryn and systers schullyn be redi to bere hym to ye chyrche, and offeryn as it aforne seyde, and *dwele* yer tyll ye messe be don, and be beryd.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), I. 88.

Go, and let

The old men of the city, ere they die,

Kiss thee, the matrons *dwell* about thy neck.

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that Desert *dwellyn* manye of Arrabyenes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem.

Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,

But wish'd to *dwell* for ever in the grove.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 135.

And Virtue cannot *dwell* with slaves, nor reign

O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.

Bryant, The Ages.

3†. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was *dwellynge* soymtyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men celett him Gatholonabes; and he was fulle of Cauteles.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

To dwell on or upon. (a) To keep the attention fixed on; regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance *dwellyn* on his looks and language, fixed in amazement.

Buckminster.

The mind must abide and *dwell* upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them.

South.

Do you not, for instance, *dwell* on the thought of wealth and splendour till you covet these temporal blessings?

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they *dwelt*

Deep-tranced on hers. *Tennyson, Balin and Balan.*

(b) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness: as, to *dwell* on a note in music; to *dwell* upon a subject.

But I shall not *dwell* upon speculations so abstracted as this.

Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

I must not *dwell* on that defeat of fame.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home; enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 *Kl. iv. 25.* = *Syn. 2. Abide, Sojourn, Continue*, etc. See *abide*.

II.† trans. 1. To inhabit.

We sometimes

Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,
To town or village.

Milton, P. R., I. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*

His Spirit within them.

Milton, P. L., xli. 487.

dwell (dwell), *n.* [*< dwell, v.*] In printing, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dweller (dwel'ér), *n.* [*< ME. dwellere, < dwellen, dwell: see dwell, v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the *dwellers* at Jerusalem.
Acts I. 19.

Dweller in yon dungeon dark.

Burns, Ode on Mrs. Oswald.

Dweller on the threshold, in occultism, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Bulwer.*

dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* [*< ME. dwelling, dwelling, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of dwellen, dwell.*] 1†. Delay. *Chaucer.*—2†. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore every man bithinke him weel

How littill while is his *dwellynge*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte male, by my clothing,

Wete with what folke is my *dwellynge*.

Rom. of the Rose.

Thy *dwellynge* shall be with the beasts of the field.

Dan. iv. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your *dwellynge*, your names?

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a *dwellynge* for dragons.

Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a neat white *dwellynge* on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 350.

dwelling-house (dwel'ing-hous), *n.* A house occupied or intended to be occupied as a residence.

One Message or *Dwellynge-house*, called the Viccarodge house.

Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, I. 13.

dwelling-place (dwel'ing-plās), *n.* [*< ME. dwellinge place.*] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thei . . . hav not here a *dwellynge place* for evere.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 197.

There, where seynt Kateryne was buryed, is nouthir Chirche ne Chapelle, ne other *dwellynge place*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made, not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very *dwellynge-place* of foul spirits.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we scarce stay to bait,

We call our *Dwellynge-place*.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xli. 1.

dwelt (dwelt). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [*Freq. (for *dwindle) of ME. dwinen*, waste away, dwine: see *dwine*.] 1. To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away: with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to*, *in*, or *into* before the effect or result: as, the body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* from waste; an object *dwindles* in size as it recedes from view; from its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled* to a skeleton.

Weary sev'n nights, nine times nine,

Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 3.

By a natural and constant transfer, the one [estate] had been extended; the other had *dwindled* to nothing.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branchie *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 458.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality. Religious societies . . . are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs.

Swift.

The flattery of his friends began to *dwindle* into simple approbation.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

= *Syn. 1. Diminish*, etc. (see *decrease*); attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindler (dwin'dl), *n.* [*< dwindle, v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity.

Johnson, Milton.

dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* [*< dwindle + -ment.*] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.

Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, I.

dwine (dwin), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwined*, ppr. *dwining*. [*E. dial. and Sc., < ME. dwinen, <*

AS. dwinan, pine away, dwindle, = *MD. dwynen* = *LG. dwinen* = *Icel. drina, drina, dvena* = *Sw. vinda*, pine away, languish; cf. *Dan. tvine*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle*.] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Duelfulli sche *dwined a-waic* botha dayes & niztes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 678.

Mi loue enere wexinge be,

So that y neuere *dwynne*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just *dwined away*, and we hadn't taken but one whale before our captain died, and first mate took th' command.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight*, *d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight*.
dyad (di'ad), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. dyas (dyad-), < Gr. διάς (diás), the number two, < díō = E. two, q. v.*] **I. n.** 1. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 376.

2. In chem., an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H₂O (water), where one atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In morphology, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad*.

4. In math., an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—**Pythagorean dyad**, the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. a. Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (di'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a triad.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

dyadic (di-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< dyad + -ic.*]

I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a *dyadic* metal.—2. In *Gr. pros.*: (a) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a *dyadic* epiploe. (b) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a *dyadic* poem.—**Dyadic arithmetic**. Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*). **Dyadic disyntheme**, any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener. **Dyadic syntheme**, a similar combination in which each element occurs only once.

Also *dyad, duadic*.

II. n. 1. In *math.*, a sum of dyads. See *dyad*.—2. The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two. **Complete dyadic**. See *complete*.—**Conjugate dyadics**. See *conjugate*.—**Cyclic dyadic**, a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal identifier. **Linear dyadic**, a dyadic reducible to a dyad.—**Planar dyadic**, a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads.—**Shearing dyadic**, a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear.—**Uniplanar dyadic**, a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (di'ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dajak, Dayakker*.

dyakis-dodecahedron (di'a-kis-dō'dek-a-hē'drōn), *n.* [*< Gr. δύναις, twice, + δωδεκάεδρον, a dodecahedron: see dodecahedron.*] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakidodecahedron*, bounded by twenty-four trapezoids with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 355.

dyarchy (di'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. διαρχία, dyarchy, < díō, two, + ἀρχή, rule, govern.*] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Duarchy*, given by Dr. Mommsen to the Constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.

The Academy, Feb. 26, 1888, p. 123.

Dyas (di'as), *n.* [*NL. use of LL. dyas*, the number two: see *dyad*.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (di-as'sik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (di-as'tér), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δίος, = E. two, + ἀστήρ = E. star.*] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from caryocinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

dye¹ (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dyled*, ppr. *dyeing*. [Formerly also *die*; < ME. *dyen*, *dien*, *doyen*, < AS. *deagian*, *dēgian*, dye, color, < *deag*, *deah*, a dye, color, < **deagan*, a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deog*, dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge*, < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *dedu*, E. *dew*, and so to E. *day*, dew, and *dog*, moisten, sprinkle: see *dew*.] 1. To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required; but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it. 2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

I cannot rest
Until the white rose that I wear be *dyled*
Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
An' dyt thi grund wi' their bleid.
Battle of Coriche (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).
Their [maidens'] cheeks were *died* with vermilion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

Over the front door trailed a luxuriant woodbine, now
died by the frosts into a dark claret.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*. - To dye scarlet, to drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.
dye² (dī), *n.* [*< ME. *dye*, **deghe* (not found), < AS. *deig*, *deah*, a dye, color: see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.] 1. Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor

A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor: a *dye* of sovereign estimation. *Saunders*, Travels, p. 168.
2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

And creeping shrubs of thousand *dyes*
Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

dye³, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*¹.

dye⁴, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*³.

You shall no more deal with the hollow *dye*
Or the frail card. *B. Johnson*, Alchemist, II. 1.

dye-bath (dī' bath), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

Oxalic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing *dye-baths*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 708.

dye-beck (dī' bok), *n.* Same as *dye-bath*.

The *dye-beck* consists of alizarin and tannin.
Ure, Dict., IV. 915.

dye-house¹ (dī' hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house² (dī' hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dey-house*.] A milk-house or dairy. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī' ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dye*¹, *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī' pot), *n.* A *dye*-vat.

There were clothes there which were to receive different colors. All these Jesus threw into one *dye-pot*, . . . and taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
Stowe, Origin of the Books of the Bible, p. 222.

dyer (dī' er), *n.* [*< ME. dyere*, *dier*, *deyer*, < *dyen*, etc., dye: see *dye*¹, *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

Almost . . . my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the *dyer's* hand.
Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, tin tetrachloride, known in commerce as oxymuriate of tin (SnCl₄ + 5H₂O). It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī' erz-brōm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria*, used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed*.

dyer's-greenweed (dī' erz-grēn' wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyer's-moss (dī' erz-mōs), *n.* The lichen *Roccella tinctoria*. Same as *archil*, 2.

dyer's-weed (dī' erz-wēd), *n.* The woad, weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola*, affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī' stēr), *n.* [*< dye*¹ + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Scotch.]

dyestone (dī' stōn), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone occurring in Tennessee, used occasionally

in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestone ore**, an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *foossil*, *dyestone fossil*, *flazseed*, and *Clinton ore*. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.

dyestuff (dī' stuf), *n.* In com., any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyeware*.

dye-trial (dī' tri' al), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

Never less than two *dye-trials* should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new colouring matter, the other with a colouring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 57.

dye-vat (dī' vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī' wār), *n.* Same as *dyestuff*.

The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other *dye-ware*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 354.

dyeweed (dī' wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyewood (dī' wūd), *n.* Any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-works (dī' wērks), *n. sing. or pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dyogogram (dī' gō-gram), *n.* [*< Gr. dyo* (vapor), power, + *yo* (via), angle, + *gramma*, anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dyogogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or fixed on the ship.

dying (dī' ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *die*¹, *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

Always hearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.
2 Cor. iv. 10.

dying (dī' ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. dyinge*, *dyng*, with older term. *diend*, *diand*, etc.; ppr. of *diel*, *v.* In some uses, as *dying* hour, *dying* bed, etc. (defs. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] 1. Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

The noise of battle hurried in the air,
. . . and *dying* men did groan. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

I preached as never sure to preach again,
And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
Baxter, Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
Shak., T. N., I. 1.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras; he has my *dying* voice.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sir, let me speak next,
And let my *dying* words be better with you
Than my dull living actions.
Brau, and *FL.*, Philaster, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dying* day.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration*.

dyingly (dī' ing-li), *adv.* In a dying or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī' ing-ness), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*; you see that picture, Foible—a swimmingness in the eyes.
Congreve, Way of the World, III. 5.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike*.
dykehopper (dik' hop' er), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*. *Swainson*. [Local, Eng. (Stirling).]

dynamactinometer (di-nak-ti-nom' e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. dyn* (power), + *aktis* (ray), a ray, + *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī' na-gráf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph*, *q. v.*] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power (and consumption of coal and water) used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alignment, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph*.

dynam (dī' nam), *n.* [*< Gr. dynamis*, power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *dynasthai*, be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—2. A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dynamene*.

Dynamene (dī-nam' e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυναμηνή*, fem. of *δυναμεις*, ppr. of *δυνασθαι*, be able (> *dynamis*, power): see *dynam*.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidae*.—2. A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidae*. *D. pumila* is an example.—3. A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys*. *Stephens*. [Not in use].—4. A genus of isopods, of the family *Sphaeromidae*.—5. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (di-nam' e-tēr), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer*, which is differently applied: see *dynamometer*.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (di-na-met' rik, -rik' al), *a.* [*< dynameter* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a dynameter.

dynamic (di-nam' ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. δυναμικός*, powerful, efficacious, < *dynamis*, power: see *dynam*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static*.—2. Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—3. Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. viii.

Action is *dynamic* existence.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 482.

They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

4. In the *Kantian philos.*, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity**, current electricity. See *electricity*.—**Dynamic equivalent of heat**. See *equivalent*.—**Dynamic geology**, that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology*.—**Dynamic head**. See *head*.—**Dynamic murmurs**, cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or stenosis, but by anemia or an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations**, causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamical*, for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature**. (a) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (b) The doctrine that some

other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe.—**Dynamic theory of the soul**, the metaphysical doctrine that the soul consists in an action or tendency to action, and not in an existence at rest.—**Dynamic theory of the tides**, a theory of the tides in which the general form of the formulas is determined from the solution of a problem in dynamics, the values of the coefficients of the different terms being then altered to suit the observations: opposed to the *static theory*, which first supposes the sea to be in equilibrium under the forces to which it is subjected, and then modifies the epoch to suit the observations.—**Dynamic viscosity**. See *viscosity*.

II. n. 1. A moral force; an efficient incentive.

We hope and pray that it may act as a spiritual *dynamic* on the churches and upon all the benevolent in our land. *Missionary Herald*, Nov., 1879.

2. The science which teaches how to calculate motions in accordance with the laws of force: same as *dynamics*.

dynamical (di-nam'i-kal), *a.* Same as *dynamic*.

The *dynamical* theory [of the tides].

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 355.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.

dynamically (di-nam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *dynamical* manner; as regards *dynamics*.

Dynamically, the only difference between carbonate of ammonia and protoplasm which can be called fundamental, is the greater molecular complexity and consequent instability of the latter. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos.*, I. 433.

dynamics (di-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dynamic*: see *-ics*. Cf. *L.L. dynamice*, *dynamics*, < Gr. *δυναμική* (sc. *τήρη*, art), fem. of *δυναμικός*, *dynamik*.]

1. The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptance), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

The science of motion is divided into two parts: the accurate description of motion, and the investigation of the circumstances under which particular motions take place.

That part of the science which tells us about the circumstances under which particular motions take place is called *dynamics*. . . . *Dynamics* are again divided into two branches: the study of those circumstances under which it is possible for a body to remain at rest is called *statics*, and the study of the circumstances of actual motion is called *kinetics*. *W. K. Clifford*. [What is here called *kinetics* has until recently been called *dynamics*.]

The hope of science at the present day is to express all phenomena in symbols of *Dynamics*.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 283.

2. The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of *Social Statics* or of *Social Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill, Logic*, VI. x. § 5.

These are then appropriately followed by the *dynamics* of the subject, or the institution in action in many grave controversies and many acute crises of history.

Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 418.

Dynamics of music, the science of the variation and contrast of force or loudness in musical sounds.—**Geological dynamics**, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents or forces that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.—**Rigid dynamics**, the dynamics of rigid bodies, in which only ordinary differential equations occur.

dynamism (di-nam'izm), *n.* [*< Gr. δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(a) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (b) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (c) to the doctrine of Taft that mechanical energy is substance; and (d) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure *dynamism*?

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than Materialism as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium of forces. *J. M. Rigg, Mind*, XII. 657.

dynamist (di-nam'ist), *n.* [As *dynam-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in *dynamism*.

Thus I admit, with the pure *dynamist*, that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifestations of matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds of air. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 803.

dynamistic (di-nam'is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of monarchianism—the *dynamistic* and the modalistic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

dynamitard (di-nam'i-tard'), *n.* [*< F. dynamitard*; as *dynamite* + *-ard*.] Same as *dynamiter*.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law; and even that will be no defence against the attacks of *dynamitards* by whom we may be struck at home. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 411.

The associate guild of assassins—the nihilist and the *dynamitard*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVIII. 344.

dynamite (di-nam'it), *n.* [*< Gr. δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*.] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quietly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 30 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a percussion fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamite (di-nam'it), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamited*, ppr. *dynamiting*. [*< dynamite*, *n.*] **1.** To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Pretoria had caused a rumor to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were *dynamited*, and this deterred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not *dynamited* at all. *Athenæum*, No. 3016, p. 201.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been *dynamited*, and upon its ruins a socialistic republic established. *Science*, X. 92.

His [Prince Alexander's of Bulgaria] people . . . are not at all inclined to *dynamite* him, which is more than can be said for the Czar. *Times* (London), April 26, 1896.

dynamite-gun (di-nam'it-gun), *n.* A gun constructed for propelling dynamite, nitroglycerin, or other high explosives, by means of steam or compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (di-nam'i-tēr), *n.* [*< dynamite* + *-er*.] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically, a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification could absolve the *dynamiter* from the eternal consequences of his own infernal deeds. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 387.

The recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of . . . *dynamiters*. *The American*, VII. 93.

Dynamiters subventioned by Parisian fanatics were to appear in Metz. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 421.

dynamitical (di-nam'it-i-kal), *a.* [*< dynamite* + *-ical*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

Like certain *dynamitical* critics, he is satisfied with destruction, and his attitude towards constitutional formula is not unlike that of the *dynamitical* critic towards Constitutions—British and other. *Nature*, XXXIV. 25.

dynamitically (di-nam'it-i-kal-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, *dynamitically* to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 17, 1887.

dynamiting (di-nam'it-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dynamite*, *v.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is, whether the law permits *dynamiting*, or whether it will stop *dynamiting* at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 426.

dynamitism (di-nam'it-izm), *n.* [*< dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

Unqualified repudiation of assassination and *dynamitism*. *The American*, VI. 36.

dynamization (di-nam'iz-shun), *n.* [*< dynamize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny: as, *dynamization* of nerve-force.—**2.** In *homeopathy*, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (di-nam'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamized*, ppr. *dynamizing*. [*< Gr. δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

dynamo (di-nam'ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other *dynamos*. *Science*, III. 177.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*.—**Compound dynamo**, a dynamo in which the field-magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—**Series dynamo**, a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field-magnets.—**Shunt dynamo**, a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (di-nam'ō-ē-lek'trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *electric, electrical*.] Producing force by means of electricity: as, a *dynamo-electric machine*; also, produced by electric force.—**Dynamo-electric machine**. See *electric*.

dynamogenesis (di-nam'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Same as *dynamogeny*.

dynamogenic (di-nam'ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogeny.

The influence thus manifested is *dynamogenic*. *Dr. Brown-Séquard*.

dynamogeny (di-nam'ō-jen'i), *n.* [*< Gr. δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-γενεα*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] In *psychic science*, production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force. Also *dynamogenesis*.

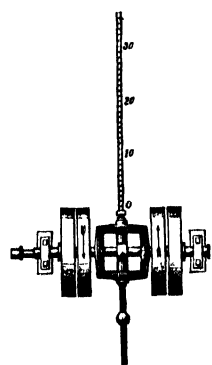
dynamograph (di-nam'ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument combining an elliptic spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (di-nam'ō-mō'tēr), *n.* [*Contr. dynameter*, *q. v.*; < Gr. *δῦναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *μετρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc.; a power-measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight, or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steel-yard in which the force to be measured is applied to the



Balance-dynamometer (elevation).

shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring-dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis, with an index and scale, and sometimes a recording pencil, to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the Batchelder dynamometer two pairs of bevel-wheels are



Balance-dynamometer (plan)

interposed between the receiving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balanced scale-beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale-beam about the line of the pulley-shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed; but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity, and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance-dynamometer*, *crusher-gauge*, *piezometer*, and *pressure-gauge*.—**Dynamometer coupling**, a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.

dynamometric, dynamometrical (di-nam'ō-mō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*< dynamometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (di-nam'ō-mō'tē-ri), *n.* [*< dynamometer* + *-y*.] The act or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (di-nam'ō-mō'stēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1857), < Gr. *δῦναμις*, power, strength.] A genus

of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*. There is but one species, *D. audax*, of the East Indies.

dynast (di'nast), *n.* [= *F. dynaste* = *Pg. dynasta* = *Sp. It. dinasta*, < *L. dynastes* (ML. also **dynasta*), < *Gr. δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler, < *δυναστέω*, be able, strong: see *dynam.*] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, *dynasts*, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 599.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell. *A. Wood*, *Athenae Oxon.*

This Thracian *dynast* is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 241.

dynasta (di-nas'tij), *n.* [*ML. *dynasta*, *L. dynastes*, < *Gr. δυνάστης*: see *dynast.*] Same as *dynast*.

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down *dynastax*, or proud monarchs? *Milton*, *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

Dynastes (di-nas'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae* or typical of a family *Dynastidae*. It is restricted to forms having the external maxillary lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is *D. hercules*, the Hercules-beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (di-nas'tik), *a.* [= *F. dynastique* = *Sp. dinástico*; cf. *D. G. dynastisch* = *Dan. Sw. dynastisk*, < *Gr. δυναστικός*, < *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland *dynastic* interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. *Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 365.

The civil wars of the Roses had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely *dynastic* squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 150.

The *dynastic* traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 15.

dynasticism (di-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< dynastic + -ism.*] Kingly or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World *dynasticism* is plainly in a state of decadence. *Goldwin Smith*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 628.

Dynastidae (di-nas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dynastes* + *-idae*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Dynastes*, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules-beetle, elephant-beetle, and atlas-beetle are examples. The group is usually merged in *Scarabaeidae*.

dynastidan (di-nas'ti-dan), *n.* [*< Dynastidae + -an.*] One of the *Dynastidae*.

dynasty (di'nas-ti), *n.*; *pl. dynasties* (-tiz). [= *D. G. dynastie* = *Dan. Sw. dynasti*, < *F. dynastie* = *Sp. dinastia* = *Pg. dynastia* = *It. dinastia*, < *ML. dynastia*, *dynastia*, < *Gr. δυναστεία*, lordship, rule, < *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler: see *dynast.*] 1. A government; a sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country: as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks *Dynasties*, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These *Dynasties* were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived.

H. S. Osborn, *Ancient Egypt*, p. 49.

dyne (din), *n.* [Abbr. of *dynam*, < *Gr. δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] In *physics*, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The *dyne* is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme. *J. D. Everett*, *Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 167.

dyocetriacontahedron, **dyokaitriacontahedron** (di'ō-sē-, di'ō-ki-tri-ā-kon-tā-hē-dron), *n.*

[< *Gr. δύο καὶ τριάκοντα*, thirty-two (*δύο* = *E. two*; *καὶ*, and; *τριάκοντα* = *L. triginta* = *E. thirty*), + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (di'ō-fi-ti'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. δύο*, = *E. two*, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*² + *-ic*. Cf. *diphy-sitic*.] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a *dyophysitic* Christ with a double consciousness and a double will.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 94.

dyotheism (di'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. δύο*, = *E. two*, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism*. Cf. *ditheism*, the preferable form.] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in *dyotheism*, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 58.

dyothelism (di-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Also *diothelism*; < *Gr. δύο*, = *E. two*, + *θέλω*, will, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (di-oth'e-lit), *n.* and *a.* [As *dyotheism* + *-ite*².] 1. *n.* A believer in dyothelism. 2. *a.* Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously *dyothelite* decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 758.

dys- [*< L. dys-*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, an inseparable prefix, opposed to *eu-* (see *eu-*), much like *E. mis-* or *un-*, always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = *Skt. dus-* = *Zend. dush-* = *Ir. do-* = *Goth. tus-*, *tuz-* = *OHG. zur-* = *Ice. tor-*, hard, difficult.] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es-thē-si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυσαισθησία*, insensibility, < *δυσαισθητός*, insensible, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel.] In *pathol.*, impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled *dysæsthesia*.

dysæsthetic (dis-es-thē'tik), *a.* [*< dysæsthesia*, after *æsthetic*.] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to *dysæsthesia*. Also spelled *dysæsthetic*.

dysanolyte (dis-an'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσανάλυτος*, hard to undo, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble: see *analytic*.] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-ār'thri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, hard, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-ār'thrik), *a.* [*< dysarthria + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to dysarthria.

Dysaster (dis-as'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, bad, + *ἀστὴρ* = *E. star*.] A genus of fossil testateichous sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidae* or *Collyritidae*, or giving name to a family *Dysasteridae*.

Dysasteridae (dis-as'tēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dysaster* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Dysaster*, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivism and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-kē'zi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, hard, + *ῥέειν*, defecate.] In *pathol.*, difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschroia, **dyschroa** (dis-kroi-ā, dis'krō-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, bad, + *χρῶμα*, Attic also *χρῶς*, color.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-krō-ma-top'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, bad, + *χρῶμα* (-), color, + *ὥψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, feeble or perverted color-sense. Also *dyschromatopsy*, *dischromatopsia*.

dysclasia (dis'klā-si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. δύσ-*, hard, + *κλάω*, a breaking (< *κλῆω*, break), + *-tē*².] In *mineral.*, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called *okenite*.

dyscoplid (dis'kō-flid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Dyscophidae*.

Dyscophidae (dis-kōf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dyscophus* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal salient anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dyscophus*, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting

upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum, and a very large anchor-shaped cartilaginous sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascan. Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of their coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō'fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, hard, + *κωφός*, stone-deaf, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *κωφός*, deaf.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Dyscophidae*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of the orthopterous family *Ecanthidae*, having the front deflexed and the male elytra rudimentary, typified by *D. saltator* of Brazil. *Saussure*, 1874. (b) A genus of South American *Lepidoptera*. *Burmister*, 1879.

dyscrasie (dis'krās), *n.* [Formerly also *dyscrase*; < *NL. dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia*.] Same as *dyscrasia*.

dyscrasia (dis-krā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυσκρασία*, bad temperament, < *δυσκρατός*, of bad temperament, < *δύσ-*, bad, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κραννύω*, mix (> *κρᾶσις*, mixture): see *crater*, *crasis*.] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper. Also *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*, and formerly *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*.

dyscrasic (dis-kras'ik), *a.* [*< dyscrasia + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *dyscrasia*; characterized by *dyscrasia*: as, *dyscrasic* degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greater among *dyscrasic* children. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XI. 645.

dyscrasite (dis'krā-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. δύσ-*, bad, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixture (see *dyscrasia*), + *-ite*².] A mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals, and also massive and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Also written *dyscrase*, *dyscrasie*, and also called *antimonial silver* (which see, under *silver*).

dyscrasy (dis'krā-si), *n.*; *pl. dyscrasies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dyscrasie*; < *F. dyscrasie*, < *NL. dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia*.] Same as *dyscrasia*.

Sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers, making our bodies healthless. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 256.

A general malaise or *dyscrasy*, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength, by diarrhoea, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 6.

Dysdera (dis'dē-rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), < *Gr. δύσ-*, hard, to fight with, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *δῆρις*, fight.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Dysderidae*.

Dysderidae (dis-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dysdera* + *-idae*.] A family of tubularian spiders, typified by the genus *Dysdera*. They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one just behind the other, and distributed on each side of the belly near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Also called *Dysderides* and *Dysderoidae*.

dysenteric, **dysenterical** (dis-en-ter'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. dysentérique*, *dysentérique* = *Sp. disenterico* = *Pg. dysenterico* = *It. disenterico*, < *L. dysentericus*, < *Gr. δυσεντερικός*, < *δυσεντερία*, dysentery: see *dysentery*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or resulting from dysentery: as, *dysenteric* symptoms or effects.—2. Suffering from dysentery: as, a *dysenteric* patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē'ri-us), *a.* [*< dysentery + -ous.*] Same as *dysenteric*. [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person, that can relish nothing. *Gataker*.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* [Formerly *dysenteric*; < *F. dysenterie*, *dysenterie* = *Sp. disenteria* = *Pg. dysenteria* = *It. disenteria*, < *D. dysenterie* = *G. dysenterie* = *Dan. Sw. dysenteri*, < *L. dysenteria*, < *Gr. δυσεντερία*, dysentery, < *δυσεντερικός*, suffering in the bowels, < *δύσ-*, bad, ill, + *εντερων*, *pl. εντερα*, the bowels: see *entero*.] A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficult evacuations, and more or less fever.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-ū-lot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δύσ-*, hard, + *επυλωτικός*, q. v.] In *surg.*, not healing or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a *dysepulotic* wound.

dysæsthesia, **dysæsthetic**. See *dysæsthesia*, *dysæsthetic*.

dysgenesis (dis-jē-nēs'ik), *a.* [*< dysgenesis + -ic.*] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infertile; barren. *Darwin*.

dysgenesis (dis-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, hard, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infecundity.

Dysidea (di-sid'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύσ-*, hard, bad, + *ἰδέα*, form: see *idea*.] A genus of sponges, typical of the family *Dysideidae*. Also *Dysideida*.

Dysideidae (dis-i-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysidea* + *-idae*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

dysidrosis (dis-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ιδρῶς*, sweat, perspiration, < *ιδρῶς* (√'σφιδ) = E. sweat.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

dysis (dī'sis), *n.* [ML., also *disis*, < Gr. *δύσις*, setting of the sun or stars (*δύσις ἡλίου*, the west), < *δύειν*, sink, dive, set.] In *astrol.*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyskinesia (dis-ki-nē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκίνησις*, < *δύς*, hard, + *κίνησις*, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

dyslalia (dis-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, hard, + *λαλεῖν*, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

dyslexia (dis-lek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, hard, + *λέξω*, a speaking, speech, word: see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

Dr. R. Berlin . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 548.

dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [*< dyslogy* + *-istic* after *eulogistic*, < *eulogy*.] Cf. Gr. *δυσλόγιστος*, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most odious that can be found, desire of gain. If it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name.

Bentham, Judicial Evidence, I. 8.

Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dyslogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of *eulogistic*. The paternity of *dyslogistic*—no bantling, but now almost a centenarian—is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 309.

Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 291.

dyslogistically (dis-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a *dyslogistic* manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

Accordingly he [Kant] is set down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him.

T. H. Green, in Academy.

dyslogy (dis-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. δύς*, bad, ill, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; after Gr. *εὐλογία*, E. *eulogy*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the opposite of *eulogy*.

In the way of *eulogy* and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau.

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 117.

dyslute (dis-lū-it), *n.* [*< Gr. δύς*, hard, + *λυεῖν*, loosen, + *-lute*.] A name given to a variety of garnets, or zinc-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

dysmenorrhea, **dysmenorrhœa** (dis-men-ō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. *δύς*, hard, + *μήν*, a month, + *ρῆμα*, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

dysmenorrhœal, **dysmenorrhœal** (dis-men-ō-rē-ā), *a.* [*< dysmenorrhœa*, *dysmenorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with *dysmenorrhœa*: as, the *dysmenorrhœal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

dysmerism (dis-me-riz-m), *n.* [*< Gr. δύς*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of dysmerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

dysmeristic (dis-me-ris'tik), *a.* [As *dysmerism* + *-istic*.] Having the character or quality of *dysmerism*; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; *dysmerogenetic*: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

dysmerogenesis (dis-me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which

together form an integral whole; *dysmeristic* generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

The tendency to bud formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 555.

dysmerogenetic (dis-me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from *dysmerogenesis*; characterized by or exhibiting *dysmerism*; *dysmeristic*: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

dysmeromorph (dis-me-rō-mōrf), *n.* [*< Gr. δύς*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (see *dysmerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from *dysmerogenesis*; a *dysmeristic* organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

Synthesized *eumeromorph* simulates normal *dysmeromorph*; analyzed *dysmeromorph* simulates normal *eumeromorph*.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 555.

dysmeromorphic (dis-me-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*< dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a *dysmeromorph*; *dysmerogenetic* or *dysmeristic* in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

dysnomy (dis-nō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. δύνωμις*, lawlessness, a bad constitution, < *δύνομος*, lawless, < *δύς*, bad, + *νόμος*, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

dysodile (dis-ō-dil), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσώδης*, ill-smelling (< *δύς*, ill, + *ὀδὴν*, smell, akin to L. odor, smell), + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coal occurring in masses made up of foliaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters. It was first observed at Mellini in Sicily, and has also been found at several places in Germany and France.

dysodont (dis-ō-dont), *a.* [*< NL. dysodon(t)-s*, < Gr. *δύς*, bad, + *ὀδὴς* (odont- = E. tooth).] In *conch.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis-ō-dont'ij), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dysodont*: see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and pallial line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis-ō-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δύς*, bad, + *ὀδὴς* = E. tooth.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pug-dog, called *Dysodus praxinos*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

dysodotia (dis-ō-dō-tō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, ill, + *ωτοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ωτοκος*, laying eggs, < *ωόν* (= L. ovum), egg, + *τίκτω*, τίκτω, produce, bear.] In *zool.*, difficult ovulation.

dysopia (dis-ō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσωπία*, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), < *δύς*, bad, ill, + *ὤψ* (ōp-), eye, face.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysopsia (dis-op'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, bad, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

dysopsy (dis-op'si), *n.* [*< Gr. δύς*, bad, ill, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysorexia (dis-ō-rek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-ορεξία*, feebleness of appetite, < *δύς*, bad, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a depraved or failing appetite.

dysorexy (dis-ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *dysorexia*.

dyspareunia (dis-pu-rō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, hard, + *παρευνος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εὐνῆ*, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-ā), *n.* [Also *dyspepsy*; = F. *dyspepsie* = Sp. It. *dyspepsia* = Pg. *dyspepsia*, < L. *dyspepsia*, < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, indigestion, < *δύς*, πειπτός, hard to digest, < *δύς*, hard, + *πιπτός*, verbal adj. of *πέπτεω*, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook: see *cook*.] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastroenteritis, or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute.

Functional dyspepsia, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic,

which may involve a diminished or an excessive secretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that secretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

dyspepsy (dis-pep'si), *n.* Same as *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *dyspeptique*, < Gr. as if **δυσπείπτικός*, < *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia: see *dyspepsia*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.—2. Suffering from or afflicted with dyspepsia or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person.—3. Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia. **dyspeptical** (dis-pep'ti-kal), *a.* [*< dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with dyspepsia; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

How seldom will the outward capability fit the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, hushful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 83.

dysphagia (dis-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δυσφαγία*, < *δύς*, hard, + *φαγῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

dysphagic (dis-faj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with dysphagia.

dysphagy (dis-fā-ji), *n.* [= F. *dysphagie*; < NL. *dysphagia*: see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

dysphonia (dis-fō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφωνία*, roughness of sound, < *δύσφωνος*, ill-sounding, < *δύς*, ill, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

dysphony (dis-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *dysphonie*; < NL. *dysphonia*: see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

dysphoria (dis-fō-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne, anguish, < *δύσφορος*, hard to bear, < *δύς*, hard, + *φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. bear.] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fidgeting, or inquietude.

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is'tik), *a.* [*< dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearian verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most exuberantly euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.

Swainburne, Shakespeare, p. 62.

dyspnœa (disp-nō'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δυσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing, < *δύσπνοος*, scant of breath, short-breathed, < *δύς*, hard, + *πνέω*; cf. *πνοή*, breathing, < *πνέω*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

dyspnœal (disp-nō'al), *a.* [*< dyspnœa* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *dyspnœa*; connected with *dyspnœa*.

dyspnœic (disp-nē'ik), *a.* [*< L. dyspnoicus*, *n.*, one short of breath, < Gr. *δυσπνοικός*, short of breath, < *δύσπνοια*, *dyspnœa*: see *dyspnœa*.] Affected with or resulting from *dyspnœa*, *dyspnœal*.

dysporomorph (dis-pō-rō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dysporomorphæ (dis-pō-rō-mōrf'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysporus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodes*, *Totipalmati*, or oar-footed natatorial birds. They have all four toes webbed, the oil-gland surmounted by a crest of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatines carinate, and no bisulcated processes. The division includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic-birds.

dysporomorphie (dis-pō-rō-mōrf'fik), *a.* [*< Dysporomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorphæ*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis-pō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), < Gr. *δύσπορος*, hard to pass, difficult, < *δύς*, hard, + *πόρος*, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the booby, *D. fischeri*, as distinguished from the white ones, as *S. bassana*.

dyssycus (di-si'kus), *n.; pl. dyssyci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *δύς*, bad, + *σύνος*, a fig.] Haeckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

dysteleological (dis-tel'ē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< dysteleology* + *-ical*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

dysteleologist (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< dys-teleology + -ist.*] One who believes in dysteleology.

Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.

L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, I. 173.

dysteleology (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσ-, bad, + τέλος (τέλε-), end, purpose, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see teleology.*] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many useless or even hurtful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such are evidences of the lack of design or purpose or "final cause" which the doctrine of teleology presumes.

The Doctrine of Purposelessness, or *Dysteleology*.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 100.

It is no wonder that Mr. Romanes should avow his "total inability to understand why the phenomena of instinct should be more fatal to the doctrine of *Dysteleology* than any other of the phenomena of nature."

Portsmouth Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 63.

Dysteria (dis-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δυσ-, hard, + τυπνν, watch, have an eye on, keep; cf. δυστήρητος, hard to keep.*] The typical genus of *Dysteriidae*. *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has been supposed by Gosse to be a rotifer.

Dysteriidae (dis-tē-ri-ā-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dysteria + -idae.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly encircled. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral, subequal, conjoined, or detached valves; cilia confined to the more or less narrow or constricted ventral surface; the oral aperture followed by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of corneous rods, or by otherwise differentiated corneous elements; a conspicuous tail-like style, or compact fascicle of setose cilia present in a style-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water.

Dysterina (dis-tē-ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dysteria + -ina.*] A family of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Dysteria*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858-60. See *Dysteriidae*.

dysthesia (dis-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δυσθής, a bad condition, < δυσθής, in bad condition: see dysthetic.*] In *pathol.*, a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels; a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dysthetic (dis-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δυσθής, in bad case, in bad condition, < δυσ-, bad, + θέτος, verbal adj. of τίθη-ναι, put, place.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dysthesia.

dysthymic (dis-thim'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δυσθυμία, melancholy, < δυσθυμία, despondency, despair, < δυσ-, bad, + θυμός, spirit, courage.*] In *pu-*

thol., affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

dystocia (dis-tō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δυστοκία, a painful delivery, < δυστοκος, bringing forth with pain, < δυσ-, hard, + τίκτειν, τεκνν, bring forth.*] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia*.

dystome (dis'tōm), *a.* Same as *dystomic*.

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tōm'ik, dis'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. δυστομος, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < δυσ-, hard, bad, + τομός, verbal adj. of τμήνν, cut.*] In *mineral.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dystrophic (dis-trof'ik), *a.* [*< dystrophy + -ic.*] Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition.

dystrophy (dis'trō-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσ-, hard, ill, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.*] In *pathol.*, perverted nutrition.

dysuria (dis-ū'ri-ā), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. δυσουρία, < δυσ-, hard, + ούρον, urine.*] In *pathol.*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury*.

dysuric (dis-ū'rik), *a.* [*< dysuria + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria; affected with dysuria.

dysury (dis-ū'ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria*.

Dytes (dī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), *< Gr. δύτες, a diver, < δύνν, dive.*] A genus of small grebes, of the family *Podicipedidae*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grebe.

Dytiscidae, n. pl. See *Dytiscidae*.

Dytiscus, n. See *Dytiscus*.

dytiscid (dī-tis'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscidae*.

II. *n.* A water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidae*.

Dytiscidae, Dyticidae (dī-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dytiscus, Dyticus, + -idae.*] A family of two-eyed aquatic adephagous *Coleoptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennae slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidae* are related to the ground-beetles or *Carabidae*, but differ in the form of the metasternum, and in the structure of the legs, which are natatorial. They are water-beetles, mostly of large size, with narrowly oval depressed bodies and oar-like hind legs, found almost everywhere in fresh water.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (dī-tis'kus, dit'i-kus), *n.* [NL., orig. and commonly *Dytiscus* (Linnaeus), *Dyticus* (Geoffroy, 1764), *< Gr. δυτικός, able to dive, < δύνν, a diver, < δύνν, dive, sink, get into, enter.*] The typical genus of predaceous water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and patellate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The numerous species are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive-green above,

the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually sulcate in the female. *D. marginalis* (Linnaeus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water-butts*.

dyvour (dī-vōr), *n.* [Sc., also *dyvor, di-ver, < F. devoir, a duty, obligation, etc.: see dever and devoir.*] In old Scots law, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Louis, what reck I by thee,
Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor, beggar looms to me—
I reign in Jeanie's bosom.

Burns.

dzeren, dzeron (dzē'ren, -ron), *n.* [Mongol. name.] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet at one bound. Also called *goitered antelope* and *yellow goat*.

dziggetai (dzig'ge-ti), *n.* [Mongol. name.] The wild ass of Asia; *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are graphically recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are fine animals, standing as high as 14 hands. It lives



Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia, 10,000 feet above sea-level. The dziggetai or hemione is one of several closely related species, or more probably varieties, of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to lack the black stripe across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus onager*), a wide-ranging form, and *kiang* (*E. kiang*), of Tibet. See *onager*, *ghur*, and *khur*. Also spelled *dziggetai* and in other ways.





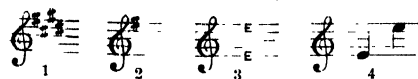
active scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:



1. The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phœnician, from which ours is derived (see A); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:

From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Semitic alphabets was and still is that of an aspiration, a peculiar smooth *h*. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sign was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race—and later, after their example, in all the others—it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, *H* (see *H*), after which the *E* was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italian alphabets; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phœnician was *he* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as 'window'); in Greek it was *ei*, and later *ε* *εἶ*, 'simple *e*'. It is believed, in antithesis to the double *α*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound; the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long *i*-sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *meet*, *metre*, *meat*, etc.). The proper *e*-sound (in *met*, *they*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pique*. In its two quantities (*met*, *they*) it constitutes about five per cent. of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*, *ae*, *ie*, *oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss then, further, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *neute*; but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *give*, *live*, *have*, *vineyard*, constitute one of the classes where reform in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *e*.) *E* has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *e* and *a*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *peaceable*, *manageable*.

2. As a numeral, 250. *Du Cange*.—3. As a symbol: (a) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (b) In logic, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See *A*, 2 (b). (c) In alg.: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Efx = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E\frac{1}{2} = 3$. (2) [*L. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic.—4. In music: (a) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (b) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *mi*: hence so named by French musicians. (c) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (d) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (e) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the

lower line and upper space (3). (f) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4).—5. As an abbreviation: (a) East: as, *E*. by *S*, east by south. See *S. E.*, *E. S. E.*, etc. (b) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *c. g.*, *i. c.*, *E.* and *O. E.*, etc.—*E dur*, the key of *E* major. *E moll*, the key of *E* minor.

6-1. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unfelt in *enough*. See *i*.

6-2. [*L. ē, e*, reduced form of *ex-*; see *ex-*] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *crude*, *clude*, *emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek *a* privative (being then conventionally called *e* privative) as, *ecandate*, tailless, anurous, *ecubitate*, toothless, etc. In *elope* the prefix is an accommodated form of Dutch *ont-*.

6-3. [*ME. -e, -en*, < *AS. -a, -e, -o, -u, -an, -en*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. Silent final *e* is of various origin, being the common representative (pronounced in earlier English) of almost all the Anglo-Saxon, Old French, Latin, etc., inflection-endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel-ending of the nominative (as in *ale*, *tale*, *stake*, *rake*, etc.), or, more generally, the original oblique cases (dative, etc.), which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also, as in *lude*, *pole*, *mile*, *vile*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule*, *rule*, *spike*, *sprite*, etc. In verbs of native origin *-e* represents the original infinitive (*AS. -an*, *ME. -en, -e*) mixed with the present indicative, etc., as in *make*, *wake*, *write*, etc. In a great number of words the *e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of "length" an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long," as in *rate*, *write*, *rule*, *tube*, etc., words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat*, *arit*, *rut*, *tub*, etc. In words of recent introduction *-e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *-e* is short, as in *live*, *fire*, *hade*, *have*, *avenue*, *vineyard*, etc., especially in polysyllables in *-ile*, *-ine*, *-ite*, etc., as *hostile*, *glycerine*, *opposite*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly or are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bad*, *glycerin*, *hbrin*, *de quat*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

6-4. [*F. -é, fem. -ée*, pp. suffix, < *L. -ātus, -āta*; see *ate*.] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé*, *négligé*, *retrogressé*, *déguagé*, *écarté*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ee* (which see).

6a. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of *a*, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *e* or *ee* with the sound of *ē*. The original sound *a* remained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break*, *great*, *yea*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *beast*, *pleasure*, *mean*, etc. (which in dialect-writing are spelled so as to represent this pronunciation: see *bast*). It has become *e* in *bread*, *dead*, *head*, *meadow*, *wealth*, *leather*, *weather*, etc., and modified by the following *r*, in *beard*, *beard*, *heart*, *heart*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *e*, namely, *e*, as in *read*, pronounced the same as *reed* (but the prefix *re-* like *red*). The modern digraph *ea* has no connection with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong or "breaking" *ed*, *ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *bread* (Anglo-Saxon *brædd*), *lead* (Anglo-Saxon *lædd*), *cart* (Anglo-Saxon *cirtre*).

6a. An abbreviation of *each*. *each* (*ech*), *a*, and *pron.* [*<* (1) *ME. ech, eche, acche, iche, yche, ueche*, etc., these being proper oblique forms, assimilated, of the proper nom. *ele, wile, etc.*, *ile, ilk, yle, ale* (> *Se. ilk, ilka*), *each*, < *AS. ale* (= *MD. ichehelic*, *elick, elck*, *D. elk* = *OFries. elik, elik*, *ek, ik* = *MLG. IAG. elik*, *elk* = *OHG. eogalich, togetlich*, *MHG. uegelich, G. uegelich*), *each*, orig. **a-ge-lie*, < *a*, ever, in comp. indef., < *gelic*, like, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, < *lu*, body, form: see *ay* (= *a*), < *ge-* (= *e* = *y*), and *like*, *like*, *ly*. Mixed in *ME.* with (2) *ile, ilk* (mod. *Se. ilk*, *ilka*, *q. v.*), assimilated *ilche, ich, uch, uich*, contr. of earlier *uile wile, wilch*, < *AS. gehwile, gehwile* (= *OHG. gahwileh*), *each*, every one, any one, < *ge-*, gen-

eralizing prefix, < *hwile*, who, which (see *i-* and *which*); and with (3) *ME. ewile*, < *AS. æghwile* (= *OHG. eoghwileh*), *each*, orig. **a-ge-hwile*, < *a*, ever, < *gehwile*, each, any one, as above. See *every*, where *-y* stands for an orig. *each*, and *such* and *which*, where *-ch* is of like origin with *-ch* in *each*.] *I. distributive adj.* Being either or any unit of a numerical aggregate consisting of two or more, indefinitely: used in predicating the same thing of both or all the members of the pair, aggregate, or series mentioned or taken into account, considered individually or one by one: often followed by *one*, with *of* before a noun (partitive genitive): as, *each* sex; *each* side of the river; *each* stone in a building; *each one* of them has taken a different course from every other.

Then taken *ech* on by himself a peny.
Wyclif, *Mat.* xx. 10.
Bethlehem is a litylle Cytee, long and narwe and well walled, and in *eeche* syde enclosed with gode Dyche.
Manderlyle, *Travels*, p. 69.
She her weary limbes would never rest;
But every hill and dale, *each* wood and plaine,
Did search.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. ii. 8.
And the princes of Israel, being twelve men: *each* one was for the house of his fathers.
Num. i. 44.
Each envious biter his weary legs doth scratch,
Each shadow makes him stop, *each* murmur stay.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 705.

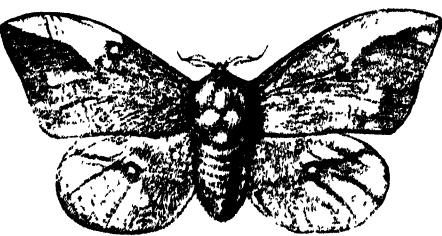
II. pron. 1. Every one of any number or numerical aggregate, considered individually: equivalent to the adjectival phrase *each one*: as, *each* went his way; *each* had two; *each* of them was of a different size (that is, from all the others, or from every one else in the number).
Than they closed hem to-geder strait *eeche* to other.
Merton (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.
And there appeared . . . cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon *each* of them.
Acts ii. 3.
You found his mote, the king your mote did see,
But I a beam do find in *each* of three.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3.
Wandering *each* has several way.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 523.
Each is strong, relying on his own, and *each* is betrayed when he seeks in himself the courage of others.
Emerson, *Courage*.

2. Both.
And *each*, though enemies to either's reign,
Do in consent shake hands to torture me.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxviii.
At *each*, joined *each* to another, joined *each* to end.
Ten masts at *each* make not the attitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.
Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6.

Each other. (a) *Each* alternate, every other; every second.
Each other worde I was a knave
Rip. Still, *Gammer Garton's Needle*.
Living and dying *each other* day.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, p. 2
(b) *Each* the other; one another, now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like *one another* (which see, under *another*), as, they love *each other* (that is, *each* loves the other).

eachwhere (*ech'hwär*), *adv.* [*< each + where*.] Everywhere.

For to entrap the circles Claron,
That rang d *each where* without suspicion.
Spenser, *Moopopotmos*, l. 376.
The mountains *eachwhere* shook, the rivers turned their streams.
L. Brinkett (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, l. 208)
Eacles (*ē'ā-klöz*), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816); etym. dubious.] A genus of large, handsome bomby-



Male of *Eacles imperialis*, about one half natural size.

cid moths, peculiar to North and South America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennae in the female, and the antennae of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E. imperialis* is one of the largest and handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvae feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead.—See *Ed.*

Eadish, *n.* See *eddish*.

-eæ. [NL., etc., fem. pl. (sc. *planta*), plants] of L. -eas; see -eas, and cf. -acca. 1. In bot., a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In zool., the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (a) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (b) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases -eæ is used without implication of gender.

eager (*ē'gēr*), *a.* [ME. *eager*, *eygre*, < OF. *egre*, *agire*, F. *agré* = Pr. *agré* = OSp. *agré*, Sp. *agrio* = Pg. It. *agro*, < L. *acer* (*acer*), sharp, keen: see *acid*, *acerb*, etc. Cf. *vinegar*, *alegar*.] 1. Sharp; sour; acid.

This seed is *eager* and hot. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Egret fruits, and bitterest herbs did mock
Madera Sugars, and the Apricock
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

It doth posses
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A more myghty and more *egre* medicine.
Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with *eager* words.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6.

It is a nipping and an *eager* air. Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

The cold most *eager* and sharpe till March, little winde,
nor snow, except in the end of April.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy; men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth; *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal.

Manly he demoynd him to make his men *egre*,
Had hem alle be bold & buillie flit
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were *eager* to have Hampden at their head.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence, every one was *eager* to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an *eager* look or manner; *eager* words.

She sees a world stark blind to what employs
Her *eager* thought, and feeds her flowing joys.
Cooper, Charity, I. 405.

5. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so *eager* . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

=Syn. 3. Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated

eager¹, *v. t.* [ME. *eygren*; from the adj.] To make *eager*; urge; incite.

The needy povertie of his household milite rather *eager* hym to don felonies
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6

He angert hym full enyll, & *egred* hym with,
for the dethe of the dere his dole was the more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7339.

eager², **eagre** (*ē'gēr*), *n.* [Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. *eager*; also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) *eygre*, *eyger*, *eygor*, *eygre*, *eygre*, *aygre*, *ager*, *hygre*, *hygre*, and with alteration of *g* to *k*, *aker*, *acker*, etc., < ME. *aker*, *akyr*, a corruption of AS. **eagor*, **ēgor*, only in comp. *eagor*-, *ēgor*-, *ēgor*-, ocean-stream, *ēgor*-, here, the 'ocean-host,' a flood, = leel, *aygr*, the ocean, the sea, in myth, the giant *Egír*, the husband of Ran, answering to both Oceanus and Poseidon in Greek mythology.] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and the Bay of Fundy.

His manly heart . . .
Its more than common transport could not hide;
But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, I. 134.

Sea-tempest is the Jotun *Aegir*; . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham barge-

men, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager*; they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming."
Carlyle.

A mighty *eygre* raised his crest.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (*ē'gēr-lī*), *adv.* [ME. *eagerly*, *equrly*, *eygreliche*, etc.; < *eager*¹ + -ly².] 1. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Eygrelich cryunge out of mennes eyen.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 376.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. In an *eager* manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full *egrely*, and smote hym with all his myght.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 158.

And *eygrelich* he loked on me and ther-fore I spared
To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full fayre
To discreue the fruit that so faire hangeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 64.

How *egrely* ye follow my disgraces,
As if it led ye!
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go!
South, Sermons.

eagerness (*ē'gēr-nēs*), *n.* 1. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with *eagerness*; *eagerness* of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hinderance to it.
Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful *eagerness* of untied hope.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 81.

=Syn. 2. Earnestness, Avidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field *eagerness* has either a physical or a moral application; with *avidity* the physical application is primary; *earnestness*, *zeal*, and *enthusiasm* have only the moral sense. *Avidity* represents a desire for food, primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with *avidity*; it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. *Eagerness* emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. *Earnestness* denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the laudableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with *eagerness* in that it affects the whole character. *Zeal* is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. *Enthusiasm* is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than *eagerness* or *zeal*, more lively than *earnestness*, a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from *zeal*, which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great *earnestness* are going
All to the senate-house.
Shak., Cor., IV. 6.

I lent her some modern works: all these she read with *avidity*.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,
Forlore, but in his heat and *eagerness*
Trembled and quivered.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Alfred and Dunstan alike with their *zeal* for teaching.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with *enthusiasm*; for they judge all actions, and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain *enthusiasm* in liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 116.

eagle (*ē'gāl*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *egle*; < ME. *egle*, < OF. *egle*, *agle*, F. *aigle* = Pr. *aigla* = Sp. *águila* = Pg. *águila* = It. *aquila*, < L. *aquila*, an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of *aquilus*, dark-colored, brown (cf. Lith. *aklas*, blind): see *Aquila*, *aquiline*, etc. The native E. name is *earn*: see *earn*³.] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal rapacious bird of the family *Falconidae* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*,

which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is 3 feet or more in length,



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca*; the Russian eagle, *A. mongolica*; the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *nevia*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armour.

There myghte men the ryal *egle* fynde,
That with his sharpe lok persith the sunne;
And other *eglis* of a lowere kynde,
Of whiche that clerkis wol devyse cunne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 330.

So the struck *eagle*, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, I. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaeetus*, which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla*; the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a subfamily *Aquilinae* (which see).

4. [cap.] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babylonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinous shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 13° south of the equator. See *Aquila*, 2.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

This utter'd, overboard he leaps, and with his *Eagle* feirly advanc'd runs upon the Enemy.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,
And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?
See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;
Spurn his vain *eagles* and his power defy?
Langhorne, Caesar's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the *eagle*. Thackeray.

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains Troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1s. 1d. sterling.

—8. In *arch.*, a name for a pediment.—9. In the game of roulette, a spot, outside the regular 36 numbers, upon which is the picture of an eagle. If this is the winning number, the bank takes in all bets except those made on that particular one. See *roulette*. Also called *eagle-bird*.—American eagle. See *bald eagle*.—Bald eagle, or bald *earn*, a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins, being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc. It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*. Also called *white*- or *bald-headed eagle*. See cut on following page.—Black eagle. (a) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*. (b) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.—Calumet eagle. See

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

calumet.—**Fishing-eagle.** Same as *osprey*.—**Golden eagle.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram FR (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts, and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth*; also called *Order of Sincerity*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an 8-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendent to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments as, a *spread-eagle speech*. See *spread*, *p. a*, and *spread-eaglesm*.

eagle-bird (ē'gl-bērd), *n.* Same as *eagle*, 9.

eagle-eyed (ē'gl-id), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

I know the frailty of my fleshly will:

My passion's eagle-eyed Quarrel, Emblems, iv. 1.

To be curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind and ignorant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth with it more of Affectation than any thing else.

Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fint, *n.* [ME. *egrefyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin*, also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle*, > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

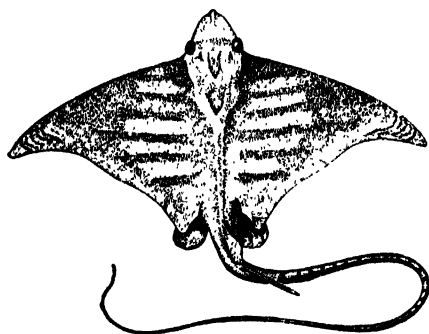
Belonius states that *Egrefin* or *Eagle-fin* was formerly its [the haddock's] English name. Day.

eagle-flighted (ē'gl-flī'ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē'gl-hāk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphus*, as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis*. G. Cuvier.

eagle-owl (ē'gl-oul), *n.* 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus*, the great horned owl of North America. See *cut* under *Bubo*.—2. A name of sundry other large owls. Swainson.

eagle-ray (ē'gl-rā), *n.* 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidae*, found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and

Eagle-ray (*Myliobatis aquila*).

the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Myliobatidae*. These rays are immensely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated spines. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.

eagle-sighted (ē'gl-sī'ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

What peremptory eagle-sighted eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty?

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

eagless (ē'gles), *n.* [*eagle* + *-less*.] A female or hen eagle. Sherwood. [Rare.]

eaglestone (ē'gl-stōn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *aitēs*; see *aitēs*.] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a parallelepiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones*, from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aitēs*.

Whether the *aitēs* or *eaglestone* hath that eminent property to promote delivery or restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

eaglet (ē'glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eglet*; < F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*, eagle; see *eagle*.] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called *eaglets*, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

When like an eagle I first found my love,
For that the virtue I thereof would know,
Upon the nest I set it forth, to prove
If it were of that kindly kind, or no.

Drayton.

My dark tall pines, that . . .
Foster'd the callow eaglet.

Tennyson, *Enone*.

eagle-vulture (ē'gl-vul'tūr), *n.* A book-name of the *Gypohæx angolensis* of western Africa.

eagle-winged (ē'gl-winged), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

The eagle-winged pride

Of sky aspiring and ambitious thoughts

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

eaglewood (ē'gl-wūd), *n.* [*eagle* + *wood*]; like F. *bois d'aigle*, G. *adlerholz*, a translation of NL. *liquum aquile*, or *aquilaria*, which is an accom. (to L. *aquila*, eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghal*, Hind. *agar*, < Skt. *agaru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru*, not heavy, < a-priv. + *guru* = Gr. *βαρυς* = L. *gravis*, heavy). > prob. Gr. *ἀγάζωρος*, NL. *agalochum*: see *agalochum* and *Aloe*.] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agalochum*.

eagrass (ē'grās), *n.* Same as *eddis*, 1.

eagre, *n.* See *eager*?

ealdt, *n.* A dialectal variant of *eld*. Grose.

ealdert, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*?

ealdorman, *n.* [AS. see *alderman*.] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman*, used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people age implies command and command implies age; hence, in a somewhat later stage of language, the elders are simply the rulers.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 61.

The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *ealdorman* did the secular.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

eamt, *n.* [Formerly *came*; < ME. *eme*, *em*, *eam*, *em*, < AS. *cām*, contr. of **caham*, = OFries. *em* = D. *oom*, uncle. = OHG. MHG. *oheim*, uncle (mother's brother), also nephew (sister's son), G. *oheim*, *ohm*, uncle. The first syllable, AS. *ca-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo*, grandmother, Icel. *afi*, grandfather, *ai*, great-grandfather, and to L. *ar-avulus*, uncle, *ar-av*, grandfather; the second syllable is obscure. *Eam* remains in the surnames *Eames* and *Ams*.] Uncle.

Some to hem of the cite assembled he thanne,
& taught than so ferscheil for his *emes* sake.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3426

Henry Hotspur, and his *came*

The earl of Worcester.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii

ean† (ēn), *v. i.* [*e* = ME. *enen*, bring forth young, < AS. *cānian*, contr. of *edenian*, be pregnant, < *eden*, pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **ēdan*,

pret. **ēde* (= Icel. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *eden*: see *eke*. Cf. the equiv. *yeen*, which differs from *ean* only in the prefix.] To bring forth young; *yeen*. See *yeen*.

Both do feed.

As either promised to increase your breed

At *eaning*-time, and bring you lusty twins.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

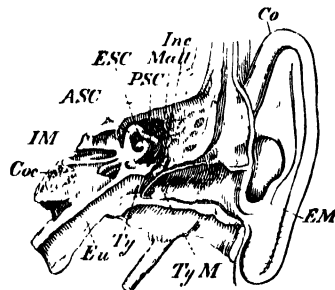
E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted*, frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanling† (ēn'ling), *n.* [*ean* + dim. *-ling*]. Cf. *yeenling*.] A lamb just brought forth.

All the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

earl (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *care*; < ME. *ere*, *ire*, *care*, < AS. *cara* = OS. *ora* = OFries. *äre*, *ar* = D. *oor* = MLG. LG. *ör* = OHG. *orā*, MHG. *ore*, *ör*, G. *ohr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *öra* = Dan. *øre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula*, ML. *oricula*, > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aurelha* = F. *oreille*, ear, = E. *auricle*: see *auricle*, *auricular*, etc.) = Gr. *ōtē* (ōt-), also *ōtās* (ōt-), for **ōtōs* (ōt-), = OBulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = OPruss. *ausins* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to (Gr. *aur*, hear, perceive, L. *audire*, hear: see *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultate*, etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear*.] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammals generally the ear consists of an external ear, which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a middle ear, or *tympanum*, closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an internal ear, or *labyrinth*, the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithe-



Transverse Section through Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.

Co, concha or external ear, or pinna; *EM*, external auditory meatus; *Ty M*, tympanic membrane; *Inc*, incus; *Malle*, malleus; *ASC*, *PSC*, *ISC*, anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; *Coc*, cochlea; *Eu Ty*, Eustachian tube; *IM*, internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.

hum and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a limpid fluid, the *endolymph*, and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph*. The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestrae or openings, closed by membranes, in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the foot of the stapes is applied to one of them. Sound waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles, and thence into the labyrinth. In vertebrates below mammals the ear at once becomes simplified, as by lack of an external ear and reduction of the ossicles and of the labyrinth, the latter being simply ligulate or trap-shaped, and, as in fishes, the inner ear may contain one or more concretions, sometimes of great size, called *otoliths* or *ear stones*. An ear of some kind is recognizable in the great majority of invertebrates. In its simplest recognizable expression it is a mere capsule or vesicle, containing some hard body answering to an otolith, and so supposed to have an auditory function. See *cochlea*, *labyrinth*, and *cut* under *tympanic*.



External Ear, or Pinna.

1, helix; 2, fossa of anthelix, or fossa triangularis; 3, fossa of helix, or fossa scaphoidea; 4, anthelix; 5, concha; 6, antitragus; 7, lobule; 8, tragus.

2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his ears back.

In another Yle ben folk, that han gret Eres and longe, that hangen down to here Knees.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a foot-fall. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (b) A plumicorn or corniplume; one of the "horns" of an owl.—**4.** The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose ears he maketh his rime, and accommodate himself thereto, and not give such musicks to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate ear.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in *music*, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds: as, a correct ear. Sometimes called a musical ear.

Sneer. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.

Dangle. So I am—but I have a bad ear. Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no ear, you will understand me to mean—for music.

Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by ear are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 323.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave ear unto me. Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I game as good ears, and do consider as well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice. Shak., Hamlet, l. 3.

But the bigots and flatterers who had his ear gave him advice which he was but too willing to take. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and ear of those times. Sir J. Denham.

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (a) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the ears of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling ear,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.

Cooper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their ears. S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

(b) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the cannon. See first cut under bell. (c) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpiece of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (d) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile-driver is raised. (e) In *printing*, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket or of the composing-rule. E. H. Knight. (f) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.

9. In *arch.*, same as *crosset*, 1 (a).—A flea in the ear. See flea.—All ear or ears, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. Milton, Comus, l. 560.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, all ear; she kept her heart fixed and intent on its holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, l. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea-ear, *Haliotis asininus*, a fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Haliotis*, *ormer*.—At first ear†, at first hearing; immediately. Davies.

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded, or a believing at first ear what is delivered by others.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as *tympanum*.—By the ears, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is by the Ears together,
Since first that little Rogue came hither.

Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Cheeks and ears†. See cheek.—Dionysius's ear. (a) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 367 B. C.), with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (b) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a swivel to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozzle to be held to the ear. E. H. Knight.—**Drum of the ear**. Same as *tympanum*. Over head and ears. See up to the ears, below.—To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears, to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peacefully, fall together by the ears, each single one impatient to have all to itself. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 7.

To give ear to. See give.—To meet the ear. See meet.—To set by the ears, to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs?—no—no—it is your lean, hungry men who are continually worrying society, and setting the whole community by the ears. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may sleep securely upon both ears. Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 518.

Touching the ears, in the early church, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Ephphatha" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding.—Up to the ears, over the ears†, over head and ears, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed: as, over head and ears in debt, or in business.

This Phedra out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilful in musicks, and fell in love with her over the ears. Terence (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady. Sir R. L'Estrange.

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself up to the ears in a contested election. Walpole, Letters, II. 353.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Haliotis*, as the ormer, *H. tuberculata*: with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite.—Wine of one ear†, good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicester-shire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, ale of one ear; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffetas wine; hin, hin, it is of one ear (it est à une oreille). Uryhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 5.

ear† (ēr), v. t. [*ear†*, n.] To listen to; hear with attention.

I eared her language, lived in her eye.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 1.

ear² (ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *ere*, *ear*, < AS. *edr*, contr. of *earig*; **eahor* = ONorth. *cher*, *ahher* = MD. *aere*, D. *aar* = MLG. *ār*, *are*, LG. *ār* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *cher*, (i. *ähre* = Icel. *Sw. Dan.* *as* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer-*, orig. **akis-*), chaff (see *acerosc*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*†; AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; L. *acies* = AS. *cege*, E. *edge*, etc.: see *awn*†, *ail*², *acus*, *aculate*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*².] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was boiled. Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep-red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn-huskings in the United States.

For each red ear a general kiss he gains.

Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the red ear (of corn), for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.

S. Judd, Margaret, li. 6.

ear² (ēr), v. i. [*ear²*, n.] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalks were first set, began to *ere* ere it came to halfe growth, and the last not like to yield any thing at all. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 236.

ear³† (ēr), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *eren*, *erien*, < AS. *erian* = OFries. *era* = MD. *eren*, *eren*, *errien*, *acren* = MLG. *eren* = OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, (i. dial. *ären*, *eren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. *ἀρόω*, *ἀροῖν* = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *orati* = Lith. *arti* = Lett. *art*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sowe and *ere* upp feedles fatte and weest,
And weedes tender yette oute of hom geet.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither eared nor sown.

Deut. xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and *ere* the Ground, whilst the Danes sate idle, and eat the Fruit of their Labours. Baker, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this dale men that doo *ere* the ground there doo oft plow up bones of a large size, and great store of armour. Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, l. 11.

ear⁴ (ār), adv. [Se., < ME. *er*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.

ear⁵ (ēr), n. [E. dial., by misdivision of a near, a kidney, as *an ear*: see *near²* and *kidney*.] A kidney. Brockett; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

earable† (ēr-a-bl), a. [*ear³* + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.

Order of a Nobleman's House, Archmol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia. **earal†** (ēr'al), a. [Improp. < *ear*† + *-al*. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend. Hewitt, Sermons (1658), p. 34.

earbob (ēr'bōb), n. An ear-ring or ear-drop. [New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' *ear-bobs* and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them. L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 35.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), n. 1. A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing.—2. One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under *ear*.—3. A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).

ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), n. Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

He [the colt] was an *ear-brisk* and high-necked critter.

S. Judd, Margaret, li. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), n. A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an aurilave.

ear-cap (ēr'kap), n. A cover for the ear against cold.

ear-cockle (ēr'kok'l), n. [*ear²* + *cockle*¹.] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tylenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.

ear-conch (ēr'konk), n. The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.

ear-confession† (ēr'kon-fesh'on), n. Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as *ear-confession*.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, *ear-confession*, and other popish matters. Bp. Balr, Select Works, p. 57.

ear-cornet (ēr'kōr'net), n. A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.

ear-cough (ēr'kōf), n. A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.

eard (ārd), n. [*ear²*, *ared*, *card*, home, < AS. *card*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *erian*, E. *ear³*, plow (see *ear³*); prob. not connected with *earth*¹.] 1†. Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,
An *erd* all ful of swete bilis.

Genesis and Exodus, l. 200.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*¹.] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He somnede ferd [gathered an army] swule nas neure *ear* on *erde*. Layamon, l. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), n. An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant.—**Lady's ear-drops**, the common garden fuchsia: so called from the formation and pendency of its flowers.

ear-dropper (ēr'drop'er), n. 1†. An eaves-dropper. Davies.

It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.

Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, li. 81.

2. Same as *ear-drop*. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be—there's nothing wanting to frighten the crows, now I've got my *ear-droppers* in.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

ear-drop-tree (ēr'drop-trē), n. A lofty leguminous tree of Jamaica, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, the pod of which is curved so as to form a complete circle.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), n. 1. The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under *ear*.—2. More especially, the tympanic membrane: as, to burst or puncture the *ear-drum*. See cuts under *ear* and *tympanic*.

ear-dust (ēr'dust), n. The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otostea by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.

eared¹ (ērd), a. [*ear*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armor with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color.

2. In *ornith.*, having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls.—**3.** In *Mammalia*, auriculate; having large or pe-

culiar outer ears, as certain bats; having outer ears in a group of animals others of which have them not; as, the eared seals.—4. In bot., same as *auriculate*, 2.—Eared eggs, of insects, those eggs which have, just before the apex, two short oblique appendages serving to prevent them from sinking in the semi-liquid substances on which they are deposited.

eared² (ēr'd), *a.* [*< ear² + -ed²*] Having ears or awns, as grain. In heraldry, grain with the ear differing in tincture from the stalk or blade is blazoned eared of such a metal or color: as, a stalk of wheat vert, eared or.

earer, *n.* [ME. *erer*, *erer*, *erere*, *< eren*, plow: see *ear³*.] A plow; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe.

Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (ēr'flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (ēr'gland), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (ēr'höl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eariness*.

earring¹ (ēr'ing), *n.* [*< ear¹ + -ing¹*.] A small rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-cringle for bending, it is called a *head-earring*; when attached to the reef-cringle, a *reef-earring*.

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of these posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the bunt and *earings* from him.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

From clue to *earring*. See *clue*.

earring² (ēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ear²*, *v.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Their winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapeuk, the summer Cohattayough, the *earring* of their Corne Nopluough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitock.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

earring³ (ēr'ing), *n.* [*< ME. *ering*, *< AS. ering*, *erung*, verbal *n.* of *erian*, plow, ear: see *ear³*.] A plowing of land. See *ear³*.

Yf rishes, gresse, or fern in with this wale is,
With *erengy* ofte her lyes wot be spende.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earring* nor harvest.

Gen. xlv. 6.

earring-cringle (ēr'ing-kring'gl), *n.* See *cringle*.

earish (ēr'ish), *a.* [*< ear¹ + -ish¹*.] Auricular.

Davies.

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his house in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pedlary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.

Bacon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (ēr'kis'ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispered ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.

Shak., Lear, II. 1.

earl (ēr'l), *n.* [*< ME. erl*, earlier *eorl*, earl, as a designation of rank, *< AS. eorl*, an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to *ealdorman* (see *alderman*); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. Dan. *jarl*, Icel. orig. *earl*, in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'earl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, *eorl*, a man, esp. a warrior (pl. *earlas*, men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. *erl*, a man, = OHG. *erl*, only in proper names; cf. *Heruli*, *Eruhi*, the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. *erlos*, AS. *eorlas*, etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive *eorl* from *caldor*, a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1837, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1858, on the creation of the title of *marquis*. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts*, and from them shires took the name of *counties*; the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey*, *Earl Spencer*, *Earl Russell*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spire higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See cut under *coronet*.

A Dukes Eldest sounes be *Earles*, and all the rest of his sounes are Lords, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 27.

Henceforth be *earls*; the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of Ealdorman, or its Danish equivalent *Earl*.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 62.

The ancient dignity of the *earl* has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a simple town or castle.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Herald's College*, under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal*.) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marischal*.

The list

Of those that claim their offices this day,

By custom of the coronation. . . .

Next, the duke of Norfolk,

He to be *earl marshal*. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine*.

ear-lap (ēr'lap), *n.* [*< ME. erelappe*, *< AS. ear-lappa* (= OFries. *ārleppa*, *ārlippa* = MD. dim. *oorlapken* = Norw. *örelap*, *örelap* = Sw. *örilapp* = Dan. *örelap* (Sw. usually *örflik* or *örtipp*, Dan. *öreflip*) = G. *ohrläppchen*), ear-lap, *< eäre*, ear, + *leppa*, lap: see *ear¹* and *lap¹*.] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (ēr'lap'et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe*.

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white ear-lappets are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 263.

2. Same as *ear-lap*, 2. [Rare.]

earldom (ēr'l'dum), *n.* [*< ME. erldom*, *eorldom*, *< AS. eorldōm* (= Icel. *jarldóm* = Norw. Dan. *jarleddōme* = Sw. *jarldöme*), *< eorl*, earl, + *-dōm*, -dom.] The seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven *earldoms*, three were now [1300] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *ealdorman*, due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *eorl*. See *alderman*.

earl-duck (ēr'l'duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. Swanson. [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny (ēr'les'pen'i), *n.* [ME.: see *arles*, *arle-penny*.] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (ēr'les), *a.* [*< ear¹ + -less¹*.] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; exauriculate: as, the *earless* seals.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, having no plumicorns: as, the *earless* owls.—4. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. Sir T. Browne.

Earless marmot. See *marmot*.

earlet (ēr'let), *n.* [*< ear¹ + dim. -let¹*.] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you: Give me the *earlets* of your spoils. For the Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden *earlets*.

Judges viii. 24 (Douay version).

3. In bot., an auricle, as in certain foliose *Hepaticas*.

earlid (ēr'lid), *n.* [*< ear¹ + lid*. Cf. *cyclid*.] In *zool.*, a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membranes (of the crocodile) are exposed, but a cutaneous valve, or *earlid*, lies above each and can be shut down over it.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 214.

ear-lifter (ēr'lif'ter), *n.* [*< ear², n., + lifter¹*.] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (ēr'li-ness), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up.

Bacon.

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,

Thou art up-rous'd by some distemperature.

Shak., H. and J., II. 3.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive to-morrow with the sun's *earliness* to wake a stag from his lair.

Scott, Monastery, xx.

earl-marshal (ēr'l'mār'shal), *n.* See *earl marshal*, under *earl*.

ear-lobe (ēr'lōb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *lobule*, and cut under *ear*.—2. The auricular auricle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [*< ME. *erelocke*, *< AS. earlocc*, *< eäre*, ear, + *locc*, lock: see *ear¹* and *lock²*.] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity.

Prynne.

early (ēr'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly*, *erley*; *< ME. orly*, *erli*, *ereli*, north. *arly*, *arely*, *ayrly*, etc., *< AS. *ārlice*, ONorth. *ārlice*, early (rare, the common form being *ār*, E. *ere*) (= Icel. *ārliga*, also contr. *ār-la*, adv., = Dan. *aarle*, adj. and adv., *< ār*, ere, early, + *-lice*, E. *-ly²*: see *ere¹*.] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early*; *early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewein that gladly roos euer *erly* more than any other.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 448.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. Prov. vii. 17.

Saturday, *erley* in the mornynge, we toke our Journeye towards Jherusalem.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *early*, and while thy treasures call thee master.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 5.

As the city of Thebes was so antient, sciences flourished in it very *early*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 109.

=Syn. *Early*, *Soon*, *betimes*. *Early* is relative, and notes occurrence before some fixed or usual time, or before the course of time had far advanced beyond that point: as, he rose *early* (that is, he rose before the usual time of rising, or before the day had advanced far); he came *early* in the evening (that is, before the evening was far advanced); while in "come *early*" the meaning may be only "do not be late in your coming, or do not delay your coming beyond the set or accustomed time." *Soon* means shortly, or in a short time after the present or some fixed point of time: as, come *soon*; he left *soon* after my arrival. *Betimes* (by time) means in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes: as, he rose *betimes*.

early (ēr'li), *a.*; compar. *earlier*, superl. *earliest*. [*< ME. *erlich*, *earlich*, found only once as adj., and prob. due to the adv.: see *early*, *adv.*] 1. Pertaining to the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course in time; being at or near the beginning of the portion of time indicated or concerned: as, an *early* hour; *early* manhood; the *early* times of the church.

In their *early* days they had wings.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The delinquencies of the *early* part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Unfortunately blighted at an *early* stage of their growth.

Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

2. Appearing or occurring in advance of, or at or near the beginning of, some appointed, usual, or well-understood date, epoch, season, or event; being before the usual time: as, an *early* riser; *early* fruit; *early* (that is, premature) decay; *early* marriage.

The *early* bird catches the worm.

Proverb.

The *early* lark, that erst was mute,

Carols to the rising day

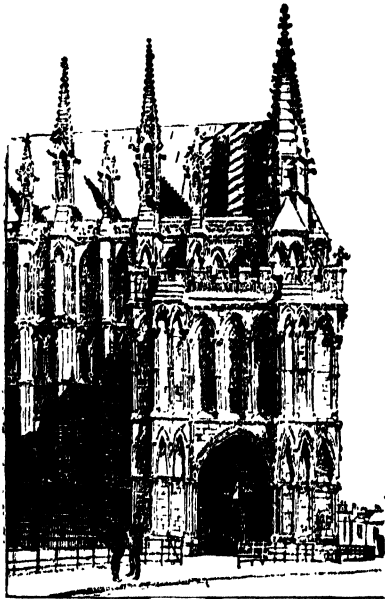
Many a note and many a lay.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, IV. 4.

3. Occurring in the near future: as, I shall take an *early* opportunity of calling on you; the petitioners asked that a meeting be called at an *early* date.—4. In *embryol.*, very young; very recently formed: as, an *early* embryo.

Early English. See *English*.—**Early English architecture**, the pointed style of mediæval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the twelfth and in the early part of the thirteenth century. It is characterized in general by purity and simplicity of lines, combined with delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts are more slender than those of the preceding style, and the foliage in some instances sprouts out from the central pillar between the shafts; the moldings are more delicately curved, and are alternated with hollows so as to give beautiful effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently have the form of an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-molding and swelling outward beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and are often crowned by spires; the buttresses project boldly; the vaults are groined, and the graceful wall-arcades often have their spandrels filled with sculpture. The most distinctive features of the Early English style, however, are the pointed arches

and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows be-



Early English Architecture.—Gable Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

came grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed* or *Lancet* style.

earmark (ēr'mārk), *n.* [*ear*¹ + *mark*.] 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—2. Figuratively, in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—3. Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows*.

An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouvères].

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 243.

earmark (ēr'mārk), *v. t.* [*earmark*, *n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

For fears least we like rogues should be repudiated,
And for care-marked beasts abroad be bruted.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

earn¹ (ēr'n), *v. t.* [*ME. ernnen, ernien, earnien*, < *AS. earnian*, earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the *E. dial.* sense 'glean,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = *MLG. arnen, ernnen*, *OHG. arnōn*, *MHG. arnen*, reap; from a noun not found in *AS.*, but represented by *OFries. arn* = *MLG. arn*, *aren*, *arne*, *erne*, *OHG. aran*, *arn*, *MHG. erne* (< *OHG. pl. erni*), harvest (whence *OHG. arnōt*, *pl. arnōdi*, *MHG. ernede*, *erude*, *G. ernede*, *ärnde*, *erndte*, *ärndte*, usually *ernte*, harvest) = *leel. önn* for **arnn*, work, a working season, = *Goth. asans*, harvest, harvest-time (cf. *Russ. osenŭ*, harvest, autumn); whence *Goth. asneis* = *OHG. asni* = *AS. æne*, a hired laborer.] 1. To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.

Grant that your stubbornness
Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
Extraneous of vengeance.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 119.

Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned*, those little know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, vii. What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage? *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball*, to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—3. To glean. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

earn² (ēr'n), *v. i.* [*E. dial.* and *Sc.*, < *ME. ernnen, ernnen*, *arnen*, etc., < *AS. irnan, yrnān, eornan*, transposed form of *rinnan*, etc., run (*ME.* also coagulate): see *run* (of which *earn*² is a doublet), *runnet*, *rennet*.] To curdle, as milk.

earn³, **ern**³, **erne**³ (ēr'n), *n.* [*ME. ern, erne, earn, ern*, < *AS. earn*, *ONorth. arn* = *D. arend* = *MLG. arn*, *arne*, *erne*, *arnt*, *arent*, *LG. arend* = *OHG. MHG. arn* = *leel. Sw. Dan. örn*, an eagle; also without the formative -*n*, *OHG. aro*, *MHG. ar*, *G. aar* = *leel. ari* = *Goth. ara*, an eagle (in comp. *MHG. adel-arn*, also *adel-ar*, *G. adler* = *D. adelaar*, eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to *OBulg. orlŭ* = *Bulg. Slov. orel* = *Serv. orao* = *Bohem. orol* = *Pol. orzel*, *orel* (barred l) = *Russ. orolŭ* = *OPruss. arelie* = *Lith. arelis, erelis* = *Lett. ērglis*, an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = *Gr. ὄρνις* (stem *ōρνι-*, dial. *ōρνιχ-*, orig. *ōρνειν*, a bird, so called from its soaring, < *ōρνιναί* (√**ōp*) = *L. oriri*, rise, soar (> ult. *E. orire*), = *Skt. √ ar*, move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoology, in special designations like *bald earn*.

That him no haueed grip [gripe vulture] or *ern*.

Havelok, I. 572.

An *ern*, in stede of his baner, he set vp of golde.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle*, under *eagle*.

earn⁴ (ēr'n), *v. t.* [A corruption of *yearn*¹, by confusion with *earn*³, equiv. to *yearn*².] To yearn.

And ever as he rode his hart did *earne*
To prove his puiſſance in battell brave.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

earn⁵ (ēr'n), *v. i.* Same as *yearn*².

earnest¹ (ēr'nest), *n.* [*ME. earnest, eornest*, < *AS. eornest, eornost, eornust*, zeal, serious purpose, = *OFries. ernst*, *Fries. ernste* = *MD. aernst*, *D. ernst* = *MLG. ernest, ernst*, *LG. ernst* = *OHG. ernust*, *MHG. earnest*, *G. ernst*, zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. *leel. ern*, brisk, vigorous. The *OHG.* and *MHG.* word has, rarely, the sense of 'fighting,' but there is no authority in *AS.* or *ME.* for this sense, on which a comparison with *leel. orrostu*, mod. *orosta*, *orusta*, a battle, is founded.] 1. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.

The hoote *ernest* is al overblowe.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1287.

Therewith she laught, and did her *earnest* end in jest.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*.

Sir P. Sidney.

But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you.

Trinnyon, Day-Dream, Epil.

In *earnest*, or in good *earnest*, with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work in *earnest*.

What ever he be he shall repente the daye
That he was hold, in *earnest* or in game,
To do to you this villany and shame.

Genesides (E. E. T. S.), I. 510.

He acted in good *earnest* what Rehobam did but threat'n.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

earnest¹ (ēr'nest), *a.* [*ME. *earneste*, adj., not found (only *earnestful*), < *AS. eornoste*, adj. and adv., = *MLG. ernest, ernst*, *G. ernst*, adj.; from the noun.] 1. Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.

He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapanecans.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 792.

With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer.

Enelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Some of the magistrates were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

On that prospect strange

Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd.

Milton, P. L., x. 553.

3. Strenuous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—4. Serious; weighty; of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 244.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow, Psalm of Life*.

earnest¹ (ēr'nest), *v. t.* [= *G. ernaten*, be severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in *earnest*.

Let's prove among ourselves our armies in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use.

Pastor Fido (1602), sig. E 1.

earnest² (ēr'nest), *n.* [With excrecent -t, < *ME. ernes, ernnes*, a pledge, < *W. ernes*, a pledge, *orn*, a pledge, *erno*, give a pledge. Cf. *L. arrha, arra*, earnest: see *arles* and *arra*.] 1. A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law*, a part of the price of goods or service bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.

Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest.

Ludlow, Memoirs.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

Poul tellith in this epistle of freedom of Cristene men,
how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully freedom in hevene.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

He who from such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of suitable deeds, can be persuaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, I.

Ev'ry moment's calm that soothes the breast
Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest.

Cowper, An Epistle.

=*Syn. Earnest, Pledge.* *Earnest*, like *pledge*, is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. I. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest*." Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," I. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," I. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which seems promised or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine.

Vaughan, The Rainbow.

earnest² (ēr'nest), *v. t.* [*earnest*², *n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful (ēr'nest-fŭl), *a.* [*earnest*¹ + *-ful*.] Serious; earnest.

Let us stinte of *earnestful* matere.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 1176.

earnestly (ēr'nest-li), *adv.* [*ME. earnestly*, < *AS. eornostlice*, earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of *L. ergo, igitur, itaque*, etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= *D. ernstelijc* = *OHG. ernustlihho*, *MHG. ernestliche*, *G. ernstlich*), < *eornost*, earnest, + *-lice*, *E. -ly*.] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.

Thenne euelez on erthe *earnestly* greden.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 2227.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*.

Luke xxii. 44.

There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
Looked on the lessening ship.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 309.

earnest-money (ēr'nest-mun'ī), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money*.

earnestness (ēr'nest-nes), *n.* 1. Intentness or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness*, and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1885), I. 799.

Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness*.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 140.

They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness*; the charge was maintained with much *earnestness*.

I learn that there is truth and firmness and an *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world.

Donne, Letters, xlvii.

=*Syn.* 1. *Zeal, Enthusiasm*, etc. See *eagerness*.

earnest-penny (ér'nest-pen'i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
The *earnest-penny* of a love so fervent.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, II. 2.

An argument of greater good hereafter, and an *earnest-penny* of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.*

ear-net (ér'net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful (érn'fúl), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful*.] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.

P. Fletcher, Piscatory Kelogues, v.

earning (ér'ning), *n.* [*< ME. ernung, ernung, < AS. earnung, earning (= OHG. arnunc, arnunga), desert, reward, verbal n. of earnian, earn: see earn.*] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

A tax on that part of profits known as *earnings* of management. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 88.*

earning (ér'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *earn*, *v.*] *Rennet. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]*

earning-grass (ér'ning-grás), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called from its property of curdling milk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ear-pick (ér'pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ér'pēs), *n.* [*Tr. of F. oreillère.*] A name given to the side-piece of the burgonet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chin-band to which they are riveted. Compare *check-piece*. Also called *oreillère*.

ear-piercer (ér'pēr'sēr), *n.* [*Tr. of F. perce-oreille.*] The earwig.

ear-piercing (ér'pēr'sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

O, farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the *ear-piercing* fife.

Shak., Othello, III. 3.

ear-pocket (ér'pok'et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ér'rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [*Itare.*]

The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in *ear-reach* of it.

B. Jonson, Epicene, II. 2.

Some invisible *ear* might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words. *Fuller, Holy State.*

ear-rent (ér'rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,

For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson.*

ear-ring (ér'ring), *n.* [*< ME. erering, erering, < AS. earhring (= D. oorring = OHG. öriring, MHG. öriring, G. öriring = Sw. öriring = Dan. örering), < eare, ear, + hring, ring: see earl and ring.*] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears wherewith they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and scarifying men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible chignons, set close to the lobe of the ear.

Without *earrings* of silver or some other metal . . . you shall see no *Russe* woman, be she wife or maid.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 407.

ear-rivet (ér'riv'et), *n.* One of the otoporpe of a hydrozoan. See *otoporpa*.

Earse, *n.* See *Erse*.

earsh, ersh (érsh), *n.* [*E. dial., also errish, erige, arish, and by contraction ash, < ME. asche, stubble, appar. corrupted by association with asche, ashes, from reg. *ersch, < AS. *ersc, *arsc, found only in comp. ersc-hen, arsc-hen, equiv. to edisc-hen, a quail (see eddish-hen), edisc, and presumably *ersc, *arsc, meaning a pasture, a*

park for game: see *eddish*. The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ér'shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Haliotidae*; a sea-ear: so called from the shape.—*Guernsey ear-shell, Haliotis tuberculata*: same as *ormer*.

ear-shot (ér'shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within *earshot* of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.*

ear-shrift (ér'shrift), *n.* Auricular confession. The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days' *earshrift*. *Carterright, Admonition.*

Your *earshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no pur pose. *Catfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 243.*

ear-snail (ér'snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Otinida*.

ear-sore (ér'sōr), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear.

The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us. *Tom Brown, Works, I. 306.*

earst, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst*.

ear-stone (ér'stōn), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ér'string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth (ērth), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also erth; < ME. erthe, corthe, < AS. corthe = OS. ertha, ertha = OFries. erthe, irthe, erde, NFries. yerd = MD. erde, aerde, D. aerde = MLG. erde = OLG. erda, erlha, MHG. G. erde = Icel. jörð = Sw. jord = Dan. jord = Goth. airtha, earth (OTeut. *ertha, in L. as Hertha, as the name of a goddess); allied to OLG. ero, earth, Icel. jörfi, gravel, Gr. έπα-ε, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the √ *ar, plow, whence ear³, earli², earl, arable, etc.*] 1. The teraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,504 meters and 12,713,012 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 7,901 statute miles, and 7,899 statute miles and 7,923 statute miles, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,959 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.6, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 5 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The elliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27' 12". 68 mean obliquity for January 0, 1890, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

A nobill tree, thou seemest more;

I blasse hym that thee on the *erthe* brought.

York Plays, p. 214.

One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word *earth* in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—

"He stretched out the north over empty space;

He hanged the *earth* upon nothing."

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

It appears, . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the *earth* as a whole is more rigid than glass, and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid. *Clark Maxwell, Heat, p. 21.*

What are these

So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants of the *earth*,
And yet are on it? *Shak. Macbeth, I. iii. 30*

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the *earth*.

God called the dry land *earth*.

Gen. i. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

Withinne a litil tyme ge schal se al the gold withinne the Mercurie turned into *erthe* as stille as flour.

Book of Quinto Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Two mules' burden of *earth*. *2 Kl. v. 17.*

The majority of the cities and towns [of Greece] compiled with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king *earth* and water.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 165.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen. xi. 1.*

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.

Shak., R. and J., I. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

What ho! slave! Callban!

Thou *earth*, thou! speak. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2.*

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,

But live like an old badger in his *earth*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and uninflamable substances which are metallic oxides, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have more the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (a) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (b) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth.—*Adamic earth*. See *Adamic*.—*Axis of the earth*. See *axis*.—*Bad earth*, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current.—*Black earth*, a kind of coal which is pounded fine and used by painters in fresco.—*Chian earth*. See *Chian*.—*Cologne earth*, a kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.—*Compression of the earth*. See *compression*.—*Dead earth*, or *total earth*, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph-wire falls upon a railroad-track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water.—*Earth of alum*, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints.—*Earth of bone*, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—*Ends of the earth*. See *end*.—*Figure of the earth*, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea-level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

If Lactantius affirm that the *figure of the earth* is plane, or Austin deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 7.*

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth.—*Heavy earth*. Same as *baryta*.—*Intermittent earth*, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth.—*Magnetic poles of the earth*. See *magnetic*.—*Partial earth*, in *elect.*, a poor earth-connection, such as exists when a telegraph-wire rests upon the ground, when its insulators are defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance.—*To bring to the earth*, to bury. *Eng. Gilds*.—*To put to earth*, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth. *To run to earth*, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow.—*Syn.*

1. *Earth, World, Globe*. *Earth* is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the home of the human race. (See Job i. 7; Ps. lvi. 11.) *World* has especial application to earth as inhabited; hence we say, he is gone to a better *world*; are there other *worlds* besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the *world*, but not the *earth*. *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth: as, to circumnavigate the *globe*. The first man is of the *earth*, earthy. *1 Cor. xv. 47.*

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;

The dark *Earth* follows wheel'd in her chariot.

Tennyson, Golden Year.

Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the *world*.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

In the four quarters of the *globe*, who reads an American book?

Sydney Smith, Rev. of Seyhart's Annals of United States.

On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the *globe*. *Macaulay, Frederic the Great.*

earth¹ (ərth), *v.* [= LG. *erden* = Icel. *jardha* = Sw. *jorda* = Dan. *jorde*, trans., earth, bury; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To hide in or as in the earth.

An you once *earth* yourself, John, in the barn,
I have no daughter vor you.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.
The fox is *earthed*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. To put underground; bury; inter.

Upon your grannam's grave, that very night
We *earthed* her in the shades.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 1.
Here silver swans with nightingales set spells,
Which sweetly charm the traveller, and raise
Earth's *earthed* monarchs from their hidden cells.
John Rogers, To Anne Bradstreet.

But now he hath served the sentence out, . . .
Why not *earth* him and no more words?
T. B. Aldrich, The Jew's Gift.

3. To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is *earth'd* and gravel'd up with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 7.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auricles
which the frost may have uncovered.
Keelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

4. In *elect.*, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

In dry weather they [conductors] are not *earthed* at all
well, and a strong charge may then surge up and down
them, and light somebody else's gas in the most surpris-
ing way.
Science, XII. 18.

II. intrans. To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

Huntamen tell us that a fox when escaped from the dogs,
after a hard chase, always walks himself cool before he
earths.
Bp. Horne, Essays and Thoughts.

Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churles ensnared the nightly prey.
Tickell, Hunting.

earth² (ərth), *n.* [E. dial., < *ear*³, plow, + *-th*, noun-formative; early record is wanting, but *ear'd*, q. v., in the sense of 'plowing' (OHG. *art*), is nearly the same word.] 1†. The act of plowing; a plowing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A day's plowing. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

earth-auger (ərth'ə'gér), *n.* Same as *earth-borer*.

earth-ball (ərth'bál), *n.* The truffle, *Tuber cibarium*, which grows in the soil, and produces its spores within tuber-like bodies.

earth-bath (ərth'báth), *n.* A remedy occasionally used, consisting of a bath of earth or mud.

earth-board (ərth'bórd), *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

earth-borer (ərth'bór'ér), *n.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, in which the twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical box with a valve, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. Also called *earth-auger*, *earth-boring auger*. See *cut* under *auger*.

earth-born (ərth'börn), *a.* 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth: as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born* perhaps,
Not spirits.
Milton, P. L., iv. 380.

2. Arising from or occasioned by earthly considerations.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong.
Goldsmith.

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Earth-born Lyeon shall ascend the throne.
Smith.

earth-bound (ərth'bound), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of earth; firmly fixed in the earth; hence, figuratively, bound by earthly ties or interests.

Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
Unfix his *earth-bound* root?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

earth-bred (ərth'bred), *a.* Low; groveling.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars.
Ye *earthbred* worms.
A. Breuer (?), Lingua, I. 6.

earth-chestnut (ərth'ches'nút), *n.* The earth-nut.

earth-closet (ərth'kloz'et), *n.* A night-stool, or some convenience of that kind, in which the feces are received and covered by dry earth.

earth-crab (ərth'krab), *n.* An occasional name of the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

earth-created (ərth'krē-ú'ted), *a.* Formed of earth.

And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-current (ərth'kur'ent), *n.* See *current*.
earth-dint (ərth'din), *n.* [ME. *erthedine*, -*dyn*, -*dene*, < AS. *eorth-dýne*, an earthquake, < *eorthe*, earth, + *dýne*, a loud sound, din.] An earth-quake.

Pestilences and hungers sal be,
And *erthedyns* in many contree.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 4035.

earth-drake (ərth'drák), *n.* [< ME. **erthedrake*, < AS. *eorth-draca*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *draca*, drake, dragon.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.*, a mythical monster resembling the dragon of chivalry.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake*, or dragon.
W. Spalding.

earth-eater (ərth'ē'tér), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats earth.—2. 1. *ornith.*, specifically, *Nyctibius grandis*, the ibigau (which see).

earthen (ər'thn), *a.* [< ME. *erthen*, *eorthen* (AS. not recorded) = D. *aarden* = OHG. *erdin*, *irdin*, MHG. *erdin*, *erden*, G. *erden*, now *irden* = Goth. *airtheins*, earthen; as *earth* + -en².] Made of earth; made of clay or other earthy substance: as, an *earthen* vessel.

Go, and tac the *erthene* litil wynvessel of the crockere.
Wyclif, Jer. xix. 1.

A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds.
Shak., K. and J., v. 1.

Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot.
Herbert.

earthenware (ər'thn-wär), *n.* Vessels or other objects of clay (whether alone or mixed with other mineral substances) baked or fired in a kiln, or more rarely sun-dried or otherwise prepared without firing. The term is often restricted to the coarser qualities, as distinguished from *porcelain* and *stoneware* and from *terra-cotta*. In this sense earthenware may be known from porcelain by its opacity, and from stoneware by its porosity, which latter quality may be recognized by touching a fracture with the tongue, when the tongue will adhere to the porous earthenware, but not to stoneware. Earthenware may be either unglazed, as bricks, ordinary flower-pots, etc., or enameled. See *deft*, *faience*, *majolica*.

Earthenware is described as a soft, opaque material formed of an earthy mixture, refractory, or hard to fuse, in the kiln.

Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 1.

earth-fall (ərth'fál), *n.* [= OFries. *irthfal*, *erthfel*, *erfal* = G. *erdfall*, a sinking of the earth, = Icel. *jardhfal* = Dan. *jordfald* = Sw. *jordfall*, an earth-fall.] Same as *land-slide*.

earth-fast (ərth'fast), *a.* [< ME. **erthfeste*, < AS. **earthfast*, *earthfest*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *fast*, fast.] Firm in the earth, and difficult to be removed.

earth-fed (ərth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; groveling.

Such *earthfed* minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love.
B. Jonson.

earth-flax (ərth'flaks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, with long, flexible, parallel filaments resembling flax.

earth-flea (ərth'flē), *n.* A name of the chigoe, *Sarcophylla penetrans*: so called from its living in the earth. See *cut* under *chigoe*.

earth-fly (ərth'fli), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth-foam (ərth'fóm), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

earth-gall (ərth'gál), *n.* [< ME. **erthe-galle*, < AS. *eorth-gealla*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *gealla*, gall.] 1. A plant of the gentian family, especially the lesser centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium*: so called from its bitterness.—2. In the United States, the green hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

earth-hog (ərth'hog), *n.* The aardvark. Also called *earth-pig*. See *Orycteropus*.

earth-hole, *n.* [ME. *earthchole*.] A cave.

earth-house (ərth'hous), *n.* [Sc. *aird*, *ear'd*, *yird-house* (see *ear'd*, 2); < ME. *erthhus*, *earthhus*, < AS. *eorth-hūs* = Icel. *jardh-hūs* = Dan. *jordhus* = G. *erdhaus*), a cave, den, < *eorthe*, earth, + *hūs*, house.] The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground structures known as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the side walls gradually converging toward the top until they can be roofed by stones 4 or 5 feet in width, the whole covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The more advanced form has two or three chambers. Earth-houses are frequent in the northeast of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire. Querns, bones, deer's horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, etc., are occasionally unearthed in or near them. Similar structures are found in Ireland. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

earth-inductor (ərth'in-duk'tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of

rotation in a magnetic field, and connected with a galvanometer by means of which the induced current of electricity can be measured. It is used for measuring the strength of magnetic fields as compared with that of the earth.

earthiness (ər'thi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth.

[He] freed rain-water . . . from its accidental, and as it were feculent *earthiness*.
Boyle, Works, III. 103.

2. Intellectual or spiritual coarseness; grossness.

The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy. Hammond.

earthliness (ərth'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy; grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—3†. Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. Fuller.

earthling (ərth'ling), *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. AS. *eorthing*, *yrthing*, a farmer, a tiller of the earth) (= G. *erdling*); < *earth*¹ + -ling¹.] 1†. An inhabitant of the earth; a creature of this world; a mortal.

Humorous *earthlings* will control the stars.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.
Drummond.

2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

earthly (ərth'li), *a.* [< ME. *erthly*, *ertheli*, *eortheli*, -liche, -lic, < AS. *eorthlic* (= OHG. *erdlih* = Icel. *jardhligr*), < *eorthe*, earth, + -lic, E. -ly¹.] 1. Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the mundane state of existence: as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

Eorhtliche honeste thynges was offred thus at ones,
Thorgh thre kynde kynges kneolyng to Iesu.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 94.

When the brethren of Gawain com thider ther be-gan
the duell and sorrowe so grete that noon *erthly* man myght
devise noon gretter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 300.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle.
2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Belonging to the earth or world; worldly; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; vile.

How is he born in whom we did knowe non *erthely* de-lyte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 1.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things.
Phil. iii. 19.

This *earthly* loud
Of death, call'd life.
Milton, Sonnets, ix.

Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss.
Myself
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3†. Made of earth; earthy: as, "earthly substance," Holland.—4. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven light,
All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. Being or originating on earth; of all things in the world; possible; conceivable: used chiefly as an expletive.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result?
Pope.

It is passing strange that, during the long period of their education, the rising generation should never hear an *earthly* syllable about the constitution and administration of their nation.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 29.

= **Syn.** 1. Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary, etc. See *worldly*.

earthly-minded (ərth'li-min'ded), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness (ərth'li-min'ded-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; devotion to earthly objects; earthliness.

earth-mad† (ərth'mad), *n.* [< *earth*¹ + *mad*², a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes.
Holland.

earth-moss (ərth'mós), *n.* A book-name for a moss of the genus *Phascum*.

earthnut (ərth'nút), *n.* [< ME. **erthnote*, < AS. *eorth-nutu* for **eorth-hnutu* (= D. *aardnoot* = G. *erdnuss* = Dan. *jordnød* = Sw. *jordnöt*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. The tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum* and *B. Bulbocastanum*, common umbelliferous plants of Europe. See *Bunium*.—2. The groundnut, *Arachis hypogaea*.—3. The tuber of *Cyperus rotundus* and some other species of the same genus.

earth-oil (ərth'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

earth-pea (ərth'pē), *n.* See *pea*.

earth-pig (ərth'pig), *n.* Same as *earth-hog*.

earth-pit (ərth'pit), *n.* A trench or pit, covered with glass, for protecting plants from frost.

earth-plate (ərth'plät), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

earthpuff (érth'puf), *n.* A species of *Lycopodium*; the puffball.

Tuberes, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, earthpuffs.

earth-pulsation (érth'pul-sá'shon), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

earthquake (érth'kwák), *n.* [*ME. erthequake*, < *erthe*, earth, + *quake*, quake. The AS. words were *earth-bifung*, -*beofung* (*bifung*, trembling), *earth-dyne* (*dyne*, din), *earth-styrung* (*styrung*, stirring), *earthstyrennis*. Cf. *earth-din*.] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain-ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, the east side of South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake-shock is a wave like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that of Lisbon. It began November 1st, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador in Morocco on the south, Toplitz in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The destruction of life and property occasioned by this shock was very great. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18th, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 28th, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31st, 1886. See *seismic*, *seismometer*, and *volcanism*.

When the Jewes hidden made the Temple, com an *Erthequake*, and east it down (as God wolde) and destroyed alle that thei had made.

And all the yle ys sor trobled with the seyd *erthe quake* Dyvye tymes. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 18.

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an earthquake which occurred in Ch'ill in 1822 added to the South-American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt.

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain-range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (érth'shín), *n.* [*earth* + *shine*. Cf. *moonshine*, *sunshine*, *starshine*.] In *astron.*, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (érth'smök), *n.* [A translation of *L. fumus terræ*: *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth: see *fumitory* and *terrestrial*.] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

earth-star (érth'stär), *n.* [A translation of *Gouster*.] A fungus of the genus *Gouster*; a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (érth'stop'ér), *n.* In *hunting*, one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 385.

earth-table (érth'tä'bl), *n.* In *arch.*, a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table*. See *ledgment-table*.

earth-tilting (érth'til'ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake.

Earth-tiltings show themselves by a slow bending and unbending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 626.

earth-tongue (érth'tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geloglossum*, found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (érth'trét'ment), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

earth-tremor (érth'trem'or), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (érth'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*earth* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (érth'wir), *n.* In *elect.*, a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (érth'wulf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles*.

earthwork (érth'wërk), *n.* [*ME. *erthewerk*, < AS. *eortheorc* (= D. *aardwerk* = G. *erdwerk* = Dan. *jordværk*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *weorc*, work: see *earth* and *work*.] 1. In *engin.*, any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—2. In *fort.*, any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence —3. Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes inclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Mercians herself need not have been ashamed of. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 30.

earthworm (érth'wërm), *n.* [= D. *aardworm* = G. *erdwurm*; < *earth* + *worm*.] 1. The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidae* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus*, of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris*. They belong to the order of oligochaetous annelids. The earthworm has a cylindric vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation, when the two are joined in two places by their respective clitella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the soil, and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food to many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *anglerworms* or *fishworms*. These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic *earthworm* fifty yards or more in length, five in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat-of-mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine-trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This redoubtable monster is known as the "Minhocão."

Pap. Sci. Mo., XIII. 508.

2. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease. *Norris*.

earthworm-oil (érth'wërm-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for carache.

earthy (ér'thi), *a.* [*earth* + *-y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy matter*.—2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

And catch the heavy *earthy* acents That blow from summer shores *T. B. Aldrich*, *Piscataqua River*.

3†. Inhabiting the earth; earthly.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are; I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden*, *Indian Emperor*.

4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame So *earthy* as to need the dull material force Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Sir J. Denham*.

5. In *mineral.*, without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—**Earthy cobalt**. See *asbolan*.—**Earthy fracture**, a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—**Earthy manganese**. See *mad*.

ear-trumpet (ér'trum'pet), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ér'waks), *n.* Cerumen.

earwig (ér'wig), *n.* [= E. dial. *earwike*, *earwig*, *yerrwig*, *erwiggle*, etc., < *ME. erwygge*, *erwygge*, *yerwygge*, < AS. *earwiga*, also once improp. *earwiga*, earwig (translating *L. blatta*), < *edre*, ear, + *wiega*, a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, ii. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wieg*, a horse, *wiht*, a creature, a wight, < *wegan*, tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > E. *weigh*: see *weigh*, *wight*.]—Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: D. *oorworm* = G. *ohrwurm*, ear-worm; G. *ohrböhrer*, 'ear-borer'; Sw. *örmask*, ear-worm; Dan. *örcentist*, 'ear-twister'; F. *perce-oreille*, Pg. *fura-orelhas*, 'pierce-ear'; Sp. *gusano del oido*, It. *verme auricolare*, ear-worm, etc.] 1. The popular English name of all the cursorial orthopterous insects of the family *Forficulidae*, representing the sub-order *Euplexoptera*, which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have filiform, many-jointed antennæ, short, venless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forceps, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularis*; the great earwig is *Labidura gigantea*; the little earwig is *Labia minor*. Another species is *Spongophora brunneipennis*.

2. In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipeds, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—3†. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.

That gaudy *earwig*, or my lord your patron, Whose pensioner you are. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, II. 1.

Ear wings that buzz what they think fit in the retired closet *Bp. Hackett*, *Life of Abp. Williams*, I. 85.

earwig (ér'wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *earwigged*, pp. *earwigging*. [*earwig*, *n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. *Marryat*, *Sunrileyow*.

Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a slug-gard; daily *ear-wigging* influential men, for he was a master of ingratiating. *R. L. Stevenson*, *A College Magazine*, II.

ear-witness (ér'wit'nes), *n.* 1. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

An *ear witness* of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller*.

Dante is the eye-witness and *ear-witness* of that which he relates. *Mereday*, *Milton*.

2. A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton*.

ear-worm (ér'wërm), *n.* 1. Same as *bell-worm*.

—2†. A secret counselor.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm*, but he may be appeached. *Bp. Hackett*, *Life of Abp. Williams*, II. 152.

earwort (ér'wert), *n.* The *Ruellia rupestris*, a low ruellaceous shrub of the West Indies.

ease (éz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eaze*, *ese*; < *ME. eac*, *eise*, *eyse*, < AF. *eise*, OF. *aize*, *ayse*, *aize*, F. *aize*, *i.*, = Pr. *aize*, *ais* (> prob. Basque *ainia*) = OCat. *aize*, *ease*, = Pg. *azo*, aid, motive, occasion, = OIt. *asio*, *aggio*, *aggio*, m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: *aggio*, *ease*; *aggio* (> F. *aggio*,



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

> *E. agio*, q. v.), exchange, premium. Hence the adj., *OF. aise, aise, aise* = *Pr. ais*, easy (mod. *F. aisé*, p. a., easy), the adv. phrase, *OF. a aise*, *F. à l'aise* = *Pr. ad ais* = *It. ad agio*, *adagio* (> *E. adagio*), at ease, at leisure, > *OF. aaise, ahaise* = *OPg. aaso* = *It. adagio*, ease; and the compound, *F. malaise* (> *E. malaise*), uneasiness. The Rom. forms are somewhat irregular, and are certainly of external origin, perhaps Celtic: cf. (1) *Bret. eaz, ez*, easy; *Gael. adhaie*, leisure, ease. There is nothing to prove a connection with (2) *AS. eath*, obs. *E. eath* (see *eath*); or with (3) *Goth. azets*, easy (in compar. *azetizo*), *azeti*, ease, *azetaba*, easily; or with (4) *L. otium*, ease (see *otiose*); or with (5) *OHG. easa*, *MHG. G. eise* (> *Dan. esse*), a forge, furnace, chimney, orig. a fireplace (akin to *AS. ad*, a funeral pyre, *ast*, a furnace, kiln, > *E. oast*, q. v.), whence, as some conjecture, 'to be at one's ease' (*F. être à son aise*), orig. 'to be at one's hearth, feel at home'; or with (6) *MLG. esse* = *G. esse* = *ODan. esse*, *Dan. es* = *Sw. esse*, well-being, comfort, ease (appar. < *L. esse*, be, used as a noun): unless indeed these last Tent. forms are, like the *E. word*, from the *F. aise*.] 1. An undisturbed state of the body; freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance of any kind; tranquil rest; physical comfort: as, he sits at his *ease*; to take one's *ease*.

Be comfortable to thy friends, and to thyself wish ease.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Soul, . . . take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.
Luke xii. 19.

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of ease!
Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 90.

Better the toll . . .
Than waking dream and slothful ease.
Whittier, *Seed-time and Harvest*.

2. A quiet state of the mind; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity.

And Gonnoro hym praide soone to come a-gein, "for neuer," quod [she], "shall I be in ease of herte vi-to the tyme that I yow se a-gein." *Mervin* (E. E. T. S.), ll. 360.

Oh, did he light upon you? what, he would have had you seek for ease at the hands of Mr. Legality?

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 100.
Like a coy maiden, *Ease*, when courted most,
Farthest retires -- an idol, at whose shrine
Who off' most sacrifice are favor'd least.
Comper, *Task*, l. 409.

Hence -- 3. Comfort afforded or provided; satisfaction; relief; entertainment; accommodation.

But for the love of God they him bisoght
Of herberwe [harborage] and of ewe as for hir peny.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 190.

It is an ease to your friends abroad that you are more a man of business than heretofore; for now it were an injury to trouble you with a busy letter.

Donne, *Letters*, xxxi.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.

Bacon, *Friendship* (ed. 1887).
It is an ease, Malato, to disburthen
Our souls of secret clogs.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, l. 3.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor: as, it can be done with great ease.

When you please, 'tis done with ease.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

Lamenting is altogether contrary to rejoycing, every man saith so, and yet is it a peece of joy to be able to lament with ease.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 37.
The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with ease.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, ll. 1. 108.

5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: as, ease of style; ease of manner.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 362.

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety: used also with a qualification of emphasis (*well at ease*) or of negation (*ill at ease*, formerly sometimes *evil on ease*, *M.E. ewle an eyce*).

His soul shall dwell at ease.
Ps. xxv. 13.

Ther I was well at eae, for ther was no thung that I Desyred to have but I had it shortly.

Torkington, *Diario of Eng. Travell*, p. 7.

I am very ill at ease,
Unfit for mine own purposes.
Shak., *Othello*, ill. 3.

At one's ease, comfortable; free from stiffness or formality. -- *Chapel of ease*. See *chapel*. -- *Little ease*, a cell much too small for a prisoner, used as a torture in the reign of Elizabeth. -- *Syn. 1. Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*. -- 4. *Ease, Easiness, Facility*. (See *readiness*.) In connection with tasks of any sort, *ease* is subjective, and denotes freedom from labor, or the power of doing things without seeming effort: as, he reads with ease. *Easiness* is in this connection generally objective, characterizing

the nature of the task: as, the easiness of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* in the objective sense of easiness of performance or accomplishment is nearly obsolete; properly it is subjective, being sometimes equivalent to *readiness*. Like other powers, *facility* is partly the result of some special endowment or adaptation, but also is developed by practice.

Whate'er he did was done with so much ease,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, l. 27.

Refrain to-night;
And that shall lend a kind of easiness
To the next abstinence. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ill. 4.

He changed his faith and his allegiance two or three times, with a facility that evinced the looseness of his principles.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 362.

ease (ēz), v. t.; pret. and pp. eased, ppr. easing. [*ME. esen, eisen*, < *OF. *eiser, aiser, aisier* = *Pr. aisar* = *Pg. azar* = *It. agiare*, ease; from the noun.]

1. To relieve or free from pain or bodily disquiet or annoyance; give rest or relief to; make comfortable.

Ther thei rested and ead hem [themselves] in the town
as thei that ther-to hadde grete nede.
Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 172.

Heaven, I hope, will ease me: I am sick.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, iv. 3.

The longer they live the worse they are, and death alone must ease them.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 262.

Thou mayest rejoice in the mansion of rest, because, by thy means, many living persons are eased or advantaged.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iv. 9.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or mental disturbance: as, the late news has eased my mind.

Now first I find
Mine eyes true opening, and my heart much eased.
Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 274.

3. To release from pressure or tension; lessen or moderate the tension, tightness, weight, closeness, speed, etc., of, as by slacking, lifting slightly, shifting a little, etc.: sometimes with *off*: as, to ease a ship in a seaway by putting down the helm, or by throwing some cargo overboard; to ease a bar or a nut in machinery.

O ease your hand! treat not so hard your slave!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Gurnor, I. 546).

There may be times no doubt when the pressure by Russia upon ourselves in India may be eased off by a dexterous diplomatic use of European alliances and complications.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 7.

4. To relieve, as by the removal of a burden or an encumbrance; remove from, as a burden: with *off* before the thing removed: as, to ease a porter of his load.

The children hem vi-armed and wente to theire log-gyngis, and hem ead of all thinge that to manys body belongeth.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 271.

Will no man ease me of this fool?

Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, ll. 1.

I'll ease you of that care, and please myself in 't.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, ll. 2.

He was not gone far, after his arrival, but the cavaliers met him and eased him of his money.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 119.

Sir Thomas Smythe, having reluctantly professed a wish to be eased of his office, was dismissed.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 118.

5. To mitigate; alleviate; assuage; allay; abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Sound advice might ease his wearie thoughts.

Gascogne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 52.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.

2 Chron. x. 4.

Strong fevers are not eas'd
With counsel, but with best receipts and means.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, ll. 2.

There . . . may sweet music ease thy pain
Amidst our feast.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 106.

6. To render less difficult; facilitate.

My lords, to ease all this, but hear me speak.

Marlowe, *Edward II.*, i. 2.

Flying, and over lands, with mult wing
Easing their flight.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 428.

Ease her! the command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command to "stop her" or "turn astern." -- To ease away (*naut.*), to slack gradually, as the fall of a tackle. -- To ease the helm. See *helm*. -- *Syn. 2.* To quiet, calm, tranquilize, still, pacify. -- 4. To disburden, disencumber.

easeful (ēz'fūl), a. [*ease* + *-ful*.] Attended by or affording ease; promoting rest or comfort; quiet; peaceful; restful.

To himself, he doth your gifts apply;
As his main force, choice sport, and *easeful* stay.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Gurnor, I. 524).

I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

A high-bred, courtly, chivalrous song; . . . a song for royal parks and groves, and *easeful* but impassioned life.

The Century, XXVII. 783.

easefully (ēz'fūl-i), adv. With ease or quiet.

easefulness (ēz'fūl-nes), n. The state of being

easeful, or the quality of promoting ease and tranquillity.

easel¹ (ē'z'l), n. [*D. ezel* = *G. esel*, an ass, lit. an ass, = *AS. esol*, an ass: see *ass*¹. For the particular meaning, 'a support,' cf. *clothes-horse, saw-horse, saw-buck, F. chevalet, Sp. caballete, Pg. cavallette de pintor, It. cavalletto*, an ass, clothes-horse, etc.] A frame in the form of a tripod for supporting a blackboard, paper, or canvas in drawing and painting; also, a similar frame used as a rest for portfolios, large books, etc. -- *Easel-picture, easel-piece*. (a) A movable picture painted on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. (b) A picture small enough to be placed on an easel for exhibition after completion.

easel² (ē'sl), adv. [*Sc.*, also written *easle, eastle, eastit*, appar. variations of *eastlin*, "eastling, adv., easterly: see *eastling*. For the form, cf. *deasil*.] Eastward.

Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *easle* to Kippeltringan.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, l.

easeless (ēz'les), a. [*ease* + *-less*.] Wanting ease; lacking in ease. [Rare.]

Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.

Donne, *The Token*.

I *easelesse*, *easelesse* pr'd about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.

Vicars, tr. of *Virgil* (1632).

easement (ēz'ment), n. [*ME. csement, cysment*, < *OF. aisement* (= *Pr. aizimen*), < *aiser*, ease: see *ease* and *ment*.] 1. That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation.

Thei ben fulle grete Schippes, and faire, and wel ordeyned, and made with Hales and Chambrs, and other eygements as though it were on the Lond.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 214.

Here they of force (as fortune now did fall)
Compelled were themselves awhile to rest,
Glad of that *easement*, though it were but small.

Spenner, *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 15.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*.

Swift.

2. In law, a right of accommodation in another's land; such a right in respect to lands -- as that of passage, or of having free access of light and air -- which does not involve taking anything from the land; more specifically, such a right when held in respect to one piece of land by the owner of a neighboring piece by virtue of his ownership of the latter. In reference to this latter piece, the right is termed an *easement*; in reference to the former it is termed a *servitude*: but by some writers these terms are used indistinctly. *Easement*, as distinguished from *license*, implies an interest in the servient tenement itself.

3. In carp., same as *ease-off*. -- *Apparent easement*, an easement "of such a nature that it may be seen or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily conversant with the subject" (*L. A. Goodere*).

ease-off (ēz'ōf), n. In carp., etc., a curve or easy transition formed at the junction of two pieces, moldings, etc., which would otherwise meet at an angle, as at the junction of the wall-string of a flight of stairs with the base-board of the wall, either above or below.

easily (ē'zī-li), adv. [*ME. esily, esely, esiliche*; < *easy* + *-ly*.] In an easy manner; with ease; without difficulty, pain, labor, anxiety, etc.; smoothly; quietly; tranquilly: as, a task easily performed; an event easily foreseen; to pass life easily; the carriage moves easily.

Than meveth on monday two houres be-fore day, and goth all *easily* oon after a-nother with-oute sore travelle.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 318.

It is but a little abuse, say they, and it may be easily amended.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Coming to Norwich, he [Prince Lewis] takes that City easily, but Dover cost him a longer siege.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 72.

Not soon provoked, she easily forgives.

Prior.

easiness (ē'zī-nes), n. 1. The state of being easy; the act of imparting or the state of enjoying ease, restfulness: as, the easiness of a vehicle; the easiness of a seat.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep.

Ray.

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease of performance or accomplishment: as, the easiness of an undertaking.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms.

Tillotson.

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance: as, easiness of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your eastness.
South.

This eastness and credulity destroy all the other merit he has; and he has all his life been a sacrifice to others, without ever receiving thanks, or doing one good action.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or style.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming eastness.
Ruscommon, On Translated Verse.

That which cannot without injury be denied to you, is the eastness of your conversation, far from affectation or pride; not denying even to enemies their just praises.
Dryden, Ded. of Third Misc.

She had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their eastness, or esteemed for their good sense.
Swift, Death of Stella.

=Syn. 2. Facility, etc. See ease.
easing¹ (ē'zing), n. [*ease* + *-ing*]. An easingment; an allowance; a special privilege.

This led unfortunately in later times to many easing to the sons of Guild-brothers in learning the trade and acquiring the freedom of the Guild.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxii.

easing² (ē'zing), n. [A dialectal contr. of *eaves-ing*, q. v.] The eaves of a house, collectively.
Brockett, [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

easing-sparrow (ē'zing-spar'ō), n. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, which nests under the easing or eaves of houses. [Prov. Eng.]

easing-swallow (ē'zing-swol'ō), n. Same as *eaves-swallow*, 2.

east (ēst), n. and a. [*ME. est, east, east, east*, n. (acc. *est*, etc., as adv.), < *AS. east*, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the forms so given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*east* or *east-an*), alone or in comp.), to the east, in the east, east; in comp. *east-est*, (*east-, east-, etc.*), a quasi-adj., as in *east-dāl*, the eastern region, the east, etc. (> *E. east*, a.); = *D. oost* = *Fries. oost*, *aest* = *LG. oost*, *G. ost* = *Sw. ost* = *Dan. øst*, *öst*, east (as a noun, in other than adverbial use; all modern, and developed from the older adverbial uses) (cf. *OF. est*, *hest*, *F. est* = *Sp. Pg. este*, *Sp. Pg.* also with the def. art., *este* = *It. est*, from the *E.*): (1) *AS. east* = *D. oost* = *Dan. øst*, adv., to the east, in the east, east; (2) *AS. eastan*, *easten*, *ēsten* = *OS. eastan*, *eastana* = *OFries. aesta*, *āsta*, *Fries. āsta* = *MLG. ostene*, *osten* = *OHG. ostana*, *MHG. ostene*, *osten*, *G. osten* = *Icel. austan*, adv., prop. 'from the east (hither)', but in *MHG.* and *G.* also 'in the east, east'; hence the noun, *D. oosten* = *MLG. osten* = *OHG. ostan*, *MHG. osten*, *G. osten* = *Sw. östan* = *Dan. østen*, the east; (3) *AS. eastor* (not found, but perhaps the orig. form of *east*), *ME. ester*, *E. easter* (in comp.) = *OS. östar* = *OFries. āster* = *D. ooster* = *OHG. östar*, *MHG. öster*, *G. oster* (in comp.) = *Sw. öster* = *Dan. øster* = *Icel. austr*, adv., to the east, east, *Sw. Dan. Icel.* also as noun, the east; (4) *AS. easterne*, adj., *E. east-ern*, q. v.; (5) *AS. eastward*, *eastward*, *E. eastward*, q. v. These are all formed from an orig. *Tout. *aus-ta* or **aus-tos*, the dawn, = *L. aurora* from **ausōsa*, the dawn (see *aurora*), = *Gr. ἄος*, Attic ἄος, Doric ἄος, Laconian ἄβος, *Æolic avos* for **avos* (see *Eos, Eocene*) = *Skt. ushas*, the dawn, the personified Dawn, *Aurora*, = *Lith. ausra*, dawn (cf. *auszta*, the morning star, *ausztis*, v., dawn, = *Lett. aust*, dawn); cf. *Skt. usra*, bright, pertaining to the dawn, as noun the dawn, = *AS. *Edstra*, dial. *Edstra*, the goddess of dawn or rather of spring (the dawn of the year), > *E. Easter*, q. v.; < **us*, *Skt. √ ush*, burn, = *L. urere*, **usere* (perf. *usui*, pp. *ustus*), burn (see *adust*, *combust*, etc.), = *Gr. αἶψα*, kindle, *εἶψα*, singe, etc., a reduced form of **vas*, grow bright, light up, dawn, whence also ult. *Gr. ἥμαρ*, orig. **ἥμαρ*, day, *ἥμαρ*, orig. **ἥμαρ*, = *L. vēr*, orig. **veser*, spring (> ult. *E. vernal*, etc.), *L. aurum*, gold (> ult. *E. auric*, *aurous*, *or*, etc.). Cf. *west*, north, south, and northeast, southeast.] I. n. 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the west, and lying on the right hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth. Strictly, the term applies to the one point where the sun rises at the equinox; but originally and in general use it refers to the general direction. Specifically (*eccles.*), the point of the compass toward which one is turned when facing the altar or high altar from the direction of the nave. As early as the second century it was the established custom for Christians to pray facing the east. From this resulted the custom of building churches with the altar and sanctuary at the east end and the main entrance at the west end, and of

using the terms in this way even with respect to churches not so built.

In comynge down fro the Mount of Olyvete, toward the Est, is a Castelle, that is cleped Bethanye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

Here lies the east: Doth not the day break here?
Shak., J. C., II. 1.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunrise; an eastward situation or trend; the eastern part or side: as, a town or country in the east of Europe, or on the east of a range of mountains; to travel to the east (that is, in an eastern direction).—3. A territory or region situated eastward of the person speaking, or of the people using the term. Specifically—(a) [*cap.*] The parts of Asia collectively (as lying east of Europe) where civilization has existed from early times, including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.: as, the riches of the East; the spices and perfumes of the East; the kings of the East. Also called the Orient.

The gorgeous east, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L., II. 3.

(b) In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the east.
Gen. xlix. 1.

The Midianites came up, and the Amalekites, and the children of the east.
Judges vi. 3.

(c) [*cap.*] In the United States, in a restricted sense, New England; in a more general sense, the whole eastern or Atlantic portion of the country, as distinguished from the West.

4. [*cap.*] In church hist., the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire: as, the great schism between East and West.

It is idle to keep (as controversialists, and especially Anglo-Roman controversialists, love to keep) the East in the background.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 16.

5. The east wind.

The dreaded East is all the wind that blows.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 20.

As when a field of corn
Bows all its ears before the roaring East.
Tennyson, Princess, I.

Empire of the East. See empire.

II. a. [*ME. est, east, east, east*, < *AS. east*, only in comp., being the adv. (orig. noun) so used: see *east*, n.] 1. Situated in the direction of the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial: as, the east side; an east window.

This evening, on the east side of the grove.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 1.

2. Coming from the direction of the east: only in the phrase *the or an east wind*.

Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind.
Ps. xlviii. 7.

3. Eccles., situated beyond or in the direction of the altar or high altar of a church as seen from the nave: as, the east end of the choir-stalls.

Abbreviated *E.*

East dial. See dial.—East Indies, a name given to the countries included in the two great peninsulas of southern Asia and the adjacent islands, from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine Islands, comprising India, Burma, Siam, etc.

They shall see my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

east (ēst), adv. [*ME. est, east, east, east*, < *AS. east*, adv.: see *east*, n. and a.] 1. In an easterly direction; eastward: as, he went east.

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

One gate there only was, and that look'd east.
Milton, P. L., iv. 178.

2. Eccles., toward the point conventionally regarded as the east; in the direction of or beyond the altar as seen from the nave: as, the chapel east of the choir is commonly called the Lady Chapel.—About east, about right; in a proper manner. Bartlett. [Slang, New Eng.]—Down east. See down², adv.

east (ēst), v. i. [*east*, n. and adv.] To move toward the east; turn or veer toward the east. [Scarcely used except in the verbal noun *east-ing*.]

east-about (ēst'ā-bout'), adv. Around toward the east; in an easterly direction.

The cause, whatever it was, gradually spread, moving east-about.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 7.

Easter¹ (ēs'tēr), n. and a. [*ME. ester*, earlier *aster*, *asterne*, also *esterne*, *easterne* (orig. pl.), < *AS. eastre*, generally pl., nom. *eastro*, gen. *eastrona*, dat. *eastron*, *eastran*, also *eastor*, *easter-*

(only in comp. and in ONorth. gen. *eastres*), Easter, = *OHG. ostarā*, pl. *ostarūn*, *MHG. öster*, generally pl. *ostern*, *G. ostern* (in comp. *oster-*), Easter; orig. a festival in honor of the goddess of Spring, = *AS. *Edstra*, whose name as such is given by Bede in the dial. form *Eōstra* = *OHG. *Ostarā*, etc.: see *east*, n.] I. n. A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which in the King James version of the Bible is called once by the name of *Easter* (Acts xii. 4). The name appears several times in earlier versions. Easter is observed by the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches, and by many among the non-liturgical churches who do not generally regard the church year. The esteem in which it is held is indicated by its ancient title, "the great day." Easter is the Sunday which follows that 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. This is true both of old style and new, and the rule has been used, though not universally, from a very early day.

The northern Irish and Scottish, together with the Picts, observed the custom of the Britons, keeping their Easter upon the Sunday that fell between the xiv. and the xx. day of the Moon.

Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ix., in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 64.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. First, take *x* and *y* out of the following table:

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>
Old style	16	6
New style, A. D. 1583-1699	22	2
" " 1700-1799	23	3
" " 1800-1899	23	4
" " 1900-2099	24	5

Second, calculate the five numbers *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, by the following rules, where *N* is the number of the year:

a is the remainder after the division of *N* by 19.
b is the remainder after the division of *N* by 4.
c is the remainder after the division of *N* by 7.
d is the remainder after the division of $19a + x$ by 30.
e is the remainder after the division of $2b + 4c + 6d + y$ by 7.

Third, then $d + e + 22$ is the day of March, or $d + e - 9$ is the day of April on which Easter falls, except that when this rule gives April 23th the true day is April 19th, and when the rule gives April 26th, if $d = 28$ and $a > 10$, then the true date is April 18th.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Easter.

It were much to be wished . . . that their easter devotions would, in some measure, come up to their easter dress.
South, Works, II. viii.

At Easter prices, at a cheap rate, flesh being formerly then at a discount. Wright.—Easter day, the day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

But O, she dances such a way!

No sun upon an Easter-day

Is half so fine a sight.

Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Easter dues or offerings, in the Ch. of Eng., certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or as the tithe for personal labor.—Easter eggs, eggs, real or artificial, ornamented by dyeing, painting, or otherwise, and used at Easter as decorations or gifts.

Easter eggs, or Pasch eggs, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian. . . . Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they color the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption. Brewer.

Easter eve (sometimes *Easter even*), the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Saturday; the end of Lent and the prelude to the festival of Easter. In the early church Good Friday and Easter eve were observed as a strict and continuous fast till after midnight of the latter, the whole night before Easter day being passed in continual worship and in listening to lectures and sermons. During this vigil the churches, and frequently the streets, were brilliantly lighted, the worshippers also bringing lamps and tapers with them. Two ancient ceremonies of Easter eve, still retained in the Roman Catholic Church, are the benediction of the paschal taper (see *paschal* and *exultet*), a custom which is said to have originated in the fifth century, and the benediction of the font. Easter eve was the chief time for baptism in the early church.

And so to Roane the same nyght, where we abode
Ester evyn and Ester daye all daye, and on Ester Monday
that was the .xj. daye of Apryll we departed from Roane
to Cuy to dyner, and to Myyny ye same nyght.

Sir R. Gwyfiorde, Tykrymage, p. 3.

It is not Easter yet; but it is Easter eve; all Lent is but the vigil, the eve of Easter.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

Easter gift, a gift presented at Easter.—Easter term. (a) In Eng. law, a term of court beginning on the 15th of April and continuing till about the 8th of May. (b) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.—Easter week, the week following Easter, the days of which are called *Easter Monday*, *Easter Tuesday*, etc.

easter² (ēs'tēr), a. [*ME. ester-* (in comp.), < *AS. *easter* = *OS. ostar*, etc., adv., east: see *east*, n., and cf. *eastern*, *easterly*, *easterling*, from which *easter*, a., is in part developed.] Eastern; easterly.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,

And all the Easter parts were full of light.

Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto, xxiii. 6.

Easter-flower (ēs'tēr-flou'ēr), n. The *flor de pasqua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Eu-*

phorbia (or *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.
easterling (ēs'tēr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. easterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Esterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the East, i.e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name: see *sterling*) (after *MLG. osterlink* = *G. osterling*); *< easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*²) + *-ling*¹.] *I.* *n.* 1. A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental: formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.
 Having oft in battell vanquished
 Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.
 Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easterlings*.
Holmshede, Ireland, an. 430.
 The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*.
Puller, Worthies, xxiv.
 It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling*.—
 3†. The common widgeon, *Mareca penelope*.
Latham.—4. The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*.
Montagu. [Local, British.]
II. *a.* Belonging to the money of the *Easterlings* or Baltic traders. See *sterling*.
easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *a.* [= *OHG. östarih*, *MIH. österlich*, *G. österlich* = *Ice. austurligr*, *adj.*, easterly; *< easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*², *eastern*) + *-ly*¹.] 1. Moving or directed eastward: as, an *easterly* current; an *easterly* course.—
 2. Situated toward the east: as, the *easterly* side of a lake.
 In which Lapland he [Arthur] placed the *easterly* bounds of his British empire.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 2.
 3. Looking toward the east: as, an *easterly* exposure.—
 4. Coming from the east: as, an *easterly* wind; an *easterly* rain.
 The winter winds still *easterly* do keep,
 And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
Dryden, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *adv.* [*< easterly, a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.
 There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving *easterly* about sixty miles an hour.
Science, III. 801.
easter-mackerel (ēs'tēr-mak"e-rel), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel*.
eastern (ēs'tēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. easterne, a. easterne* (=*OS. östrōni* = *OHG. östrōni* = *Ice. austranni*, *eastern*), *< *edstōr*, *edst* = *OS. östar*, etc., *east*: see *east*, *n.* and *a.* Cf. *western*, *northern*, *southern*.] *I.* *a.* 1. Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* shore of a bay.
 Right against the *eastern* gate,
 Where the great sun begins his state.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 59.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an *eastern* route.—
 3. Coming from the east; easterly. [*Rare.*]
 I wou'd a woman once,
 But she was sharper than an *eastern* wind.
Tennyson, Audley Court.
 4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, *eastern* countries; *eastern* manners; an *eastern* tour.
 The *eastern* churches first did Christ embrace.
Stirling, Doomsday, The Ninth Hour.
 Eastern Kings, who to secure their reign
 Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown**, in *her.*, same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire*.—**Eastern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Eastern question**, the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.
II. *n.* 1. A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [*Rare.*]
 The *easterns* themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.
Poococke, Description of the East, II. l. 129.

The instinct of *Easterns* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 164.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church: in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western*.
 The *Easterns* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
C. E. Hammond, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., p. xxxv.

A large number of Christians, Protestants and *Easterns* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 325.
easterner (ēs'tēr-nēr), *n.* [*< eastern* + *-er*¹.] A person from the eastern United States. [*Colloq., U. S.*]
 The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

easternmost (ēs'tēr-nōst), *a. superl.* [*< eastern* + *-most*.] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.
Easter tide (ēs'tēr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.
East-Indiaman (ēst-in'dīh-mān), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.
East-Indian (ēst-in'dī-an), *a.* and *n.* *I.* *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies.
II. *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies.
easting (ēs'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *east*, *v.*] *Naut. and surr.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.
 We had run down our *eastings* and were well up for the Strait.
Macmillan's Mag.
 At noon we were in lat. 54° 27' S., and long. 85° 5' W., having made a good deal of *eastings*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. eestlond, estlond, castlond*, *< AS. eadstland*, *< eadst*, *adv.*, east, + *land*, *land*.] *I.* *n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [*Rare.*]
II. *† a.* Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.
 Our own eight East India ships . . . and our *eastland* fleet, to the number of twenty.
Boyle, Works, VI. 192.

eastling (ēst'ling), *a.* [*See eastlin*; *< east* + *-ling*². Cf. *backling*, *headling*, etc. See *east*².] Easterly.
 How do you, this blae *eastlin* wind,
 That's like to blow a body blind?
Burns, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst'wārd), *adv.* [*< ME. estward*, *< AS. eadstward*, *eastward*, *adv.*, *< eadst*, *adv.*, east, + *-ward*, *-ward*.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel *eastward*; the Dead Sea lies *eastward* of Jerusalem.
 Haste hither, Eve, and with thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
 Comes this way moving.
Milton, P. L., v. 309.

While more *eastward* they direct the prow,
 Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
Falconer, Shipwreck, III.
eastward (ēst'wārd), *a.* [*< eastward, adv.*] 1. Having a direction toward the east.
 The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.
Marsten, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the *eastward* trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (*ec-cles.*), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion office, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.
eastwards (ēst'wārdz), *adv.* [*< eastward* + *adv. gen. -s*.] Eastward.
 Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*.
Marsten, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [*Early mod. E. also easie*; *< ME. eay, eey, < eae, ease*: see *ease*, *n.*] 1. Having ease. (*a*) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is *easy*. (*b*) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an *easy* mind.
 Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new information.
Locke.

(*c*) Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.
 A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 261.

The members of an Egyptian family in *easy* circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 187.
 2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an *easy* task; an *easy* question; an *easy* road.
 This alkenes is righte *easy* to endure;
 But fewe puple it causith for to dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.
 My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. *Mat. xi. 30.*
 'Tis as *easy* as lying. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.*
 At last, with *easy* roads, he came to Leicester. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.*

It is much *easier* to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.
 3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; an *easy* trot.
 Mr. Bailey, wiping his face on the Jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freshened up a man so much as an *easy* shave."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under *easy* sail; an *easy* master.
 He was an *easy* man to yeve penance.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 223.
 Stert nat rudely; komme inne an *easy* pace.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.
 I have several small wares that I would part with at *easy* rates. *Steele, Tatler, No. 106.*
 We made *easy* journeys, of not above seven or eight score miles a day. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 2.*

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of *easy* virtue.
 With such deceits he gained their easy hearts. *Dryden.*
 So merciful a king did never live,
 Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

I am a Fellow of the most *easy* indolent Disposition in the World. *Steele, Tender Husband, I. 1.*
 6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; an *easy* style of writing.
 There is no man more hospitably *easy* to be withal than my Lord Arlington. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.*
 Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom we converse. *Swift, Good Manners.*
 His version is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Macaulay, Milton.

Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly *easy* prose, and he owed his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 340.
 7. Easeful; self-indulgent.
 Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable this young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easy* at Home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.
Stillington, Sermons, III. i.

The *easy*, Epicurean life which [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.
 8†. Light; sparing; frugal.
 And gill he was but *easy* of dispende;
 He kept that he wan in pestilence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 441.

9†. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.
 The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easy* and so-so.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 348.

10. In *com.*, not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage: opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is *easy* (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance*.—**Free and easy.** See *free*.—**Honors are easy**, in *what-playing*, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [*U. S.*]=*syn.* 1. Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—*6.* Pliant, complaisant, accommodating.—*6.* Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē'zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [*< easy, a.*] Easily.
 True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
 As those move *easiest* that have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 363.

easy-chair (ē'zi-chār), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

easy-chair

I set the Child an *easy Chair*
Against the Fire, and dry'd his Hair.
Prior, Cupid Turn'd Stroller.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 19.

easy-going (ē'zi-gō'ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

After the *easy-going* fashion of his day, he [Gray] was more likely to consider his salary as another form of pension.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., i. 164.

The flavor of Old Virginia is unmistakable, and life drops into an *easy-going* pace under this influence.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

eat (ēt), *v.*; *pret.* ate (āt) or eat (et), *pp.* eaten (sometimes eat), *ppr.* eating. [Early mod. E. also *eate*, etc.; < ME. *eten* (*pret.* *et*, *et*, *et*, *pl.* *ete*, *eten*, *pp.* *eten*), < AS. *etan* (*pret.* *et*, *pl.* *ētan*, *pp.* *eten*) = OS. *etan* = OFries. *ita*, *eta*, NFries. *ytlen* = MLG. LG. *eten* = D. *eten* = OHG. *ezan*, *ezzan*, MHG. *ezzen*, G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Sw. *äta* = Dan. *æde* = Goth. *itan* = L. *edere* = Gr. *ēdein* = Gael. and Ir. *ith* = Slav. **jad*, **ed* = Skt. **ad*, eat. Cf. *etichl*, *fretl*, *edible*, etc.; all from the same ult. root.] **I. trans.** 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; partake of or devour as food: said especially of solids: as, to *eat* bread.

But he took him three Greynes of the same Tree that his Fadere eat the Appelle offe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

They shall make thee to eat grass as oxen. Dan. iv. 25.

Venator. On my word, master, this is a gallant Trout; what shall we do with him?
Piscator. Marry, e'en eat him to supper.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 77.

2. To corrode; wear away; gnaw into; consume; waste: generally with *away*, *out*, *up*, or *into*: as, rust has *eaten away* the surface; lines *eaten out* by aqua fortis; these cares *eat up* all my time.

A great admirer he is of the rust of old Monuments, and reads onely those Characters where time hath *eaten out* the letters.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

Who eat up my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

Which I, in capital letters,
Will eat into thy flesh with aquafortis,
And burning corsives. B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

As I scaled the Alps, my Thoughts reflected upon Hannibal, who, with Vinegar and Strong Waters, did *eat out* a Passage thro' those Hills.
Howell, Letters, i. 1. 43.

The taxes were so intolerable that they *ate up* the rents.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1655.

The great business of the sea is . . . confined to *eating away* the margin of the coast, and planning it down to a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 183.

To eat crow. See *crow* 2.—**To eat dirt.** See *dirt*.—**To eat humble-pie.** See *humble-pie*. **To eat one out of house and home,** to ruin one by the cost of supporting or entertaining others.

Thy wife's friends will eat thee out of house and home.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 544.

To eat one's head off, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal, particularly a horse.
My mare has *eaten her head off* at the A in Aldermanbury.
Country Farmer's Catechism.

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

He could not rest; but did his stout heart eat.
Spenser, F. Q., i. ii. 6.

I will not eat my heart alone,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

To eat one's terms, in the English inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.

Together, save for college times,
Or Temple-eaten terms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has uttered; retract one's assertions.

I'll eat no words for you, nor no men.
B. Jonson, Epicene, v. 1.

Would I were a man,
I'd make him eat his knave's words!
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

If you find such a man in close and cordial influence with the masses, write me, and these words will be *eaten with pleasure*!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 21.

To eat sour grapes. See *grape* 1.—**Syn.** Eat, Bite, Chew, Gnaw, Devour, Consume. Eat is the general word. To bite is to set the teeth into. To chew is to grind with the teeth. To gnaw is to bite off little by little, to work at with the teeth, where the substance is hard or managed with difficulty and there is little or nothing to be got: as, to gnaw a bone. To devour is to eat up, to eat eagerly or voraciously. To gobble is to eat hurriedly or offensively, as in large pieces. To consume is to eat up, to eat completely. Bite, chew, and gnaw do not imply swallowing; the others do.

One cannot eat one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff, Thomas and Sally.

Truth has rough flavours if we bite it through.
George Eliot, Amargat, ii.

1825

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.

Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. Shak., C. of E., v. 1.
The miserable soldiers, after devouring all the horses in the city, are reduced to the degradation of feeding on dogs, cats, rats, etc.
Sumner, Orations, i. 28.

And supper gobbled up in haste. Swift, Ladies Journal.
Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last consume.
Milton, P. L., xi. 778.

II. intrans. 1. To take food; feed.
He did eat continually at the king's table. 2 Sam. ix. 13.
Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.
Their dances ended, they denoure the meats, for they had not *eat* in three dayes before.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 773.

2. To make way by corrosion; gnaw; penetrate or excavate by disorganization or destruction of substance: as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will eat as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.
The ulcer, eating thro' my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach. [Colloq.]

The 'chub, though he eat well thus dressed, yet as he is usually dressed, he does not.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.
While the tender Wood pigeon's cooling cry
Has made me say to myself, with a sigh,
"How nice you would eat with a steak in a pie!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 114.

Soup and potatoes eat better hot than cold. Russell.
Eating days. See *day* 1.—**To eat up to the wind** (*naut.*), to gain to windward to an unusual degree.

There are craft that from their model and balance of sail . . . seem to eat up into the wind.

Quadruph, Bont-Sailer's Manual, p. 9.

eatable (ē'ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< eat* + *-able*.]

I. a. Fit to be eaten; edible; proper for food; esculent.

What fish can, any shore, or British sea-town show,
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon? Dryden, Polyolbion, xxv. 158.

II. n. Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

Eatables we brought away, but the earthen vessels we had no occasion for. Dampier, Voyages, an. 1686.

eatage (ē'tāj), *n.* [A corruption (as if *< eat* + *-age*) of *edage*, *eddish*: see *eddish*.] Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See *idish*.

The immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled.

Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.

eat-beet, n. [*< eat*, *v.*, + *obj. bee*.] A meropie or bee-eater (which see). Florin.

eaten (ē'tn). Past participle of *eat*.

eater (ē'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. etere*, < AS. *etere* (= D. *eter* = G. *esser* = Dan. *æder* = Sw. *ätare*, *cuter*, < *etan*, eat.) 1. One who eats; specifically, a menial; a servant. Compare *bee-eater*.

Asc byeth the mochele drinkeres and eteres.

Agenbite of Iwylt, p. 47.
Be not among winebibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh.
Prov. xxiii. 20.

Where are all my eaters? my mouths, now?
B. Jonson, Epicene, iii. 2.

Menials appear to have been treated formerly with very little ceremony; they were stripped and beaten at their master's pleasure; and cormorants, eaters, and feeders were among the civillest names bestowed upon them.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

2. That which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eatht (ē'ṭh), *a.* [*< ME. eth*, *ath*, *cath*, < AS. *cāthe* = OS. *ōdhi* = OHG. *ōdi*, easy. Connection of this word with OHG. *ōdi*, MIG. *ade*, G. *öde*, empty, desolate, = Dan. Sw. *öde* = Icel. *auðr* = Goth. *auðs*, desolate, barren, is doubtful. There is no connection with *ease*: see *ease*.] Easy.

That kud knigt is eth to know by his kene dedes.
William of Palern, i. 3.71.

More eatht it were for mortall wight
To tell the sands, or count the starras on xi.

Spenser, F. Q., iv. xi. 53.
All hard assayes esteem I eatht and light.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 46.

eatht (ē'ṭh), *adv.* [*< ME. ethe*, *eathe*, *ythe*, < AS. *cāthe*, *ēthe*, *cāth*, *ēth*, easily, < *cāthe*, easy: see *eatht*, *a.*] Easily.

Who thinks him most secure, is eathest sham'd.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 42.

eathtly (ē'ṭh'li), *adv.* Easily. Halliwell.

eating (ē'ting), *n.* [*< ME. etynge*; verbal *n.* of *eat*, *v.*] 1. The act of consuming food, especially solid food.

eaves-drip

Wat turneth a man to beestis kinde
But etynge & drynking out of season?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. That which may be eaten; food: as, the birds were delicious *eating*.

The French love good *eating*—they are all gourmands.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

And she and I the banquet-scene completing
With dreamy words—and very pleasant *eating*.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

eating (ē'ting), *p. a.* [*Prp.* of *eat*, *v.*] Corroding; caustic.

The *eating* force of flames, and wings of winds.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 135.

eating-house (ē'ting-hous), *n.* A house where food is served to customers; a place of resort for meals; a restaurant.

Eaton code. See *code*.

eau (o), *n.*; *pl.* *eaux* (ōz). [*F.*, < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water: a word designating various spirituous waters, particularly perfumes and cordials; it also enters into several French heraldic phrases.—**Eau Créole**, a highly esteemed cordial made in Martinique, West India, by distilling the flowers of the mamme-apple (*Mammea Americana*) with spirit of wine.—**Eau de Cologne**, Cologne water. See *cologne*.—**Eau de Javelle**, in *phar.*, a solution prepared by mixing, in suitable proportions, potassium carbonate, bleaching-powder, and water. The solution after filtration contains salt, potassium carbonate, and potassium hypochlorite. It is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent. Also *Javelle's water*.—**Eau de Luce** (from *luc*, the name of the inventor), a compound of mastic, alcohol, oil of lavender, oil of amber, and aqua ammonia. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Also called *spiritus ammoniac succinatus* and *aqua Lucie*.—**Eau de Paris**, a substitute for eau de Cologne and similar cosmetics. It is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant.

eau-de-vie (ō'dē-vē'), *n.* [*F.*, lit. water of life: *eau*, water (see *eau*); *de*, of; *vie*, < L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy: specifically applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being generally applied to fine grades. **Eau-de-vie de Dantzic**, a white liqueur or cordial, sweet and strong, in which are introduced for ornament small particles of gold leaf. **Eau-de-vie d'Hendaye**, a sweet cordial of which there are three varieties—white, which contains the least alcohol; green, which is the strongest, and yellow.

eaux, *n.* Plural of *eau*.

eaver, *v. t.* [*< eaves*.] To shelter, as beneath eaves. Davies. [Rare.]

His hat shap't almost like a cone . . .
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To ease from rain the staring ruff.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 102.

eavedropt, v. See *eavesdrop*.

eaver (ē'vēr), *n.* [E. dial.] Rye-grass. Halliwell. [Devonshire, Eng.]

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasture, clover, eaver, and trefoil-grass.

Dryden, Tour through Great Britain, i. 362.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *eres*; < ME. *eres*, *corres*, *pl.* *ereses*, eaves of a house, edge (of a hill, a wood, etc.), < AS. *cfece*, *yfese*, eaves, edge, = OFries. *ose* = MLG. *overes*, LG. *orse*, *ese* = OHG. *obasa*, *obasa*, *obasa*, *opasa*, *opasa*, *opasa*, *obsa*, MHG. *obse*, G. dial. *obesen*, *obesen*, a porch (G. dial. *onsch*, *nesch*, a gutter along the eaves), = Icel. *ups* = Sw. dial. *uffs*, eaves, = Goth. *ubazca*, a porch, prob. < Goth. *uf*, under, = OHG. *obn*, *opt*, MHG. *obe*, G. *oben*, above (cf. G. *ob-dach*, a shelter), etc.: see *over*, from the same ult. source. This word is prop. singular, but, like *riches*, etc., it is treated as plural, the formative suffix *-es* being mistaken for the plural suffix.] 1. Edge; border; margin.

Anne forsothe sat beside the wele eche dia in the *eaves* of the hul.
Wyclif, Tobit xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Thus layketh this lorde by lynd. *Sodey* [Hud-wood's] *erz*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1178.

Specifically—**2.** The lower edge of a roof; that part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and sheds the water that falls on the roof; hence, figuratively, any projecting rim.

His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops
From eaves of icicles. Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Shrowded under an obscure cloke, and the *eres* of an old hat.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Sombre streets of palaces with overhanging *eaves*, that, almost meeting, form a shelter from the fiercest sun.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 283.

eaves-board, eaves-catch (ēvz'hōrd, -kach), *n.* An aris-fillet, or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Also called *eaves-lath*.

eaves-drip (ēvz'drip), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *cfece*, *yfese*-drypp, *yfese*-dropa (= Icel. *upsar-*

dropi = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *osedropta* = MD. *osendrup*, *oosdrup* (also *osenloop*), D. *oosdrupp*, eaves-drip, stillicide; < *efese*, eaves, + *druppan*, drip, *dropa*, a drop: see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drop*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drop from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drop (évz' drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drop*; < *eaves* + *drop*: see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (évz' drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eaves-dropped*, ppr. *eavesdropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drop*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood eaves-dropping under their window, and would not come up. Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 3.

Telling some politicians who were wont to eavesdrop in disguise. Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

Strozza hath eavesdropp'd here, and overheard us. Chapman, Gentleman Usher, II. 1.

II. trans. To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

The jealous care of night eave-drops our talk. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. II. 1.

It is not civil to eavesdrop him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now. Shirley, Hyde Park, I. 2.

eavesdropper (évz' drop' ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *esen-dropper*; < *eavesdrop*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

Under our tents I'll play the eaves-dropper, To hear if any mean to shrink from me. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows of a house, to overhear after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet. Blackstone, Com., IV. xlii.

eavesdropping (évz' drop' ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eaves-drops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt Honesty itself into eavesdropping. Carlyle, Schiller.

eavesing (év'zing), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, *eavings*; < ME. *eavesunge*, eaves (also, earlier, *evesunge*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing (around the edges), verbal *n.* of *efesan*, *ef-san*, shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut), < *evese*, edge, eaves: see *eaves*.] 1. A shearing; what is shorn off.

He sold his eavesunge, the other her the me kerf of. Arcnen Rinde, p. 398.

2. Eaves. As we may see a wynter Isokles in [on] eavesunges thourh hote of the sonne Mellet . . . to myst and to water. Piers Plowman (C), xx. 198.

eaves-lath (évz' l'ith), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*. **eaves-swallow** (évz' swol'ô), *n.* 1. Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1826, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern United States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eave-swallow*.

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. Also *casing-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (évz' trôf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip. It is made of wood, sheet-iron, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.



1. eaves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

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eavings (é'vingz), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavings*: see *eavings*.] Eaves. Cotgrave. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (â-bô-shwor'), *n.* [F., < *ébaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew: see *bosh*, and cf. *debauch*.] 1. A large chisel used by statuary to rough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchet or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

ebb (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = I.G. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, *ebb*. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*, q. v.] **I. n.** 1. The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flow* or *flow*. See *tide*.

As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder, On ebbe, on flood, on gossamer, and on mist. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 251.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs. Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sometimes at a low ebbe they [quicksands] are all uncovered with water. Coryat, Crudities, I. 2.

[Aeschylus] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead ebbs and lowest water-mark of the scene. Dryden, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution: as, the ebbs of prosperity; crime is on the ebbs.

There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower ebbs. Howell, Letters, II. 63.

I hate to learn the ebbs of time From yon dull steeples' drowsy chime. Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

Moral principle was at as low an ebbs in private as in public life. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

3.† A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. Montagu.

II.† a. Not deep; shallow.

The water there is otherwise verie low and ebb. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

The ebber shore. Bp. Hall, Works (1648), p. 20. (Halliwell.)

O how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love! Rutherford, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = M.G. I.G. *ebben* (> M.G. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, *ebb*: see the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside: opposed to *flow*: as, the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*. This Water runneth, flowynge and ebbing, be ayde of the Mountayne. Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep ebbing for two Days together, without any flood, till the Creek where we lived was almost dry. Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 66.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline.

Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd, All virtues ebb'd out to a dead low tide. Donne, Countess of Salisbury.

I lay And felt them slowly ebbing, name and fame. Tennyson, Morlin and Vivien.

=Syn. To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. trans. To cause to subside. [Rare.]

That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and ebb'd my rage to penitence and sorrow. Steele, Lying Lover, II. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb'ang'kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the ebb-tide.

ebb-tide (eb'tid), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

ebent, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. Johnson.

Ebenaceæ (eb'ë-nä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, containing 5 or 6 genera and about 250 species, shrubs or trees, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this order are the ebony, calanander-wood, marblewood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See cut under *Diospyros*.

ebenet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (ë-bë'në-us), *a.* [< LL. *ebeneus*, of ebony, < L. *ebenus*, ebony: see *ebony*.] Of or pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-colored.

Ebenezer (eb'en-ë-zër), *n.* [Heb., 'the stone of help.'] A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines; hence, any memorial of divine assistance.

Ebionism (ë'bi-on-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*. **Ebionite** (ë'bi-on-it), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionita*, pl., Gr. *Ἐβωναῖοι*, < Heb. *'ebjônîm* (pl. of *'ebjôn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I. n.**

A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. a. Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Ebionitic (ë'bi-on-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism.

Ebionitism (ë'bi-on-it-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

The principal monument of the Essenian Ebionitism is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 499.

ebalanin (eb'la-nin), *n.* [Formation not clear.] Same as *pyrooxanthine*.

Eblis, **Iblees** (eb'lis, ib'lës), *n.* [Ar. *Iblis*.] In Mohammedan myth., an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis.

Hall of Eblis, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

ebœ-light (ë'bô-lit), *n.* [< *ebœ*, appar. W. Ind., + *light*.] The *Erythroxylon brevipes*, a shrub of the West Indies.

ebœ-torchwood (ë'bô-tôr'h'wûd), *n.* Same as *ebœ-light*.

ebœ-tree (ë'bô-trë), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Dipteryx oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the tonquin-bean, but are entirely without fragrance.

ebon (eb'on), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebene*, etc. (cf. D. *ebenhout* = G. *ebenholtz* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholtz*), 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *benus*, *ebene*, F. *ebene* = Pr. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. *ἔβενος*, *ἔβην*, the ebony-tree, ebony, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *hobnim*, pl., ebony: so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical: see *ebony*.] **I. n.** Ebony (which see).

To write those plagues that then were coming on Doth ask a pen of ebon and the night. Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. a. 1. Consisting of or made of ebony.

A gentle youth, his dearly loved Squire, His spears of *heben* wood behind him bare. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. Like ebony in color; dark; black.

Heaven's ebon vault, Studded with stars unutterably bright, Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls. Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

Sappho, with that gloriole Of ebon hair on calmed brows. Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb'on-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ebonite (eb'on-î), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*.] A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of *vulcanite* (which see).

ebonize (eb'on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, ppr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] 1. To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural ebony: as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—2. To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of ebony: as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

ebony (eb'on-i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonie*, *ibonie*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I. n.**; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros Ebenum*, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of the Coromandel coast in Hindustan. The most usual color is black, but the ebony from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green ebony of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian ebony, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya Ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making flutes, etc. The brown ebony of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown, often with

lighter streaks, very hard, and one of the handsomest woods of that country. The green or yellow ebony of French Guiana, the wood of *Bignonia Leucosylon*, and the red ebony from the same region, are also very hard and heavy. Mountain ebony, of the East Indies, is the wood of *Bauhinia variegata*.

Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in ebony, as if done in ivory.

Fuller, Good Sea-Captain.
Spark'd his [the swan's] jetty eyes; his feet did show
Beneath the waves like Afric's ebony.
Keats, Imit. of Spenser.

II. a. Of ebony; made of ebony, or like ebony: as, an *ebony* cane; an *ebony* finish.

éboulement (F. pron. ā-bōl'mou), *n.* [F., < *ébouler*, tumble down, < *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out, down, + *bouler*, < *boule*, bowl, ball: see *bowl*?] 1. In *fort.*, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—2. In *geol.*, a land-slide, or land-slip; an avalanche of rock; the giving way and sudden fall of a mass of rock, earth, or loose material of any kind. Sometimes, though rarely, used by writers in English, as, for instance, in describing the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes.

ebriate, ebracteate (ē-brak'tē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [L. *e-* priv. + *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteate*.] In *bot.*, without bracts. When bracts are absent altogether, as is usually the case in the plants of the natural order Cruciferae, . . . such plants are said to be *ebracteate*.

R. Bentley, Botany, p. 181.

ebriateolate (ē-brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *e-* priv. + *bractea*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteate*.] In *bot.*, without bractlets.

Ebraiket, *a.* A Middle English form of *Hebraic*.

Ebrew, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hebrew*.

ebriety (ē-bri'ē-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebrietie*; < F. *ébricité* = Pr. *ebrietat* = Sp. *ebriedad* = Pg. *ebriedade* = It. *ebrietà*, *ebrietà*, < L. *ebrietas*], drunkenness, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrius*.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; derangement of the mental functions caused by drink. [Now rare.]

Bitter almonds, . . . [as an] antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of *ebriety*, that "he is as drunk as a beast," or that "he is beastly drunk." J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 32.

ébrillade (F. pron. ā-brē-lyād'), *n.* [F., < It. *sbrigliata*, a pull of the bridle, check, reproof, < *sbrigliare*, unbridle, undo, loosen, < *s-* (< L. *ex-*), out, + *briglia*, bridle.] In the *manège*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

ebriosity (ē-bri-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebriositie*; = F. *ébriosité*, < L. *ebriositas* (-is), < *ebriosus*, given to drink, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrius*.] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which exorceth . . . Noah in the aged surprisal of six hundred years . . . will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their known and intended perversions. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Of all *ebriosity*, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes? Thoreau, Walden, p. 234.

ebrius (ē'bri-us), *a.* [= F. *ébricus* = Sp. Pg. *ebrioso* = It. *ebrioso*, *ebrioso*, < L. *ebrius*, drunken.] Given to indulgence in drink; drunken; drunk; intoxicated. [Rare.]

ebuccinator (ē-buk'ē-nā-tor), *n.* [L. *e-*, out, + *buccinator*, prop. *bucinator*, a trumpeter: see *buccinator*.] A trumpeter. [Rare.]

The *ebuccinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God. Bacon, Works, I. 43.

ebulliate (ē-bul'yāt), *v. i.* [Improp. for **ebullire*, < L. *ebullatus*, pp. of *ebullare*, for the more correct L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] To boil or bubble up; effervesce.

Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate*. Prynn, Histrio-Mastix, I. iv. 3.

ebullience, ebullency (ē-bul'yens, -yēn-si), *n.* [L. *ebullient*: see *ebullire*, < *ebullire*.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

The natural and enthusiastic fervour of men's spirits, and the ebullency of their fancy. Cudworth, Sermons, p. 93.

The absence of restraints—of severe conditions—in the art allows a flush and ebullency, an opulence of production, that is often called the highest genius. A. Bain, Corr. of Forces.

ebullient (ē-bul'yent), *a.* [L. *ebullien* (-is), pp. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, < *e-*, out, + *bullire*, boil: see *boil*?] Boiling over, as a liquid; overflowing; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

The ebullient choler of his refractory and pertinacious disciple. Landor.

That the so ebullient enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say. Carlyle.

Those ebullient years of my adolescence. Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 511.

Mr. Brookfield presents an amusing type of a prolix and ebullient old actor. Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

ebullioscope (ē-bul'yō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *ébullioscope*, irreg. < L. *ebullire*, boil up, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling-point.

ebullition (ēb-u-lish'ōn), *n.* [= OF. *ebullicion*, F. *ébullition* = Pr. *ebullicio* = Sp. *ebullicion*, *ebullicion* = Pg. *ebullicão* = It. *ebullizione*, < L. *ebullitio* (-is), < L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] 1. The bubbling up or agitation which results from the action of heat on a liquid, owing to the lowest portions becoming gaseous and escaping; a boiling up or over. The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the liquid, and when performed in the open air with the pressure of the atmosphere, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. See *boiling-point*.

It is possible to heat water 20° F. above its boiling-point without ebullition. Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 25.

2. Any similar agitation, bubbling up, or disturbed or seething condition or appearance, produced by causes other than heat, as when rapidly flowing water encounters numerous obstacles or contrary currents.

The chafing of the water against these huge obstacles [rocks of granite], the meeting of the contrary currents one with another, creates such a violent ebullition, . . . that it fills the mind with confusion. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 156.

3. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the evolution of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [In this sense formerly *bullition*.] We cannot find it to hold neither in iron or copper, which is dissolved with less ebullition. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

4. Figuratively, an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing: as, an ebullition of passion. The greatest ebullitions of the imagination. Johnson.

Disposed to refer this to inexperience, or the ebullition of youthful spirit. Prescott, Ford, and Isa., I. 3.

It was not an extravagant ebullition of feeling, but might have been calculated on by any one acquainted with the spirits of our community. Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. Ebullition, Effervescence, Fermentation. Ebullition is a boiling out or up; the word may be applied figuratively to that which suggests heated or intense activity. Effervescence is not the result of heat or of the escape of steam, but of the escape of gas from a liquid. Fermentation is a process often invisible, often taking place in solids, and sometimes producing effervescence in liquids.

ebulum, ebulus (ēb'ū-lum, -lus), *n.* [L.] The herb wall-wort, danewort, or dwarf elder. E. Phillips, 1706.

Eburia (ē-bū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, comprising many species, mostly of Central and South America and the West Indies. Ten, however, are found in North America, as the common *E. quadrigeminata*.

eburine (ēb'ū-rin), *n.* [L. *ebur*, ivory (see *ivory*), + *-ine*?] An artificial ivory composed of bone-dust, gum tragacanth, and some coloring substance.

eburite (ēb'ū-rit), *n.* [L. *ebur*, ivory, + *-ite*?] Same as *eburine*.

Eburna (ē-bēr'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of gastropods, variously limited. (a) By Lamarck it was made to include the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, as well as turreted species of the family *Buccinidae*. (b) By most later writers the typical species has been referred to the *Olividae* and the genus restricted to buccinids, like *E. epirata*, which are by others designated as the genus *Latrun-culus*. As thus limited, it is remarkable for the oblong-ovate form, turreted spire, and flatish upper or sutural surface of the whorls, deep umbilicus, and thick porcellaneous texture. The color is also characteristic, reddish spots being distributed on a white ground. (c) By a few the genus is restricted to the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, by others called *Dipacna*. There are about 14 species, found in China, etc.; some are used for food.



Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).



Eburia quadrigeminata, natural size.

eburnated (ē-bēr'nā-ted), *a.* [L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ate* + *-ed*?] Made hard and dense, like ivory: said of bone.

eburnation (ēb-ēr-nā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *éburnation*; < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone by which it becomes very hard and dense, like ivory, as in arthritis deformans.

eburnean (ē-bēr'nē-an), *a.* [= F. *éburnéen*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory: see *eburneous*.] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburneous (ē-bēr'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *chirneo* = Pg. *eburneo* = It. *eburneo*, *eburno*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Resembling ivory in color; of ivory-like whiteness: as, the *eburneous* gull, *Larus eburneus*.

eburnification (ē-bēr'nī-kā'shōn), *n.* [L. *eburnify*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ficare*, E. *-fy*, make: see *-ation*.] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or density of ivory.

Eburninæ (ēb-ēr-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Eburna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Eburna*, and to which have been also referred genera now known to be little related to it. See cut under *Eburna*.

eburnine (ēb-ēr-nin or -nin), *a.* [= F. *éburnin*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Made of ivory. [Rare.]

All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

ec- [L., etc., *ec-*, < Gr. *ἐκ*, *ek*, reg. form before a consonant of *ἐξ*, *ēx*, out, etc.: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ex-* before a consonant, as in *ec-lipse*, *ec-logue*, *ec-stasy*, etc. It is sometimes used in scientific terms as equivalent to *ecto-* or *exo-*, as opposed to *en-*, *endo-*, or *ento-*.

écaille-work (ā-kaly'wōrk), *n.* [F. *écaille*, = It. *scaglia* (< It. *schale*, *scalo*) (see *scale*), + E. *work*.] Decorative work made by sewing scales cut from quills upon a foundation, as of velvet or silk, forming patterns in relief. When skilfully done it resembles mother-of-pearl work.

ecalcarate (ē-kal'kū-rāt), *a.* [NL. **ecalcaratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur: see *calcarate*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having no spur or calcar, in any technical sense of the latter word.

Ecaninat (ē-ka-nī-nāt), *n. pl.* [L. *e-* priv. + *caninus*, canine (tooth).] In Blyth's classification of *Mammalia*, a term proposed as a substitute for the *Insectivora* of Cuvier.

ecardinal (ē-kār'dī-nāl), *a.* [L. **ecardinalis*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] Hingeless, inarticulate, or hypopneustic, as a brachiopod; of or pertaining to the *Ecardines*.

Ecardines (ē-kār'dī-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] One of the two orders of the class *Brachiopoda*. It includes those brachiopods the bivalve shell of which has no hinge and little if any difference between the dorsal and ventral valves, and contains the families *Lingulidae*, *Discinidae*, and *Cranidae*, which are thus collectively distinguished from the *Testicardines*. The term is synonymous with *Lingomata*, *Inarticulata*, *Pleuroppigia*, and *Sarcobrachinata*, all of which are names of this division of brachiopods.

Ecardinia (ē-kār'dī-nī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ecardines*.

ecarinate (ē-kār'i-nāt), *a.* [NL. **ecarinatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *carina*, keel: see *carinate*.] In *ornith.* and *bot.*, without a carina or keel.

écarté (ā-kār-tā'), *n.* [F., lit. discarded, pp. of *écarter*, discard, set aside, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *carte*, card: see *card*, and cf. *discard*.] A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six inclusive being excluded. The players having cut for the deal, which is decided by the highest card, the dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one; and if the king of trumps occurs in the hand of either player, the holder may score one by announcing it before playing. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, etc. A player having a higher card of the suit led must take the trick with such a card; if he cannot follow suit, he may play a trump or not, as he chooses. Three tricks count one point, five tricks (called a *pot*) two points, and five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may propose—that is, claim the right to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. Should he do so, both can discard as many cards as they choose.

Ecaudata (ē-kā-dā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ecaudatus*: see *ecaudate*.] In *herpet.*, the *Anura* or tailless batrachians: opposed to *Caudata* or *Urodela*.

ecaudate (ē-kā'dāt), *a.* [*< NL. ecaudatus, < L. e-priv. + cauda, a tail: see caudate.*] 1. In *bot.*, without a tail or tail-like appendage. —2. In *zool.*, tailless; anurous; not caudate. Specifically, in entomology, said of the posterior wings of butterflies, etc., when they are destitute of tail-like marginal processes.

Ecballium (ek-bal'i-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐκβαλλειν, throw out, < ἐκ, out, + βάλλειν, throw.*] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to *Momordica*. The only species, *E. Elaterium*, is the squirting cucumber, a native of southern Europe: so



Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium Elaterium*).

named because the fruit when ripe separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same moment forcibly expels the seeds and juice from the aperture left at the base. A precipitate obtained from the juice is the elaterium of medicine, a very powerful hydragogue cathartic. See *elaterium*.

ecbasis (ek-bā'sis), *n.* [= *F. ecbase, < L. ecbasis, < Gr. ἐκβασις, a going out, issue, event, < ἐκ, out, + βαίνω, go, come: see base², basis.*] An argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect; especially, an argument for or against a certain course of action, such as the passage of a proposed bill or law, from a consideration of probable consequences.

ecbatic (ek-but'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. as if *ἐκβατικός, < ἐκβαίνειν, happen: see ecbasis.*] Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention. Thus, the sentence "Events fell out so that the prophecy was fulfilled" is *ecbatic*; but the sentence "Events were arranged in order that the prophecy might be fulfilled" is *telic*.

ecblastesis (ek-blast'ē-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐκ-βάσσω, a shooting or budding forth, < ἐκ, out, + βάσσω, shoot or sprout out, < ἐκ, out, + βάσσω, sprout.*] In *bot.*, axillary proliferation in the flower: a term applied by Engelmann to the occurrence of adventitious buds in the axils of one or more parts of the flower.

ecbole (ek'bo-lē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐκβολή, a throwing out, < ἐκ, out, + βάλλω, throw out: see Ecballium.*] 1. In *rhet.*, a digression. —2. In *Gr. music*, the raising or sharpening of a tone: opposed to *eclysis*.

ecbolic (ek-bol'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. ecbolique, < Gr. ἐκβολικός, se. φάρμακον, a drug for expelling the fetus, < ἐκ, out, + βάλλω, throw out: see ecbole.*] 1. *a.* Promoting parturition; producing abortion.

II. *n.* A drug promoting parturition.

ecce homo (ek'sē hō'mō), [*L.: ecce, a demonstrative adv. or interj., here (he or it is)! lo! behold! prob. orig. *ecce, < *e, locative of pron. i-s, e-a, i-d, this, he, she, it, + demonstrative suffix -ce; homo: see Homo.*] Behold, the man: a phrase commonly used to denote Christ crowned with thorns, considered as a subject for a work of painting or sculpture, from the words with which he was presented by Pilate to the Jews (John xix. 5). This subject has been frequently chosen by artists since the fifteenth century, among its most celebrated examples being paintings by Correggio, Titian, H. Caracci, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, and Verelst.

ecceity (ek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. ecceitas (occurring in the 16th century as a modification of the earlier haecceitas, due to the fact that the formation of the latter word was not understood), < L. ecce, lo! in LL. and ML. an assistant pron. or adv., this, here: see ecce homo.*] Same as *haecceity*.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *eccentrick*; = *F. excentrique* = *Pr. exen-*

tric = *Sp. excentrico* = *Pg. excentrico* = *It. eccentrico* = *D. excentrick* (cf. *D. excentrisch* = *G. excentrisch* = *Dan. Sw. excentrisk*), *< NL. eccentricus, < LL. eccentricos, < Gr. ἐκκεντρος, out of the center, < ἐκ, out, + κέντρον, center: see center¹.*] I. *a.* 1. Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be *eccentric*.

The astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an *eccentric* speck.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 16.
A complete neural circulation, however, is by no means the necessary condition of a sensibility independently located in *eccentric* portions of the human body such as Mr. Lewes supposes. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, *eccentric* irritation; *eccentric* convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation). —3. Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in *geom.*, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to *concentric*, having a common center. Hence —4. Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

Whoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master or State.

Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Women's Affections are *eccentric* to common Apprehension; whereof the two poles are Passion and Inconstancy. Baker, Chronicles, p. 226.

5. Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, *eccentric* conduct; an *eccentric* person.

Still he preserves the character of a humourist, and finds most pleasure in *eccentric* virtues.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

So would I bridle thy *eccentric* soul,

In reason's sober orbit bid it roll.

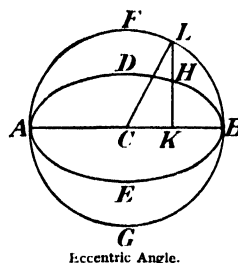
Whitehead, On Churchill.

6. Of or pertaining to an *eccentric*: as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.

In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written *excentric*.

Eccentric angle, in *geom.*, an angle connected with an ellipse and defined as follows: Let ABDE be an ellipse. Upon the transverse axis AB as a diameter erect the circle ABFG. Then, taking any point on the ellipse, as H, let fall the perpendicular HK upon the transverse axis AB, and continue this perpendicular until it cuts the circle at the point L on the same side of the transverse axis AB. Join L with the common center, C, of the ellipse and circle. Then, the angle BCL, reckoned from one determinate end, B, of the transverse axis, is called the *eccentric angle* of the point H. The expression is derived from *eccentric anomaly*.

—**Eccentric anomaly**. See *anomaly*. —**Eccentric cam**, a circular disk used as a cam, in which the center of rotation is outside the center of figure. —**Eccentric chuck**. See *chuck⁴*. —**Eccentric circle**. Same as *II. 1*. —**Eccentric cutter**. See *cutter*. —**Eccentric equation**. Same as *equation of the eccentric* (which see, under *equation*). —**Eccentric equator**. Same as *equant*. —**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart**. See *hypertrophy*. —**Eccentric place** of a planet, its place as seen from the center of its orbit. —**Eccentric theory**, a theory of the sun's motion which uses an *eccentric* in place of an epicycle. —**Eccentric wheel**, a wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the center. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See *II. 2*. —**Syn. 5. Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd, Queer, Whimsical, peculiar, erratic.** *Eccentric* is applied to acts which are the effects of tastes, prejudices, judgments, etc., not merely different from those of ordinary people, but largely unaccountable and often irregular, or to the person who thus acts. *Singular* implies that a thing stands alone in its kind or approximately so; practically, the word expresses some disapprobation: as, a *singular* fellow or performance; while *eccentric* people are generally the objects of good-humored interest. *Strange* implies that the thing or its cause is unknown: as, a very *strange* proceeding; a *strange* insect; but what is *strange* to one man may not be so to another; what is *strange* to most or all is *singular*. *Odd*, unpaired, starts from the same idea as *singular*; when applied to personal appearance, it implies singularity and grotesqueness: as, an *odd* figure; when applied to the mind or habits, it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger: as, he is very *odd*; he has *odd* ways; when applied to actions or conditions, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is then nearly the same as *surprising*: as, it is *odd* that he does not write. *Quder* often expresses a singularity that is droll. *Whimsical* is nearer to *eccentric*, applying to one who often acts upon capricious and irregular fancies of a rather amusing kind. For connection with *quaint*, see *ancient*. See also *wonderful, irregular, fanciful*.



Yet in all these scores (of Shakspere's characters) hardly one . . . is to be found which deviates widely from the common standard, and which we should call very *eccentric* if we met it in real life. Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

The vulgar thus through imitation err;
As oft the learn'd by being *singular*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 425.

Strange graces still, and stranger flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.
Pope, Moral Essays, ll. 49.

What can be *odder*, for example, than the mixture of sensibility and sausages in some of Goethe's earlier notes to Frau von Stein, unless, to be sure, the publishing of them?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer.

O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Birds frequently perish from sudden changes in our whimsical spring weather, of which they have no forboding.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 6.

II. *n.* 1. (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

Or if they list to try
Conjecture, he his fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes; perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centric and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. Milton, P. L., viii. 83.

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius. —2. In *mech.*, a device for converting a regular circular motion into an irregular reciprocating rectilinear motion. It acts upon the body moved by it through its perimeter like a cam, with which it is sometimes classed; but all its peculiarities of motion are essentially those of a crank-motion, and it may be considered as a crank having a wrist of larger diameter than the throw. In the steam-engine it is a disk fitted to the shaft, with its center placed at one side of the center of the shaft, and it acts to convert the rotary motion of the shaft into the reciprocating motion of the valve-gear of the cylinder, and thus to make the engine self-acting. (See *link-motion, reversing-gear, and cut-off*.) In this sense sometimes written *excentric*.

3. One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of *eccentric* habits.

Mr. Farquhar added another to his gallery of middle-aged *eccentrics*. Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

Angular advance of an eccentric. See *angular*. —**Eccentric of the eccentric**, a circle whose center is remote from the earth (in the Ptolemaic theory) or from the sun (in the Copernican), and which carries round its circumference a second circle, called the *eccentric*, and this again a third, called the *epicycle*, which carries a planet. An *eccentric of an eccentric* was supposed by Ptolemy to explain the motion of Mercury, and by Copernicus to explain the motions of Mercury and Venus. Tycho suggested such an explanation for the motions of Mars. — **Equation of the eccentric**. See *equation*.

eccentric (ek-sen'tri-kəl), *a.* Same as *eccentric*.

eccentrically (ek-sen'tri-kəl-i), *adv.* With *eccentricity*; in an *eccentric* manner or position. Also *excentrically*.

Swift, Rab'lais, and that favourite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild,
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

eccentric-gear (ek-sen'trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an *eccentric*.

eccentric-hoop (ek-sen'trik-hüp), *n.* Same as *eccentric-strap*.

eccentricity (ek-sen'tris'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eccentricities* (-tiz). [= *F. excentricité* = *Sp. excentricidad* = *Pg. excentricidade* = *It. eccentricità* = *D. excentriciteit* = *G. excentricität* = *Dan. Sw. excentricitet*, *< NL. eccentricita(t)-s, < eccentricus, eccentric: see eccentric.*] 1. Deviation from a center; the state of a circle with reference to its center not coinciding with that of another circle. —2. In *geom. and astron.*, the distance between the foci of a conic divided by the transverse diameter. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is .01677, or about $\frac{1}{60}$. —3. In *anc. astron.*, the distance of the center of the equant from the earth. —4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness: as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

Akenside was a young man warm with every notion connected with the sound of liberty, and by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to anything established.
Johnson, Akenside.

5. An *eccentric* action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

Whose [Frederic William's] eccentricities were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

Also *eccentricity* in the literal uses.

Angle of eccentricity, in *geom.*, the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse.—**Bisection of the eccentricity**. See *bisection*.—**Temporal eccentricity**, in *anc. astron.*, the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentric of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), *n.* In *mech.*, the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), *n.* In *mech.*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-hoop*.

eccentrometer (ek-sen'trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*LL. eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

eccephalosis (ek-sef-a-lō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ek*, out, + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic* and *-osis*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; oxerebration.

ecce signum (ek'sē sig'nūm). [*L.*, behold, the sign: *ecce*, behold (see *ecce homo*); *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

ecchondroma (ek-on-drō'mā), *n.*; pl. *ecchondromata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ek*, out of, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

ecchondrosis (ek-on-drō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ek*, out of, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage (cf. *εκχονδρίσις*, make into cartilage), + *-osis*.] Same as *ecchondroma*. Also *ekchondrosis*.

ecchymoma (ek-i-mō'mā), *n.*; pl. *ecchymomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ek*, out of, + *χυμός*, juice, + *-oma*.] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

ecchymosed (ek'i-mōst), *a.* [*ecchymos-is* + *-ed*.] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of ecchymosis.

The changes which take place in the colour of an *ecchymosed* spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.

A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 192.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecchymoses* (-sōz). [= *F. ecchymose*, < *NL. ecchymosis*, < *Gr. εκχύμισις*, < *εκχυόμεθα*, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < *εκ*, out, + *χυμός*, juice, animal juice, < *χύνω*, pour: see *chymel*.] In *med.*, a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechia*.

M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subleural *ecchymoses* in the body of an infant ten months after death!

A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 360.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot'ik), *a.* [= *F. ecchymotique*; as *ecchymosis* (-mot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ecchymosis: as, *ecchymotic* collections.

In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *ecchymotic* in character.

Duhring, *Skin Diseases*, plate K.

Eccl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*i. e.*] of *ecclesiastical*.

ecclē, *n.* See *ecclē*.

Eccles. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*i. e.*] of *ecclesiastical*.

ecclesia (e-klē'zi-ā), *n.*; pl. *ecclesiae*, *ecclesias* (-ē, -āz). [= *F. église* = *Pr. gleiza*, *gleyza*, *glucia* = *Sp. iglesia* = *Pg. igreja* = *It. chiesa* (also *ecclesia*), church, < *L. ecclesia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, *LL.* (also, as in *ML.*, sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = *Ar. kelīse*, *kenise* = *Turk. kilise* = *Pers. kalisa*, *kanisa*, a church, < *Gr. ἐκκλησία*, an assembly of the people, *LGr.* an assembly of Christians, a church, < *ἐκκαλέω*, summoned, < *ἐκκαλέω*, summon, call out, < *εκ*, out, + *καλέω*, call: see *calends*.] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

The people in the United States, . . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to those tumultuous commotions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclesia* at Athens.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 491.

In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the shire, but it developed into the *comitia* or *ecclesia* of the city.

J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation: the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesiā (e-klē'zi-ā), *a.* [*< ML. ecclesiālis*, < *LL. ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia*.] Ecclesiastical.

Our *ecclesiā* and political choices.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with Ecclesiā Government.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xiii.

ecclesian (e-klē'zi-an), *n.* [*< ML. ecclesianus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as adj., < *LL. ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia*.] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-klē'zi-ārk), *n.* [= *F. ecclesiarque*, < *LGr. ἐκκλησιάρχης*, < *Gr. ἐκκλησία*, an assembly, + *ἀρχός*, a leader.] 1. A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magnate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a sacrist or sacristan; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshippers by semantion or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

ecclesiast (e-klē'zi-ast), *n.* [*< ME. ecclesiaste*; = *F. ecclesiaste*, < *LL. ecclesiastes*, < *Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής*, in classical *Gr.* a member of the assembly (*ecclesia*), < *ἐκκλησιάζειν*, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, *LGr.* summon to church, come into the church, < *ἐκκλησία*, an assembly of the people, *LGr.* a church: see *ecclesia*.] The word *ἐκκλησιαστής* is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb *ἐκκλησιάζειν* in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the *Heb.* word of similar import.] 1. An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, Coheleth, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

He was in church a noble ecclesiast.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 708.

Though thrice a thousand years are past

Since David's son, the sad and splendid,

The weary King Ecclesiast,

Upon his awful tablets penned it.

Thackeray, *Vanitas Vanitatum*

2t. [*cap.*] Ecclesiastions.

Redeth Ecclesiastions of flaterie

With ware, ye lordes, of hire trecherie

Chaucer, *Sum's Priest's Tale*, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-klē'zi-as'tēs), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. Ἐκκλησιαστής*; the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in *Heb. Qohēleth*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part. < *qāhal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together'). See *ecclesiast*.] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called the *Preacher*. *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the etymology.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Eccl.*, *Eccles*.

ecclesiastic (e-klē'zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastick*; < *F. ecclesiastique* = *Sp. ecclesiástico* = *Pg. ecclesiástico* = *It. ecclesiastico*, *ecclesiastico*, *ecclesiastico* = *Sw. ecclesiastisk* (cf. *G. ecclesiastisch* = *Dan. ecclesiastisk* = *Sw. ecclesiastisk*), < *L. ecclesiasticus*, < *Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός*, of or for the assembly, *LGr.* and *LL.* of or for the church (as a noun, a church officer, an ecclesiastic) (cf. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, a member of the assembly, etc.), < *ἐκκλησιάζειν*, sit in the assembly, *LGr.* summon to church, etc.: see *ecclesia*, *ecclesiast*.] 1. *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

And pulpit, drum ecclesiastick,

Was beat with flat instead of a stick.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. i. 11

An ecclesiastic person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), II. 7.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of ecclesiastick government.

Swift.

II. *n.* 1. In early usage, a member of the orthodox church, as distinguished from Jews, pagans, infidels, and heretics.

I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastic* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.

Bentham.

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church: usually restricted to those connected with an episcopate, and in the middle ages to subordinate officials.

Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics*.

Crabb, *English Synonyms*, p. 369.

From a humble ecclesiastic, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church.

Prescott.

ecclesiastical (e-klē'zi-as'ti-kal), *a.* [*< ecclesiastic* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly; not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles*.

There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally ecclesiastical.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, l. 16.

A bishop, as a Bishop, had never any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 22.

The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made ecclesiastical laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 298.

Ecclesiastical books, in the early church, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha." **Ecclesiastical calendar**. See *calendar*.—**Ecclesiastical colors**. See *color*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. (*a*) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (*b*) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.—**Ecclesiastical councils**. See *council*. 7.—**Ecclesiastical courts**, church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community; in other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese, from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort: in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference. In both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries.—**Ecclesiastical epistles**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dismissory epistles (see *dismissory*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclical*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.—**Ecclesiastical fast**. See *fast*.—**Ecclesiastical history**, the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrine and beliefs.—**Ecclesiastical law**, the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts.—**Ecclesiastical mode**. See *mode*.—**Ecclesiastical moon**, or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover.—**Ecclesiastical notary**. See *notary*.—**Ecclesiastical polity**, the principles and laws of church government.—**Ecclesiastical state**, the body of the clergy.

A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the state ecclesiastical.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 131.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zī-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

It is both naturally and ecclesiastically good.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zī-as'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< ecclesiastic + -ism.*] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of ecclesiasticism. *Westminster Rev.*

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce ecclesiasticism, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print, as well as archaic ornaments.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by ecclesiasticism. *N. A. Rev., CXLII. 246.*

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zī-as'ti-kus), *n.* [L.L., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church: see *ecclesiastic*.] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramaic about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclesi.*

ecclesiology (e-klē-zī-ol'j-i), *n.* [*< LGr. ἐκκλησία, the church, + Gr. -λογία, to write.*] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist, July 2, 1879.*

ecclesiological (e-klē-zī-ol'j-i-kal), *a.* [*< ecclesiology + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; tending to ecclesiology.

Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true pleroma or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is ecclesiological, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected pleroma of Christ, "the fulness of Him who filleth all in all." *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.*

Mr. Butler candidly admits that in ecclesiological and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 27.*

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zī-ol'j-i-jist), *n.* [*< ecclesiology + -ist.*] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

For the ecclesiologist proper there is a prodigious balustrade, and a grand display of metal-work behind the high altar. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 282.*

ecclesiology (e-klē-zī-ol'j-i), *n.* [*< LGr. ἐκκλησία, the church, + Gr. -λογία, to speak: see -ology.*] 1. The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

Christology naturally precedes ecclesiology in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

It will furnish future writers in the history and ecclesiology of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

Eastern Ecclesiology may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 169.

eccles-tree (ek'le-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *actree*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus*.

ecceper (ek'p-pē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκκοπή, a cutting out, an incision, < ἐκκόπτειν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + κόπτειν, cut.*] In *surg.*, the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

ecceprotic (ek'p-pōt'ik), *a. and n.* [*< NL. ecceproticus, < Gr. ἐκκοπτικός, < ἐκκοπῶν (only in pass.), clear of dung, < ἐκ, out, + κόπρος, dung.*] 1. *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

2. *a.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Ecceprocarpus (ek're-mō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκκρίμω, hanging from or upon (< ἐκκρέμασθαι, hang from), + καρπός, fruit.*] A genus of climbing shrubs, natural order *Bignonia-*

cea, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-plumatiset leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. scaber* is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol'j-i), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. ἐκκρίνω, separate (< ἐκ, out, + κρίνω, separate), + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisis (ek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκκρίσις, separation, < ἐκκρίτος, separated, < ἐκκρίνω, choose out, separate, < ἐκ, out, + κρίνω, separate: see crisis.*] In *med.*: (a) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (b) The excreted products themselves.

eccretic (e-krit'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκκρητικός, secretive, < ἐκκρίτος, secreted, separated: see eccrisis.*] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. as if *ἐκκύναι, < ἐκκύνω, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < ἐκ, forth, + κύνω, be pregnant.*] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκκυλίω, be unrolled (develop) (< ἐκ, out, + κυλίω, roll up: see cylinder), + -osis.*] In *pathol.*, a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek'de-ron), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκ, out, + δερμα, skin.*] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron'ik), *a.* [*< ecderon + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

Teeth in Mollusca and Annulosa are always ecderonic, cuticular, or epithelial structures. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.*

ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκδύω, a getting out, < ἐκδύω, get out of, strip off, < ἐκ, out, + δύω, get into, enter.*] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *entysis*.

ecgonine (ek-gō-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκγονος, born (as a noun, a child) (< ἐκ, out of, + γονός, born: see -gony), + -ine.*] In *chem.*, a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shōn'krür'), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, *< échancrer*, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, *< é-, < L. ex, out, + chancre, < L. cancer, a crab: see cancer.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a mere depression, and less than a furcation or forfication.

échauguette (F. pron. ā-shō-ge't'), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, *< OF. eschauguette, eschalguette*, oldest form *escharguete* (ML. reflex. *scuragu-ayta*), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon *scarwater*, be on the watch), *< OHG. *skarwaha, MHG. scharwate* (G. *scharwache*), *< OHG. skara, MHG. G. schar, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + *waha, MHG. wachte, G. wacht, a watch, > OF. waite, gaite, E. wait: see wait.*] A bartizan.

echel^t, *a. and pron.* A Middle English form of *each*.

echel², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

echel³, *n.* A Middle English form of *ache¹*.

echel⁴, *a.* [ME., earlier *ecce*, *< AS. ēce*, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. *ewig* = OFries. *ewich, ewig* = D. *ewig* = OHG. *ewic, MHG. ewic, ewec, ewig* = Dan. Sw. *ewig*, everlasting, eternal, *< OHG. ewa, etc.*, = Goth. *awrs*, an age, eternity: see *ay¹, age, etern.*] Everlasting; eternal.

Than like song that ever is *echel*.

Orel and Nightingale, I. 742.

In helle heo schulle forberne

On *echel* soryness.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 72.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* [*< F. échelon* (= Sp. *escalón*), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, *< échelle*, OF. *eschelle* = Fr. Sp. *Pg. escala* = It. *scala*, *< L. scala*, a ladder: see *scale³*.] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regi-

ment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alignment with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all align. Troops so disposed are said to be in *echelon*. A fleet is said to be in *echelon* when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

The heators moved in *echelon* by the hill-top as well as they could. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.*

The friends were standing where the Catskill hills lay before them in *echelon* towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *v. t.* [*< echelon, n.*] To form in echelon.

The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was *echeloned* along the road to Rostchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.*

echelon-lens (esh'e-lon-len-z), *n.* A compound lens used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē'i-dan), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

echeneidid (ek-e-nē-i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneidæ*.

Echeneididæ (ek'e-nē-i-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echeneis (-id-) + -idæ.*] A family of teleostean fishes, representing the suborder *Discocephali*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis*. The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 27) transverse bars, pectinated behind, and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes*. About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis nauratus* and *Remora remora*. Also *Echeneidæ*, *Echeneidini*. See *pilot-fish, remora*.

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē-i-dī-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echeneis (-id-) + -ini.*] Same as *Echeneididæ*. *Bonaparte, 1837.*

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē-i-doid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneididæ*.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ*.

Echeneis (ek-e-nē'is), *n.* [L., *< Gr. ἐχένη (ēchēnē)*, the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding, *< ἐχω, hold, + νη, nē, i. naris, a ship.*] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of its head a large, flat, lami-



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

nated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. nauratus*. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. nauratus*.

echœum (ē-kō'um), *n.*; pl. *echœa* (-ē). [L. *ēchœa*, *< Gr. ἡχία, pl. of ἡχίον, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < ἡχος, ἡχῆ, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, ἡχίον, sound, ring: see echo.*] In *arch.*, one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic*.

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-ē), *n.* [NL., named after *Echeverri*, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It is now included in the genus *Cotyledon*.

echiaster (ek-i-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application: see *Echinaster*), *< Gr. ἐχίνος, hedgehog, + ἀστέρ, a star.*] 1. A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson.*

Echidna (e-kid'nā), *n.* [NL., *< L. echidna, < Gr. ἐχίδνα, an adder, viper, < ἐχis, an adder, viper: see Echis.*] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of anguilliform fishes: generally accounted a synonym of *Mura-*

na. Forster, 1778. [Not in use.] — 2. In *herpet.*, a genus of reptiles: used by Wagler and others for the genus of vipers (*Viperidae*) called *Bitis* by Gray and Cope. Merrem, 1820. [Not in use.] — 3. In *mammal.*: (a) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidae*, containing the aculeated ant-eater or spiny ant-eater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. lawesi* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oweni*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoological rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Acanthoglossus*, ant-eater. Cuvier, 1797. (b) [l. c.] A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidae*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the *Ornithorhynchus*, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.

4. A genus of echinoderms. De Blainville, 1830. **Echidnæ** (e-kid'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *echidna*, < L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bombycid moths. Hübner, 1816. **Echidnidae** (e-kid'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-idae*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodelphian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal charac-



Zaglossus or *Acanthoglossus bruijnii*.

ters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidae*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular ramus, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidae*.

Echidnina (ek-id-ni'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-ina*.] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. Bonaparte, 1837.

echidnine (e-kid'nin), *n.* [< L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*.] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorides. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison-bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; a 1/2 of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidae (ek-i-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echymys* + *-idae*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echymys*. Also *Echimyidae*.

Echimyinae (e-kī-mi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echymys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidae*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground-pig, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacodus*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the coypu, *Myopotamus coypus*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *coypu*.) The most representative genera are *Echymys* and *Lonchoceros*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Cercomys*, *Dactylomyia*, and *Meomys* are other examples without spines. *Cartodon* is a fossil genus from the bone-caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyina*, *Echimyidina*, and, more correctly, *Echimyomyina*.

Echimyina (ek-i-mi'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimyus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Echimyomyina*.

Echimyus (e-kī'mis), *n.* [NL., contr. of *Echimyus*, lit. 'hedgehog-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines), < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyinae*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. cayennensis* is the best-known. Geoffroy, 1809. Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echimyus*.



Spiny Rat (*Echymys cayennensis*).

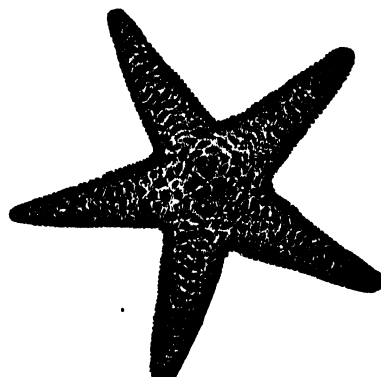
echin, *n.* [ME., < L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

Men . . . knowen whiche stondes habounden most of tendre fleshes or of sharpe fleshes that hygen *echynus* Chaucer, Boethius, p. 82.

Echinacea (ek-i-nā'sē-jī), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the long spinescent bracts of the columnar receptacle), < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] A genus of coarse composite plants of the prairies of North America, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with long rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are two species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste, and are used in popular medicine under the name of *black-sampson*.

Echinarachnius (e-kī-na-rak'ni-us), *n.* [NL. (Leske, 1778), < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidae* (or *Scutellidae*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parva*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand-dollar* or *eake-urchin*. *E. exentricus* is the common eake-urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *eake-urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solasteridae*.



Echinaster sentus.

E. sepositus is an example. *E. sentus* is a West Indian species, extending northward on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.

Echinasteridae (e-kī-nas-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface; a synonym of *Solasteridae*.

echinate (ek'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, < *echinus*, a hedgehog: see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate surface* is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate surface*, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek'i-nāt-ed), *a.* [< *echinate* + *-ed*.] Rendered prickly or bristly.

Fibre *echinated* by laterally projecting spicules. Lendenfeld.

Echini (e-kī'ni), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin: see *echinus*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinoidea*. — 2. [l. c.] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Echinida*.

Echinida (e-kin'i-dā), *n. pl.* Same as *Echinidae*.

Echinidae (e-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-idae*.] A family of regular desmoticheous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclida* and class *Echinoidea*, having a thin round shell

with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchia; the typical sea-urchins or sea-eggs. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinus*, *Echinothrix*, *Toxopneustes*, etc. **echinidan** (e-kin'i-dan), *n.* A sea-urchin; one of the *Echinida*.

echiniform (e-kī'ni-fōrm), *a.* In entom., same as *echinoid*.

Echiniscus (ek-i-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *-σκος*, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidae*: a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. bellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin'i-tal), *a.* [< *echinite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-kī'ni-t), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *-ίτης*.] A fossil sea-urchin.

Echinites are found in all fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is an indefinite one, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocidaris*, *Echinothuria*, etc. The Paleozoic echinites form an order *Palaechinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Palaechinus*, *Eucidaris*, etc. See cut under *Echinothuria*.

Echinothrix (e-kī-nō-both'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rudolphi), pl. of *Echinothrix*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinothrix*.

Echinobothrium (e-kī-nō-both'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *βόθριον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Diphyllidae*, having on the head two fosses with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minutum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobrisidae (e-kī-nō-bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinobryssa* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobryssa*.

Echinobryssa (e-kī-nō-bris'us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Echinobryssa*, < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *βρύσσα*, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobrisidae*.

Echinocactus (e-kī-nō-kak'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *κάκτος*, cactus.] A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. Over 200 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.

Echinocardium (e-kī-nō-kār'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.]

A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidae*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. Leske, 1778. Also called *Amphidotus*.

echinochrome (e-kī'nō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] See the extract.

Dr. C. A. MacMunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and mollusks. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of *Strongylocentrotus lividus*. Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 1. 48

echinococci, *n.* Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococclifer (e-kī-nō-kok'si-fēr), *n.* [NL., < *echinococcus* + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the trinia-heads bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the echinococcus of *Tania echinococcus*. Claus.

echinococcus (e-kī-nō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *echinococci* (-si). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινός*, a hedgehog, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tania echinococcus* in its larval (scolex) stage, which forms



Echinobothrium typus.



Echinocactus viridescens.



Echinocardium cordatum.

the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Taenia echinococcus*, having deutoscotices or daughter-cysts formed by gemination. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tania-heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Taenia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Taenia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, inclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong laminated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 186.

Echinoconidae (e-kī-nō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoconus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinoconus (e-kī-nō-kō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *κόνος*, a cone; see *cone*.] The typical genus of *Echinoconidae*. *Breyn.*

Echinocoridae (e-kī-nō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocorus* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorus (e-kī-nō-kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + (*ῥ*) *κόρος*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridae*. *Schröter*.

Echinocrepis (e-kī-nō-kre'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boat.] A genus of sputangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Sputangidae*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea form of southern seas. *Agassiz*, 1879.

Echinocystis (e-kī-nō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *κύστις*, a bladder; see *cyst*.] A cucurbitaceous genus of plants of the eastern United States, of a single annual species, *E. lobata*. It has numerous white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladderly, and opens at the top for the discharge of the seeds. It is frequently cultivated for ornament, and is known as the *wild balsam-apple*. By some authorities the genus is extended to include *Megacarpus* and other western and Mexican species.

Echinoderes (e-kī-nō-dē-res), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated;



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

the segments bear paired setae; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidae*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setae, and ten rings of setae along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.

Echinoderidae (e-kī-nō-dēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoderes* + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidae, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Vermes and Arthropoda. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), I. 404.

echinoderm (e-kī-nō-dēr-m), *a. and n.* [< *Echinoderma*.] I. *a.* Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water-vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharynx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off several appendages (Pallan vesicles), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube-feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pearce, Zool. Class.*, p. 40.

Echinoderma (e-kī-nō-dēr-mā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen*.

echinodermal (e-kī-nō-dēr-mal), *a.* [< *echinoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine-clad or *echinodermal* species perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen, Anat.*, x.

Echinodermaria (e-kī-nō-dēr-mā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinoderma* + *-aria*.] A group of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echinodermata (e-kī-nō-dēr-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*; see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with coelenterates in having a radiate or actinomorphic arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a deuterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a *pluteus*, in some cases as an *echinopluteum* (see cut under *echinopluteum*); the adult form is usually assumed by a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Ctenophora*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidea*, *Echinoidea*, *Asteroidea*, and *Holothuroidea*, or the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins), *Asteroidea* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (sand-stars and brittle-stars), *Crinoidea* (feather stars), *Cystoidea* (extinct), *Blastoidea* (extinct), and *Holothuroidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinodermata*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the coelenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as *Radiata* is inadmissible, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the Coelenterata by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), I. 267.

echinodermatous (e-kī-nō-dēr-mā-tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinodermatus*, < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα*(τ-), skin.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermul*.

Echinodes (e-kī-nō-dēs), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), < Gr. *ἐχιδόνης*, like a hedgehog, prickly, < *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *Entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridae*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—2. A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemicentetes*.

Echinoglossa (e-kī-nō-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Lapoglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca*, the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-kī-nō-glos'sal), *a. and n.* [< *Echinoglossa* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-kī-nō'id), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *Echinodes*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinus, and covered with crowded deep pits.—2. Pertaining to the *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* In *zool.*, one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 223.

Echinoidea (e-kī-nō'idē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-oidea*.] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, subspherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water-vascular system, a blood-vascular system, and sometimes respiratory as well as ambulatory appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radiate or actinomorphic, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterality is recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmoticia*, or *Endocyclia*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinometra*; and the *Irregularia*, *Petalosticta*, or *Exocyclia*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the clypeastroids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes erected into the orders *Clypeastrida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic echinoids, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Palaeochinoidea*. Also *Echinoidea*.

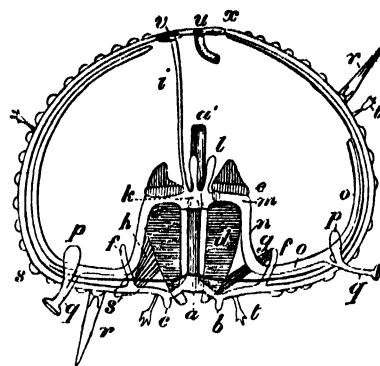


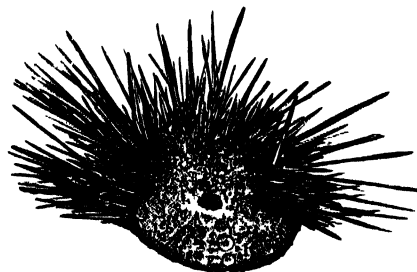
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *a'*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, falces; *f*, *f'*, auriculars; *g*, retractors; *h*, protractor, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *i*, madreporic canal; *k*, circular ambulacral vessel; *l*, Pollan vesicle; *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, ambulacral vessels; *q*, *r*, pedal vesicles; *s*, *s'*, pedicels; *t*, *t'*, spines; *u*, tubercle; *v*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *w*, *w'*, pedicellariae; *x*, anus; *y*, madreporic tubercle; *z*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidae (e-kī-nō-lam-pad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinolampas* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidae*. Also *Echinolampida*.

Echinolampas (e-kī-nō-lam'pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampis*; < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λάνπη*, *λαμπάς* (παδ-), a torch; see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidae*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidae*.

Echinometra (e-kī-nō-met'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινομήτρα*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, < *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μήτρα*, womb.]



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridae*. *E. oblongata* is an example.

Echinometridae (e-kī-nō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinometra* + *-idae*.] A family of regular desmoticous or endocyclial sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclia* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiae, and ambulacral areas in arcs of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Podophora* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-kī-nō-mī'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *μύια*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidae*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscidae* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomyia*.

Echinomyidae (e-kī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomyia* + *-idae*.] Same as *Echinomyia*.

Echinomyinæ (e-kī-nō-mī-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomyia* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Echinomyiina*.

Echinomys (e-kī-nō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] Same as *Echinomys*. *Wagner*, 1840.

Echinoneidae (e-kī-nō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoneus* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidae* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonemata (e-kī-nō-nē-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, + *νήμα*, pl. *νήματα*, a thread, < *νέω*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratosiliculous sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly exposed.

Echinoneus (e-kī-nō-nē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνο*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νεός* = *E. new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidae*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidae*.

echinopædia, *n.* Plural of *echinopædium*.
echinopædic (e-kī-nō-pē'dik), *a.* [*< echinopædium + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the echinopædium of an echinoderm; auricularian. See *Holothurioidæ*.
echinopædium (e-kī-nō-pē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *echinopædia* (-iā). [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + παιδίον, dim. of παῖς (παῖδ-), a child.*] The early larval stage of an echinoderm: a name

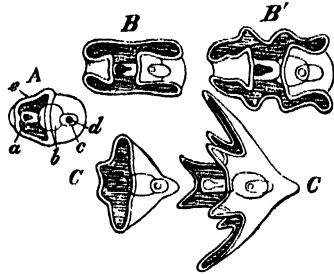


Diagram of Echinopædia, much enlarged.

A, common primitive form of *Echinodermata*, whence *B, B'*, a vermiform holothurid, and *C, C'*, a platiform ophiurid or echinid (plateus) larva are derived: *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine; *d*, anus; *e*, ciliated band.

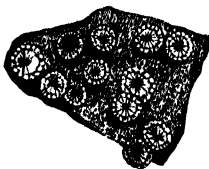
given by Huxley to the primitive generalized type-form of the *Echinodermata*, illustrated by the bilaterally symmetrical embryonic stage of nearly all members of that class. See the extract.

In many Echinoderms, the radial symmetry, even in the adult, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a median plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane. With a few exceptions, the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva, provided with ciliated bands, and otherwise similar to a worm-larva, which may be termed an *Echinopædium*. The conversion of the *Echinopædium* into an Echinoderm is effected by the development of an enterocæle, and its conversion into the peritoneal cavity and the ambulacral system of veins and nerves, and by the metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially-disposed antimeres, the result of which is the more or less complete obliteration of the primitive bilateral symmetry of the animal.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 466.

=*Syn. Echinopædium*, *Pluteus*. *Echinopædium* is the more general term, used by its proposer to cover any embryonic or larval stage of any echinoderm from the gastrula stage to the assumption of its specific characters. A *pluteus* is a special platiform larva of some echinoderms, as the holothurians, ophiurians, and echinids proper.

echinoplacid (e-kī-nō-plas'id), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + πλάξ (πλακ-), anything flat, a plate, etc., + -ia.*] Having a circle of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *ancechinoplacid*.



Echinopora rosella.

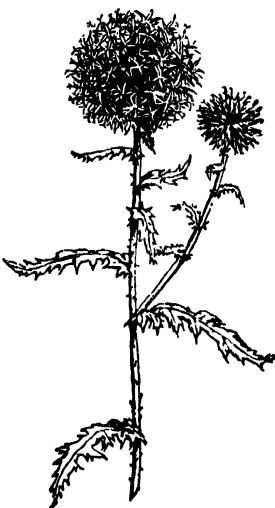
Echinopora (ek-i-nop'ō-ri), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + πόρος, a passage: see pore.*] The typical genus of stone-corals of the family *Echinoporidæ*. *La-marek*.

Echinoporidæ (e-kī-nō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Echinopora + -idæ.*] A family of stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, typified by the genus *Echinopora*.

Echinoproctus (e-kī-nō-prok'tus), *n.* [*N.L., fem. of echinoproctus: see echinoproctus.*] A genus of porcupines: same as *Erethizon*. *J. E. Gray*, 1865.

echinoproctous (e-kī-nō-prok'tus), *a.* [*< N.L. echinoproctus, < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + πρῶκος, the rump.*] Having a spiny or prickly rump: specifically applied to porcupines of the genus *Echinoprocta* or *Erethizon*.

Echinops (e-kī-nops), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + ὤψ, face.*] 1. A genus of cynaroid Composite with a thistle-



Echinops ruthenicus.

like habit, remarkable for having its one-flowered heads crowded in dense terminal clusters resembling the ordinary flower-head of the order. There are about 75 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward, mostly perennials. A few species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, and are known as *globe-thistles*.

2. A genus of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, of the family *Centetidæ*, containing the sokinah, *E. telfairi*. *Martin*, 1838.

Echinoptilidæ (e-kī-nop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Echinoptilum + -idæ.*] A family of pennatulid polyps, of the section *Junciformes*, typified by the genus *Echinoptilum*, having no axis.

Echinoptilum (ek-i-nop'ti-lum), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + πτεῖλον, a feather, wing.*] The typical genus of *Echinoptilidæ*. The type is *E. macintoshii* of Japan.

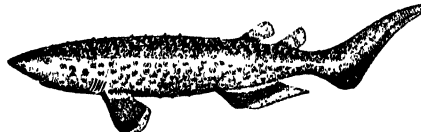
echinorhinid (e-kī-nō-rin'id), *n.* A shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ*.

Echinorhinidæ (e-kī-nō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Echinorhinus + -idæ.*] A family of sharks, represented by the genus *Echinorhinus*. The body is very stout and surmounted by scattered thorn-like tubercles, the anal fin wanting, and the first dorsal rather nearer the pectoral than the ventral fin. Also called *Echinorhinoidæ*.

echinorhinoid (e-kī-nō-rī'noid), *a. and n.* [*< Echinorhinus + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Echinorhinidæ*.

II. *n.* An echinorhinid.

Echinorhinus (e-kī-nō-rī'nus), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + ριν, skin, hide.*] A genus of selachians, or sharks, typical of the



Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*).

family *Echinorhinidæ*: so called because the tubercles which stud the skin bear spines; those, when detached, leave a scar. *E. spinosus* is the spinous shark of European, African, and American waters.

Echinorhynchidæ (e-kī-nō-rīng'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Echinorhynchus + -idæ.*] The typical and only family of nematelmint parasitic worms of the order *Acanthocephala* (which see), having the sexes distinct, no oral orifice or alimentary canal, and the head consisting of a protrusile proboscis armed with hooks, whence the name. They are formidable, worm-like internal parasites, with gregarium-like embryos, becoming encysted like cestoid worms. Besides *Echinorhynchus*, the family contains the genus *Collops*. The species are numerous.

Echinorhynchus (e-kī-nō-rīng'kus), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + ῥινχ, snout.*] The typical genus of the family *Echinorhynchidæ*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The numerous species of the genus *Echinorhynchus* live principally in the alimentary canal of different vertebrata, the gut-wall may be as it were sown with these animals. (*Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 36.)

In their sexual state, the parasites which constitute the genus *Echinorhynchus* inhabit the various classes of the Vertebrata, while they are found in the Invertebrata only in a sexless condition. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 553.

Echinosoma (e-kī-nō-sō'mā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + σῶμα, body.*] 1. A genus of apneumonous holothurians, of the family *Oncinotabidæ*, having filiform tentacles and five rows of tube-feet. 2. In entom.: (a) A genus of earwigs, of the family *Forficulidæ*. *Serville*, 1838. (b) A genus of weevils, of the family *Circulionidæ*, containing one Madeiran species, *E. porcellus*. *Wollaston*, 1854.

Echinostomata (e-kī-nō-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.*] A group of *Vermes*. *Eudolphi*.

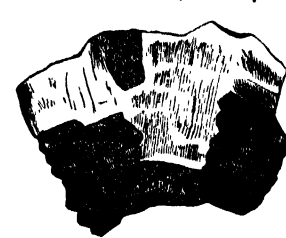
Echinostrobus (ek-i-nō-strō-bus), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + στρόβος, a twisting, < στρίβω, turn.*] A fossil genus of conifers, instituted by Schimper, and closely allied to *Thuja* (which see), and also resembling *Arthrotaxis* in its foliage. They occur in the lithographic stones (Jurassic) of Solenhofen in Bavaria, and in other localities of Jurassic rocks in Europe.

Echinothuria (e-kī-nō-thū'ri-ā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + θύρα, dim. of θύρα = E. door.*] A fossil genus of regular sea-urchins, giving name to a family *Echinothuriidæ*.

Echinothuridæ (e-kī-nō-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Echinothuria + -idæ.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a subordinal group of desmos-tichous *Echinoidea*, having a movable dermal skeleton and presenting some other points of

resemblance to the *Asterida*. The genera *Echinothuria*, *Calveria*, and *Phormosoma* are examples.

Echinothuriidæ (e-kī-nō-thū'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.*



Fragment of a Fossil Echinus (*Echinothuria floriss*).

[*N.L., < Echinothuria + -idæ.*] A family of regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the plates of the shell overlapping or movably connected by soft parts, as in the genera *Asthenosoma*

and *Phormosoma*. Also written *Echinothuriidæ*.

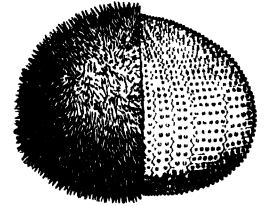
Echinozoa (e-kī-nō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, a hedgehog, + ζῷον, pl. ζῷα, an animal.*] Allman's name of the series of animals which Huxley called *Annuloidæ*.

echinulate (e-kī-nū-lāt), *a.* [*< N.L. *echinulus, dim. of L. echinus, a hedgehog, + -ate.*] Having small prickles; minutely prickly or spiny.

echinus (e-kī-nus), *n.*; pl. *echini* (-nī). [*L., < Gr. ἑχίνοσ, the hedgehog, urchin, prop. ἑχίνοσ χερσαῖος, land-urchin, as distinguished from ἑχίνοσ πηλαγῖος, the sea-urchin; = Lith. ežys = OHulg. jcz = AS. igil, and contr. il = D. egel = OHG. igil, MHG. G. igel = MLG. I. G. egel = Icel. igull, a hedgehog.*] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A sea-urchin.

3. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A Linnæan genus (1735), formerly used with great latitude, now the typical genus of the family *Echinidæ*, containing such sea-urchins or sea-eggs as *E. sphaera*, the common British species, or the Mediterranean *E. esculentus*, which is extensively used for food, the ovaries being eaten. The genus may be taken to exemplify not only the family to which it pertains, but the whole order of regular sea-eggs, and the class of sea-urchins itself. The shape is depressed globose, with centric mouth and anus; the shell or test is hard, immovable, meridionally divided into five pairs of imperforate alternating with five pairs of perforate plates, the plates studded with tubercles, and in life bearing movable spines. The perforate plates are the ambulacra, emitting the tube-feet. The mouth has a complicated system of plates, constituting the object known, when detached, as *Aristotle's lantern* (which see, under *larynx*). A sea-urchin is comparable to a starfish with the five arms bent upward and their ends brought together in the center over the back of the animal, and then soldered together throughout, with the modification of internal structure which such an arrangement of the parts would necessarily entail.

4. In arch., the convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital; hence, the

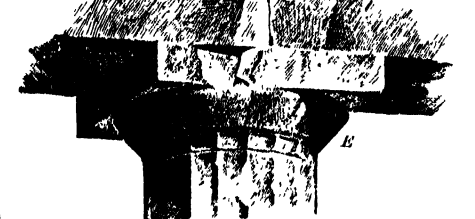


Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*). Left side in natural state, right side with the spines removed, showing the hard plates.

corresponding feature in capitals of other orders, or any molding of similar profile to the Doric echinus. Such moldings are often sculptured or painted with the egg-and-dart ornament.

In this instance the abacus is separated from the shaft; there is a bold *echinus* and a beaded necking; in fact, all the members of the Grecian order, only wanting the elegance which the Greeks added to it.

J. Ferrasson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 342, note.



A Capital of the Parthenon I, Echinus.

échiqneté (ā-shō-kē-tā'), *a.* [*F., formerly eschiqneté, formed (with prefix es-, < L. ex-), out, off, instead of des-, de-, < L. de-), of, off*] from *déchiqneté*, pp. of *déchiqneté*, divide into checks, under influence of *échiqneté*, a checker-board: see *check*. The regular OF. form is

escheque: see *checky*.] In *her.*, same as *checky*. Also written *échiqetó*.

Echis (ek'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔχιν*, an adder, viper, akin to *L. anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *anger*.] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidae*; including venomous solenoglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. *Merrem*, 1820. Called *Toxica* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. echite*, a kind of elematis; or < *L. echitis*, Gr. *ἔχιν*, a kind of stone; < Gr. *ἔχιν*, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, instituted by Unger. The genus is planerogamous, and is said by Schimper to be analogous to *Echites* of Linnaeus, an intertropical boraginaceous genus of plants occurring in Asia and America. They are found in various localities in central Europe in the Tertiary.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔχιν*, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < *ἔχιν*, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and South Africa, of which the common viper-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, with showy blue flowers, has become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

Echiuridae (ek-i-ū'ri-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinurus* + *-ida*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chaetiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setae anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setae posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echiurus*, *Bonellia*, and *Thalassema*. The *Echiuridae* are made by Lankester a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

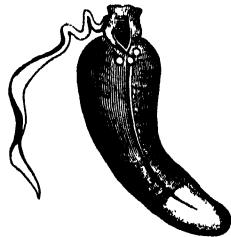
echiuroid (ek-i-ū'roid), *a. and n.* [*Echiurus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Chaetiferous, as a gephyrean; or of pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*. *II. n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek'i-ū'roi-dō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chaetiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridae* and *Sternaspidae*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chaetifera*.

The *Echiuroidea* or chaetiferous gephyrea present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 15 metameres. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 389.

Echiurus (ek-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (for **Echidurus*), < Gr. *ἔχιν* (*ἔχιν*), an adder, viper, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of chaetiferous gephyreans (one of the group *Chaetifera*) of (Hegenbaur), armed with two strong setae on the ventral side (whence the name). The cuticle develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Echiuridae*. *E. pallasi* of the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echituris*.

Echiurus Gaertneri, about natural size.



echlorophyllose (ē-klo-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [*Echlophyllosus*, < *L. e-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl: see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] Without chlorophyl. *Braithwaite*.

echo (ek'ō), *n.*; *pl. echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after *L.*) from earlier spelling; early mod. *E.* also *echoc*, *echo*; < ME. *eccho*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *ego*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *eco*, *eco* = It. *eco*, < *L. echo* (ML. also *eccho*), < Gr. *ἠχώ*, a sound, an echo; cf. *ἠχολογία*, a sound, noise, *ἠχιν*, sound, ring, etc.] *1.* A sound repeated by reflection or reverberation from some obstructing surface: sound heard again at its source; repercussion of sound: as, an *echo* from a distant hill. Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*); the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an *echo*. The *echo* of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point

where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the *echo* only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{9}$ of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an *echo* can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological* echoes.

Folweth *Ekko*, that holdeth no silence,
But ever answereth at the countertail.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1182.

The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 3.

The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his *echo*, a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables and accents of the same voice. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Blow, bungle, blow, set the wild *echoes* flying,
And answer, *echoes*, answer, dying, dying, dying.
Tennyson, Princess, III. (song).

2. [cap.] In classical myth., an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy airy shell.
Milton, Comus, l. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

It is the folly of too many to mistake the *echo* of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In music, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an *echo*-organ is sometimes provided for *echo-like* effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo stop*.

5. In arch., a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sound or of producing an *echo*. — *6.* [cap.] [NL.] In zool., a genus of neuropterous insects. *Selys*, 1853. — *7.* In whist-playing, a response to a partner's signal for trumps. — *To the echo*, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

I would applaud thee to the very *echo*,
That would applaud again.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

echo (ek'ō), *v.* [*Echo*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* *1.* To emit an *echo*; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by *echo*.

And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did *echo*.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

Lord, as I am, I have no pow'r at all,
To hear thy voice, or *echo* to thy call.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

How often from the steep
Of *echoing* hill or thicket have we heard
Celestial voices.
Milton, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by *echo*; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sounds which *echo* further west
Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."
Byron, Don Juan, III. 86.

In the midst of *echoing* and re-*echoing* voices of thanks-giving.
D. Webster, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
Wave the crimson banners proudly.
Longfellow, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. trans. *1.* To emit an *echo* of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London *echoes* very faint sounds.

Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
Echo her stormy scream as she sails by.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of *echo*; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

Then gan triumphant Trompets sound on hie,
That sent to heaven the *echoed* report
Of their new joy, and happy victory.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 4.

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Æneid.

The whole nation was *echoing* his verse, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.

I. D'Iseroli, Calam. of Authors, I. 159.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them. *Macaulay*.

3. To imitate as an *echo*; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird *echoes* nearly all other creatures; to *echo* a popular author.

And the true art for . . . popular display is — to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but *echoing* yourself.

De Quincey, Style, I.

echoer (ek'ō-ēr), *n.* One who echoes.

Followers and *echoers* of other men.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1842), p. 181.

echoic (ek'ō-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecólico* = Pg. *echoico*, < *L. echoicus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < *L. echo*, *echo*: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by *echoism*; onomatopoeitic. See extract under *echoism*.

echoical (ē-kō'i-kal), *a.* [*echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an *echo*. *Nares*. [Rare.]

An *echoical* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an *echo*.

Nonneciator.

echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* [*Echo* + *-ism*.] In philol., the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopoeia. [Recent.]

Onomatopoeia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruisme* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoeitic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, *erroneous*; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoeitic or word-creating, not the *echoic* words which they create.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek'ō-ist), *n.* [*Echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek'ō-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *echoized*, ppr. *echoizing*. [*Echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echolalia (ek-ō-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠχώ*, an echo, + *λαλία*, babbling, < *λαλέω*, babble.] In pathol., the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek'ō-less), *a.* [*Echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no *echo*; calling forth no response.

Its voice is *echoless*. *Byron*, Prometheus.

echometer (ē-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [= F. *écomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *echometro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. *ἠχώ*, *echo*, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In physics, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

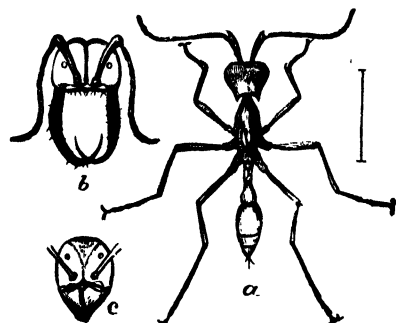
echometry (ē-kom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *écométrie* = Sp. *ecometría* = Pg. *echometría* = It. *ecometría*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] *1.* The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds. — *2.* In arch., the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Echō*, < Gr. *ἠχώ*, sound, *echo*, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek'ō-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimus*. *Wiegmann*, 1838.

Eciton (es'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton drepanophorum.
a. soldier (line shows natural size); *A.* head of soldier, front view; *c.* head of male, front view.

foraging or *army ants*, usually placed in the family *Myrmicidae*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Labidus*, of the family *Dorylidae*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and 3 species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Labidus* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of neuters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

eccle¹, **eccle** (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. also *eccle*, var. of *ickle*, ult. < AS. *gicel*, an icicle: see *ickle*, *icicle*.] 1. An icicle.—2. *pl.* The crest of a cock.—To build *eccles* in the air, to build castles in the air. Wright. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

eccle² (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *eccle*¹.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

eccle³, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eccl'd*, ppr. *eccl'ing*. [A dial. var. of *etle*.] To aim; intend; design. Halliwell. [North. Eng.]

éclair (ä-klär'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < L. *esclarcare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

éclaircise, *v. t.* See *claircise*.

éclaircissement (ä-klär-sēs'mōn'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *esclarcizement* = Sp. *esclarecimiento* = Pg. *esclarecimento*), < *éclaircir*, clear up: see *claircise*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

Nay, maidam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you. Wycherley, Country Wife.

Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. Walpole; when we had all the *éclaircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto. Gray, Letters, I. 124.

claircize (ä-klär'siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claircized*, ppr. *claircizing*. [< F. *clairciss-*, stem of certain parts of *éclaircir* (= Pr. *esclarcir*, *esclarciezir* = Sp. Pg. *esclarecer*), clear up; with suffix, ult. < L. *-escere* (see *-esc-*, *-ish*), < *clairer*, lighten, illumine: see *clair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *claircise*. [Rare.]

ecclampsia (ek-lamp'si-ä), *n.* [= F. *éclampsie* = It. *ecclampsia*, < NL. *ecclampsia*, < Gr. *ἐκλαμψία*, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < *ἐκλαμπεῖν*, shine forth, < *ek*, forth, + *λαμπεῖν*, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *ecclampsia* of childbirth. Also *ecclampy*.

ecclampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *ecclampsic*.

ecclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *ecclampsia*. **ecclampsy** (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *éclampsyque*; as *ecclampsia* (*ecclamp-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of *ecclampsia*: as, *ecclampsy* convulsions; *ecclampsy* idiocy.—2. Suffering from *ecclampsia*: as, an *ecclampsy* patient.

éclat (ä-klä'), *n.* [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *escluter*, shine, < *esclater*, burst, < OHG. *slizan*, MHG. *slizen*, split, burst, < G. *schleissen* = AS. *slitan*, E. *slit*, *q. v.*] 1. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—2. Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *éclat* of a great achievement.

Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *éclat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

3. Renown; glory.

Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. Prescott.

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éclectique* = Sp. *eclectico* = Pg. *eclectico* = It. *eclettico* (cf. G. *eklektisch* = Dan. *eklektisk*), < NL. *eclecticus*, < Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, picking out, selecting, < *ἐκλέγεσθαι*, picked out, < *ἐκλέγω*, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, *q. v.*), < *ek*, out, + *λέγω*, pick, choose: see *legend*.] 1. *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

The American mind, in the largest sense *eclectic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 464.

When not creative, their genius has been *eclectic* and refining. Steadman, Vict. Poets, p. 23.

Eclectic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical system of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much

use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical.—**Eclectic physician**. (a) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (b) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

II. n. One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of eclectics have been—(1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophies; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

Even the *eclectics*, who arose about the age of Augustus, . . . were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools. Hume, Rise of Arts and Sciences.

My notion of an *eclectic* is a man who, without foregoing conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hortus siccus" of definitive convictions. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 321.

Specifically—(a) A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. (b) In the early church, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (c) In med., a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers or physicians; as an *eclectically*.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *éclecticisme*; as *eclectie* + *-ism*.] The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *eclecticism*—a system which shall comprehend them all. Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., I. 201.

eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [< F. *éclectisme* = Pg. *eclectismo*, < Gr. *ἐκλεκτός*, picked out: see *eclectie* and *-ism*.] Same as *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

The classicists, indeed, argue for that *eclectism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iv.

Eclectus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκλεκτός*, picked out, select: see *eclectie*.] 1. A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lories, containing several species of the Philippine, Malaccan, and Papuan islands, as E. *linnar*, E. *polychlorus*, etc.—2. [*v. c.*] A parrot of the genus *Eclectus*.

eclegm (ek-lem'), *n.* [Prop. **eclegm* = F. *éclegme*, *éclegme*, < L. *eclegma*, < Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*, an electuary, < *ἐκλέγω*, pick up, < *ek*, out, + *λέγω*, liek. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

eclimeter (ek-lim'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse (ä-klips'), *n.* [< ME. *eclyps* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clippes*, *clippus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclypse*, F. *éclipse* = Pr. *eclypsis*, *eclypsus*, *eclypse* = Sp. Pg. *eclypse* = It. *eclisse*, *ecclisse*, *ecclissi*, < L. *eclypsis*, < Gr. *ἐκλείψω*, an eclipse, lit. a failing, forsaking, < *ἐκλείπω*, leave out, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < *ek*, out, + *λείπω*, leave.] 1. In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination.

An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden, an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
And take *eclipse* right as the moone,
Whanne he is from us i-lett
Thurgh erthe, that bitwixe is sett
The some and hir, as it may falle,
Be it in partie or in alle.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 5337.

But in ye first watche of ye night, the moone suffered *eclipse*. J. Broude, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.

The sun . . . from behind the moon,
In dim *eclipse*, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, or with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. Milton, P. L., I. 597.

As when the sun, a crescent of *eclipse*,
Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capes. Tennyson, Vision of Sin, I.

2. Figuratively, any state of obscurity; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. Raleigh, Hist. World.

Gayety without *eclipse*
Wearieth me. Tennyson, Lillian.

How like the starless night of death
Our being's brief *eclipse*,
When faltering heart and failing breath
Have bleached the fading lips!

O W. Holmes, Agnes.

He [Earl Hakon] was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true fold. Edinburgh Rev.

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipse. See the adjectives.—**Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary.—**Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place B. C. 6, May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus. Quantity of an *eclipse*, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, 3.

eclipse (ä-klips'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eclipsed*, ppr. *eclipsing*. [< ME. *eclypsen*, < OF. *eclypser*, F. *eclypser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclypsar* = It. *eclissare*, *ecclissare*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

Within these two hundred years found out it was . . . that the moone sometime was *eclipsed* twice in five moneths space, and the sunne likewise in seven. Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 9.

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities That do *eclipse* your virtues. Beaun. and FL., King and No King, I. 1.

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All power, and us *eclipsed*. Milton, P. L., v. 770.

When he [Christ] was lifted up [to his cross], he did there crucify the world, and the things of it, *eclipse* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its empty vanities. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xviii.

I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ. Ruskin.

II. intrans. To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

The labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms. Milton, P. L., II. 606.

ecliptic (ä-klip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *eclyptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *eclyptica* = It. *eclettica*, < L. *eclypticus*, < LGr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *eclyptica* = Pg. *eclyptica* = It. *eclettica*, < L. *eclyptica* (se. *linea*, line), < Gr. *ἐκλείπτω* (se. *κύκλος*, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < *ἐκλείπω*, an eclipse: see *eclipse*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an eclipse.—2. Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *eclyptic* constellations.

Thy full face in his oblique designe
Confronting Phoebus in th' *Eclyptick* line,
And th' Earth between. Salvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

Ecliptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its ecliptic limits.—**Ecliptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses.—**Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the ecliptic), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. n. 1. In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed ecliptic* is the position of the ecliptic at any given date. The *mean ecliptic* is the position of the fixed ecliptic relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47" per century. The *true or apparent ecliptic* is the mean ecliptic as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the ecliptic* is the inclination of the

ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27' 8".

Satan . . .
Took leave; and toward the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the ecliptic sped. Milton, P. L., iii. 740.

My lady's Indian kinsman, unannounced,
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aymer's Field.

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclogue, *n.* An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.

eclogite (ek'log-jit), *n.* [*Gr. ἔκλογος*, picked out (*ἐκ* *ἐκλέγω*, pick out, choose), + *-ite*.] The name given by Haüy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (disthene) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrites. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syria in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or disthene, the name *epanite rock* or *disthene rock* has been given. Also spelled *eclogite*.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eclogue*, *eclogue*; = *F. cylogue*, *eclogue*, now *églogue*, *éclogue* = *Sp. ecloga* = *Pg. egloga* = *It. egloga*, *ecloga* = *G. ekloge* = *Dan. Sw. eklog*, *ekloga*, *ekloga*, *ekloga*, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. *ἐκλογος*, picked out), *ἐκλέγω*, pick out, select, *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγω*, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*. The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, 'selections'), whence the false spellings *cylogue*, *cylogue* (*F. cylogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of *Gr. αἶψ* (*aiē*), a goat.] In poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic; as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chide of those who have written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastoral Poësie which we commonly call by the name of *Eclogue* and *Bucolic*, a term brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poësie, p. 30.

eclosion (ē-kloz'hon), *n.* [*F. écloison*, *éclosion*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, *ἐκ* *ἐκκλυειν*, shut out: see *exclude*, *exclusion*, and cf. *elose*, *elose*.] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in entom., the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek'li-sis), *n.* [*Gr. ἐκλύσις*, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, *ἐκ* *ἐκλύω*, release, *ἐκ*, out, + *λύω*, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flattening of a tone: opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ē-kod'), *interj.* [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath by *God*.] By *God*; egad: a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.

Sherridan (?), The Camp, l. 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! what a grand time we shall have!

N. Judd, Margaret, l. 14.

econome (ek'ō-nōm), *n.* [= *F. économe* = *Sp. ecónomo* = *Pg. It. economo*, steward, financial manager, = *D. econoom* = *G. ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = *Dan. økonom* = *Sw. ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), *LL. economus*, *Gr. οἰκονόμος*, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] 1. In the early church, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues.—2. In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *econome* and *economis*.

economic (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *economic*, *economic*, *economic*, *economic*; = *F. économique* = *Sp. económico* = *Pg. It. economico* (cf. *D. economisch* = *G. ökonomisch* = *Dan. økonomisk* = *Sw. ekonomisk*), *LL. economicus*, *Gr. οἰκονομικός*, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household: see *economy*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the household;

domestic.—2. Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government.

—4. Of or pertaining to economics, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The *economic* ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscos.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 245.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.

Harte, Eulogius.

= *Syn.* 5. Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.

economical (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'ik-l), *a.* [*economic* + *-al*.] Same as *economic*. The form *economical* is more common than *economic* in sense 5.

This *economical* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony].

Milton, Divorce.

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization.

Palfrey.

But the *economical* and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 284.

The life of the well-off people is graceful, pretty, daintily-ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively *economical*.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'ik-l), *adv.*

1. As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied.—2. With economy; with frugality or moderation.

economics (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [Formerly also *economicks*; pl. of *economic* (see *-ics*), after *Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά*, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. *οἰκονομική*, se. τέχνη, art), the art of household management.] 1. The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.]—2. The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.; political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politics than in their *economicks*.

Sir H. Watton, Reliquie, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politics and *economics*, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention.

V. Knox, Essays, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the single convenient term *Economics*.

Jenons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economization, etc.*

economist (ē-kon'ō-mist), *n.* [Formerly also *economist*; = *F. économiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who manages pecuniary or other resources; a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *economists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time.

Chesterfield, Letters, cxvii.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *economist* of his own.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *economist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.

Lescaut, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Specifically—2. A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure; as, he has the reputation of being an *economist*; he is a rigid *economist*.—3. One versed in economics, or the science of political economy.

So well known an English *economist* as Malthus has also shown in a few lines his complete appreciation of the mathematical nature of economic questions.

Jenons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

4. An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc.—**Economist mouse**, *Arvicola economus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ē-kon'ō-mit), *n.* [As *economy* + *-ite*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economization (ē-kon'ō-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*economize* + *-ation*.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 47.

economize (ē-kon'ō-miz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= *F. économiser* = *Sp. economizar* = *Pg. economisar* = *It. economizzare* = *D. economiseren* = *G. ökonomisieren* = *Dan. økonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat sparingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium.

Walsh.

II. *intrans.* To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of energy.

He does not know how to *economize*.

Smart.

Also spelled *economise*.

economizer (ē-kon'ō-mi-zēr), *n.* 1. One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly.—2. In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

Also spelled *economiser*.

economy (ē-kon'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *economic*, *economy*, *æconomic*; = *F. économie* = *Sp. economía* = *Pg. It. economia* = *D. economie* = *G. ökonómie* = *Dan. økonomi* = *Sw. ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), *LL. economica*, *Gr. οἰκονομία*, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, *οἰκονόμος*, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, *οἶκος*, a house, household (= *L. vicus*, a village, > ult. *E. wick*, *wich*, a village, etc.: see *wick*), + *νόμος*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nom*.] 1. The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Pain. He keeps open house for all comers.

Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *economy* is so profuse.

Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice, iv.

Hence—2. A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.

Swift, To Lord Bolingbroke.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, turns all forces to account.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 388.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.

J. Ward, Eucry. Brit., XX. 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem.

Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.

Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Specifically—(a) The provisions of nature for the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed: as, the animal *economy*; the vegetable *economy*.

He who hunts

Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.

Cowper, Task, vi. 577.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase inordinately, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 303.

(b) The functional organization of a living body: as, his internal *economy* is badly deranged.

It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow putrefaction on the mucous tract of our economies.

Science, III. 520.

(c) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that economy they were obliged to keep, and did keep.

Paley.

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the economy of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 323.

4†. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompose my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any Economy of Face.

Congreve, Way of the World, III. 5.

Domestic economy. See domestic.—**Economy of grace.** See grace.—**Political economy.** See political.—**Syn. 2. Frugality, Economy, Thrift.** Frugality saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. Economy goes further, and includes prudent management: as, economy of time. Thrift is a stronger word for economy; it is a smart, ambitious, and successful economy.

Lucullus, when frugality could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.

Pope, Moral Essays, I. 218.

Strict economy enabled him [Frederic William] to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bark'd meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

e converso (ē kon-vēr'sō). [L., lit. from the converse: *c*, *ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *converteris*, converse: see *converse*, a.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

écorché (ā-kor-shā'), *n.* [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *écorcher*, OF. *escorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch*: see *scorch*.] In painting and sculp., a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ecorticate (ē-kōr'ti-kāt), *a.* [*NL.*, **ecorticatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (*cortic*), bark: see *corticate*.] In bot., without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-kō-sāz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*.] 1. A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—3. In *therapeutics*, the douche Écossaise or Scotch douche, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of *Écossaise*, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.

Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

ecostate (ē-kōs'tāt), *a.* [*NL.*, *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] 1. In bot., not costate; without ribs.—2. In zool.: (a) Having no costæ, in general; ribless. (b) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-kōt'), *n.* [F., < *écouter*, OF. *escouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*.] In fort., a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecpantheria (ek-pān-thē'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. *ek*, out (here intensive), + *πανθηρ*, panther or leopard: see *panther*.] A genus of arctiid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. scribonia* is a well-known North American form.

ecphasia (ek'fā-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφάσις*, a declaration, < *ἐκφάναι*, speak out, < *εκ*, out, + *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] In rhet., an explicit declaration.

Ecpimotes, *n.* See *Ecpymotes*.

ecphylis (ek'fī-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. as if **ἐκφύλις*, < *ἐκφύλλειν*, spurt out, < *εκ*, out, + *φύλλειν*, bubble up, burst out.] In *pathol.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ecphonema (ek-fō-nē'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*, a thing called out, a sermon, < *ἐκφώνειν*, cry out, pronounce, < *εκ*, out, + *φωνειν*, utter a sound, < *φωνή*, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *ecphonesis*.

ecphoneme (ek'fō-nēm), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*: see *ecphonema*.] The mark of exclamation (!). Gould Brown.

ecphonesis (ek-fō-nē'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecphoneses* (-sēs). [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφώνησις*, pronunciation, an exclamation, < *ἐκφώνειν*, pronounce, cry out: see *ecphonema*.] 1. In rhet., a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to

express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation*.—2. In the Gr. Ch., one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly—that is, in a low or inaudible tone (*ὑποψήφως*, an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The ephoneses, on the other hand, are said aloud (*ἐκφώνως*, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce*, *clara voce*, of the Roman Missal, with an audible voice, with a loud voice, in the English Prayer-book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan Liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation*.

ecphora (ek'fō-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφορά*, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < *ἐκφέρειν*, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < *εκ*, out, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] 1. In arch., the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—2. [cap.] In *conch.*, same as *Fusus*. Conrad, 1843.

ecphractic (ek-fruk'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐκφρακτικός*, fit for clearing obstructions (*ἐκφρακτικός*, se. *φάρμακον*, pl. *ecphractic medicines*), < *ἐκφράσσειν*, clear obstructions, open up, < *εκ*, out, + *φράσσειν*, inclose.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, serving to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

II. *n.* An ecphractic drug.

ecphronia (ek-frō-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφρων*, out of one's mind, crazy, < *εκ*, out of, + *φρῶν*, mind.] In *pathol.*, insanity.

ecphyma (ek-fī-mā), *n.*; pl. *ecphymata* (ek-fim'-a-tā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφύμα*, an eruption of pimples, < *ἐκφύειν*, grow out, < *εκ*, out, + *φύειν*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ecphymotes (ek-fī-mō'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφύμα*, an eruption of pimples: see *ecphyma*.] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanidae*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychrus*. Fitzinger, 1826. Also spelled *Ecpimotes*.

ecphyseis (ek-fī-zē'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκφύσις*, emission of the breath, < *ἐκφύειν*, blow out, breathe out, snort, < *εκ*, out, + *φύειν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a quick breathing.

Ecpleopodidae (ek-plē-ō-pōd'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Ecpleopus* + *-idae*.] A family of psychopneustic or cyclosaurian lizards. Also *Ecpleopoda*.

Ecpleopus (ek-plē-ō-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκπλέω*, complete, entire (< *εκ*, out, + *πλέω*, fill), + *πους* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Ecpleopodidae*. Duméril and Bibron.

ecptoma (ek-tō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκπτωμα*, a dislocation, < *ἐκπίπτειν*, fall out of, be dislocated, < *εκ*, out, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, serotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpyrosis (ek-pī-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκπύρσις*, suppuration, < *ἐκπύρειν*, suppurate, < *εκ*, out, + *πύρειν*, suppurate, < *πύρ*, pus.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-kraz'mōn), *n.* [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *crace*.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-kra-zēr'), *n.* [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *crace*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through. **Galvanic écraseur**, an écraseur so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-kre-vēs'), *n.* [F. *écrevisse*, a crayfish, a crustacean: see *crayfish*, *crayfish*.] In *armor*, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crayfish. See *garde-reine*, *great braguette* (under *braguette*), and *splint*.

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐκρhythμος*, out of tune, < *εκ*, out, + *ρhythμός*, tune, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *med.*, an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (ē-krō'), *F.* pron. ā-kri', *a.* [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *esru*, < *es*, here unmeaning, + *cru*, raw, crude, < L. *crudus*: see *crude*.] 1. Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—2. Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen: hence, by extension, having any similar shade of

neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—**écru lace**, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or bridges of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of *écru* color.

ecrustaceous (ē-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [*NL.*, **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous*.] In bot., without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ek'stā-sis), *n.* [*LL.*, < Gr. *ἐκστασις*: see *ecstasy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ek'stā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing*. [*Ecstasy* + *-ize*.] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. F. Butler. [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting, which he, amazed and *ecstasized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si), *n.*; pl. *ecstasies* (-siz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie*, *ecstasy*, *extasy*, *extasie*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *extasi*, *extasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *estasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.), < *LL.*, *ecstasis*, *ML.* also *extasis*, < Gr. *ἐκστασις*, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, later a trance, < *ἐκίσταται*, 2d. aor. *ἐκίσταται*, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < *εκ*, out, + *ίσταται*, place, set, *ίστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.

Locke.

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degrees of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.

Locke, Europ. Morals, I. 350.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically (a) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight: as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy*.

He on the tender grass

Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy*.

Milton, Comus, I. 625.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill

With utter *ecstasy* of bliss

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of lakes.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasies* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him (Garrick) quite as much as the applause of mature critics.

Macaulay, Madame d'Arbilly.

(b) Grievous, fearful, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless *ecstasy*.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

Come, let us leave him in his fearful mood,

Our words will but increase his *ecstasy*.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, I. 2.

And last, the cannons' voice that shook the skies,

And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasies*,

At once bereft us of ears and eyes.

Dryden, Astræa Redux, I. 228.

3. In *med.*, a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to catalepsy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *ecstasis*.—4. Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sov'reign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,

Blasted with *ecstasy*.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasied*, ppr. *ecstasying*. [*Ecstasy*, *n.*] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetic and inspired must needs have discoursed like scrupulous and the most *ecstasied* order of intelligences.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.

J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecstatick*, *extatick*; = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extático* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, < *ἐκστασις*, *ecstasy*: see *ecstasy*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from *ecstasy*; entrancing; overpowering.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit.
Milton, *The Passion*, l. 42.
To gain Paeonius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatic* dreams.
Pope, *To Addison*.

The Sonnets [Mrs. Browning's] reveal to us that Love which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth all other gifts in life.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 138.

2. Affected by ecstasy; enraptured; entranced.
By making no responses to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic* subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 77.

II. n. 1. One subject to ecstasies or raptures; an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old Heretics and idle *Ecstatics*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely pestered withal.
Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 201.

2. pl. Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'i-kal), a. [Formerly *ectatic*; < *ecstatic* + -al.] Same as *ecstatic*.

With other *ectatic* furies, and religious frenzies, with ornaments of gold and jewels. *Purshas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 66.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-kal-i), adv. In an ecstatic manner; rapturously; ravislingly.

ectad (ek'tad), adv. [< Gr. *ektós*, without, outside, + -ad, < L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, to or toward the outside or exterior; outward; outwardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain, but *entad* of the cranium.

Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 27.

ectal (ek'tal), a. [< Gr. *ektós*, without, + -al.] In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; peripheral: opposed to *ental*.

The suggestion to employ *ental* and *ectal* was welcomed, and they were published [by Wilder in 1881].

Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 27.

ectasia (ek-tā'si-ä), n. [NL.; see *ectasis*.] 1. Ectasia.—2. Aneurism.—**Alveolar ectasia**. Same as *vesicular emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), n. [LL., < Gr. *ektasis*, extension, < *ekteiniv* (= L. *exten-dere*), extend, < *ek*, out, + *teiviv*, stretch: see *extend*, *tend*.] 1. In *anc. orthoepy* and *pros.*: (a) The pronunciation of a vowel as long. (b) The lengthening or protraction of a vowel usually short. See *diastole*.—2. In *anc. rhet.*: (a) The use of a long vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or sentence where it will produce a special rhythmic effect. (b) The use of a form of a word longer than that commonly employed. This is generally called *paragoge*.

ectaster (ek-tas'tör), n. [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, without, + *astēr*, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), a. [< Gr. *ektatós*, capable of extension, < *ekteiniv*, extend: see *ectasis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to ectasis.

ectene, **ectenēs** (ek'te-nē, -nēs), n. [< Gr. *ektēnēs* (LGr. also *εκτενή*, n.), prop. adj., extended, continued (see *iectia*, *αἰχμή*, *ἐκτενέ*, or *προσενχέ*, supplication, prayer), < *ekteiniv*, stretch out, prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the litanies recited by the deacon and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with *Kyrie Eleison*, once after this invitation and the first petition, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany*.

ectental (ek-ton'tal), a. [< Gr. *ektós*, without, + *entós*, within, + -al.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the outer and the inner layer of a gastrula: specifically said of the line of primitive juncture of the ectoderm and endoderm circumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also *ecto-ental*.

ecteron (ek'te-ron), n. An erroneous form of *ecderon*. *Mivart*.

ecteronic (ek-te-ron'ik), a. An erroneous form of *ecderonic*. *Mivart*.

ecthesis (ek'the-sis), n. [< Gr. *ekthesis*, a setting forth, an exposition, < *ektheros*, verbal adj. of *ekthiviv*, put out, set forth, < *ek*, out, + *thiviv*, put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith. In church history the *Ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor Heraclius, about A. D. 638, declaring that the controversy as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a twofold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Monothelites) was to be left an open question.

The [first] Lateran synod, by which not only the Monothelite doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Heraclius and typus of Constant II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), n. [LL., < Gr. *ekthlipsis*, lit. a squeezing out, < *ekthlipsis*, squeeze out, < *ek*, out, + *thlipsis*, squeeze. Cf. *ekision*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat. gram.*, elision or suppression in utterance of a

final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending in *m*, as in the line

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Virgil, *Æneid*, III. 668.

ecthoræa, n. Plural of *ecthoræum*.

ecthoræal, **ecthoræal** (ek-thō-rē'al), a. [< *ecthoræum* + -al.] Pertaining to an ecthoræum: as, an *ecthoræal* protrusion.

ecthoræum (ek-thō-rē'um), n.; pl. *ecthoræa* (-ä). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, out, out of, + *thorax*, containing the seed, < *thorax*, seed, semen.] In *zool.*, the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ecthoræum*. See cut under *cnida*.

The inner wall of the sac [cnida] is produced into a sheath terminating in a long thread (*ecthoræum*); this is usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe*, *Zool. Class.*, p. 16.

ecthyma (ek-thi'mä), n.; pl. *ecthymata* (ek-thim'a-tä). [NL.; < Gr. *ekthyma*, a pustule, papula, < *ekthiviv*, break out, as heat or humors, < *ek*, out, + *thiviv*, rage, boil, rush.] In *pathol.*, a large pustule intermediate in character between a furuncle or boil and an ordinary pustule.

ecthymiform (ek-thi'mi-för'm), a. [< Gr. *ekthyma* (*ekthyma*), a pustule, papula (see *ecthyma*), + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ecthyma.

ecto- [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. *ektós*, adv. and prep., without, outside (opposed to *entós*, within: see *ento-*), < *ek*, out, + quasi-superl. suffix -*ro-s*.] A prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, external, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin; *Ectozoa*, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*.

ectobasidium (ek'tō-bā-sid'i-um), n.; pl. *ectobasidia* (-ä). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + NL. *basidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is externally placed, as in *Hymenomyces*. See *Maout and Decaisne*, *Botany* (trans.), p. 954.

Ectobia (ek'tō-bi-ä), n. [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *bioc*, life.] A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Blattidae*, or cockroaches, containing a number of small species, as *E. germanica*, the croton-bug (which see): sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a restricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tō-bläst), n. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *blastos*, a bud, germ.] 1. In *biol.*, the outermost recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast or other more interior structures. The ectoblast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more complex organism.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut under *blastocæle*.

ectoblastic (ek'tō-bläs'tik), a. [< *ectoblast* + -ic.] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek'tō-bli'kwus), n.; pl. *ectobliqui* (-kwī). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, the obliquus abdominalis externus. Also called *extrobliquus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectocardia (ek'tō-kär'di-ä), n. [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *kardia*, heart.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

ectocarotid (ek'tō-ka-rot'id), n. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + E. *carotid*.] In *anat.*, the external carotid artery; the outer branch of the common carotid.

Ectocarpææ (ek'tō-kär-pä'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.; < *Ectocarpus* + -ææ.] A family of phaeosporic marine algae having filamentous branching fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little or no cortex.

Ectocarpææ (ek'tō-kär-pē-ē), n. pl. [NL.; < *Ectocarpus* + -ææ.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpææ*.—2. In *zool.*, a division of nematophorous *Velenterata*, containing those hydroids whose genitalia are developed from the ectoderm: opposed to *Endocarpææ*. The group is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ*.

ectocarpous (ek'tō-kär'pus), a. [< NL. *ectocarpus*, < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *karpós*, fruit.] Having external genitals, or developing sexual products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedusan; or of pertaining to the *Ectocarpææ*.

Ectocarpus (ek'tō-kär'pus), n. [NL.; see *ectocarpous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ectocarpææ*, including a large number of olive-brown filamentous species, many of which grow attached to larger algae.

ectochona (ek-tō-kō'nä), n.; pl. *ectochonæ* (-næ). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tō-kōn), n. [< NL. *ectochona*, q. v.] The outer division of a chone.

In many sponges (*Geodia*, *Stelletta*) the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone* from an inner or *endochone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tō-klī'näl), a. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *κλίειν*, lean: see *clinic*, *clinode*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) and spores exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. See *Maout and Decaisne*, *Botany* (trans.), p. 958.

ectocellian (ek-tō-sē'hī-an), a. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *κοιλίον*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraventricular; situated outside of the cavities of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder*.

ectocellic (ek-tō-sē'lik), a. [As *ectocel-ian* + -ic.] Situated on the outside of the common cavity of a celenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocellic* septa is produced by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a very short course.
G. H. Fowler, *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 5.

ectocondyle (ek-tō-kon'dil), n. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + E. *condyle*.] The outer or external condyle of a bone, on the side away from the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and of the femur respectively: opposed to *entocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

ectocoracoid (ek-tō-kor'a-koid), a. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + NL. *coracoideus*, the coracoid.] In the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that with which the pectoral limb articulates. Also called *clavicle*.

ectocranial (ek-tō-krā'ni-äl), a. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*.] Of or pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordinary *ectocranial* bones.
W. K. Parker, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-för'm), a. and n. [< NL. *ectocuneiforme*, q. v.] I. a. In *anat.*, pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone; ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the *ectocuneiform* bone, of the tarsus.

W. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

II. n. The outermost one of the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphenoid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot*.

ectocuneiforme (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-för'mē), n.; pl. *ectocuneiformia* (-mi-ä). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, without, + NL. *cuneiforme*, the cuneiform bone.] Same as *ectocuneiform*.

ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), n. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa*, the external tegumentary layer of the cœnœcium, forming the common cell or cyst in which each individual zooid is contained. See the extract, and cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.

As a rule the colonies [of polyzoans] possess a horny or parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton, which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the individual zooids. Each zooid is accordingly surrounded by a very regular and symmetrical case—the *ectocyst* or cell; through the opening of which the anterior part of the soft body of the contained zooid with its tentacular crown can be protruded. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dërm), n. [< Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] The completed outer layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane, in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the epiblast, and primitively constituting the outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ectoblast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher animals. See cut under *gastrula*.

ectodermal (ek-tō-dër'mäl), a. [< *ectoderm* + -al.] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a celenterate.

The ovary bursts its *ectodermal* covering.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 515.

ectodermic (ek-tō-dër'mik), a. [< *ectoderm* + -ic.] Same as *ectodermal*.

ecto-entad (ek'tō-en'tad), adv. [< Gr. *ektós*, without, + *entós*, within, + -ad. Cf. *ectad*, *ental*.] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

A part may be divided by cutting either *ecto-entad*, from without inward, or *ento-entad*, from within outward.

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ecto-ental (ek'tō-en'tal), *a.* Same as *ectental*. The mesoderm grows out from the *ectoental* line.

C. S. Minot, Medical News, XLIX, 240.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *ectogastrocnemii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *κνήμη*, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogenous (ek-tōj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to *endogenous*.

Some of the pathogenic bacteria are accustomed to develop and multiply without the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as *ectogenous*, the latter as *endogenous*.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i, § 203.

ectogluteus (ek-tō-glō'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectoglutei* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *gluteus*, *gluteal*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great gluteal muscle; the *glutæus maximus*. Also *ectogluteus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glō'tē-āl), *a.* [< *ectogluteus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *ectogluteus*. Also *ectogluteal*.

ectolothal (ek-tō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λόθος*, yolk, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See *entolothal*, *telolothal*.

The first processes of segmentation in these at first *ectolothal* ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food-yolk.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), i, 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith'i-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external siliceous skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from *Endolithia*.

Only a few [radiolarians] remain naked and without firm deposits; as a rule, the soft body possesses a siliceous skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (*Ectolithia*), or is partially within it (*Endolithia*).

Claus, Zoology (trans.), i, 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Ectolithia* + *-ic*.] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; or of pertaining to the *Ectolithia*; not *endolithic*.

ectomere (ek'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides: also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See *blastomere*, *entomere*.

ectomeric (ek'tō-mēr'ik), *a.* [< *ectomere* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an *ectomere*.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par'ā-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *παράσιτος*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an *endoparasite*. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are *ectoparasites*. The term has no classificatory significance in zoology or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par'ā-sit'ik), *a.* [< *ectoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an *ectoparasite* or of *ectoparasites*; epizotic.

In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visceral organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the *ectoparasitic* forms.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 154.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *ectopectorales* (-lēs). [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *l.* *pectoralis*, pectoral: see *pectoral*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great pectoral muscle; the *pectoralis major* (which see, under *pectoralis*).

ectopia (ek-tō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτόπιος*, *ἐκτός*, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, *ectopia* of the heart or of the bladder. Also *ectopy*.

ectopropic (ek-top'ik), *a.* [< *ectopia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by *ectopia*.

The gestation is *ectopropic*, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 370.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis'tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτόπις*, wander, migrate, < *ἐκτός*, away from a place, < *ἐκ* + *τόπος*, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family *Columbidae*. They have short tarsi feathered part way down in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three

primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, partly-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. migratorius* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

ectoplasm (ek'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.]

1. In *zool.*, the exterior protoplasm or sarcose of a cell; the *ectosarc*: applied to the denser exterior substance of infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoospore.

In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcose (endoplasm), which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcose (ectoplasm).

Claus, Zoology (trans.), i, 64.

2. In *bot.*, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *ectoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of *ectoplasm*.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas'tik), *a.* Same as *ectoplasmic*.

The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue-cells) may be regarded as an *ectoplastic* (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the *entoplastic* (central) modification which produces a nucleus.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX, 833.

ectopopliteal (ek'tō-pop-lit'ē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *l.* *poples* (*poplit*), hock, knee: see *popliteal*.] In *anat.*, situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the *ectopopliteal* nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok'tā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *ectoproctus*.] A division of the *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Endoprocta*. See the extract.

In the *Ectoprocta*, . . . the endocyst consists of two layers, an outer and inner; of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *ectoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, posterior.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ectoprocta*: specifically applied to those *polyzoans*, as the *Gymnolamata*, which have the anus situated outside the circle of tentacles: opposed to *endoproctous*.

It has been pointed out that the characteristic polypoid of the *ectoproctous* *Polyzoa* is a structure developed from the cystid.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

ectopterygoid (ek-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectopterygoides*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

II. *n.* 1. An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See *Crocodylia*.—2. In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called *pterygoid*. See cut under *palato-quadratus*.—3. In *anat.*, the *ectopterygoid* muscle.

ectopterygoides (ek-top-ter-i-go'i'dēs-us), *n.*; pl. *ectopterygoides* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *pterygoides*: see *pterygoid*.] In *anat.*, the external pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoides*.

ectopy (ek'tō-pi), *n.* Same as *ectopia*.

ectosarc (ek'tō-sārk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σάρξ* (*sark*), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amoeba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an *endosome*; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amoebas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell-wall, the outer sarcose is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or *endosome*.

ectosarcoid (ek-tō-sār'koid), *n.* Same as *ectosarc*.

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sār'kō-dus), *a.* [< *ectosarcoid* + *-ous*.] Consisting of external sarcose; constituting an *ectosarc*; *ectoplasmic*.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sār'kus), *a.* [< *ectosarc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *ectosarc*.

ectosomal (ek'tō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *ectosoma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *ectosome*; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

ectosome (ek'tō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σῶμα*, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from *choanosome* and *endosome*.

The choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of *ectosome* on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other.

Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII, 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] Same as *ectocuneiform*. [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σπορος*, seed: see *spore*.] Forming spores externally; *exosporous*.

ectosteal (ek-tōs'tē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-al*.] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tōs'tē-āl-i), *adv.* In an *ectosteal* manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tōs-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστίον*, bone, + *-osis*.] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having thecae or asci exposed, as in *discomycetous* fungi and *gymnocarpous* lichens; *discomycetous*; *gymnocarpous*.

ectotriceps (ek-tō'tri-seps), *n.*; pl. *ectotricepsites* (ek-tō'tri-sep'i-tēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *triceps*.] In *anat.*, the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also *extratriceps*.

Ectozoa (ek-tō-zō'ā), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *ectozoön*, *q. v.*] External parasites in general, as distinguished from *Entozoa*, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish-lice, or *Epizoa*, are *Ectozoa*, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called *ectoparasites*.

ectozoan (ek-tō-zō'ān), *n.* [< *Ectozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Ectozoa*; an epizoon; an *ectoparasite*.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Ectozoa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Ectozoa*; epizotic; *ectoparasitic*.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō'ōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the *Ectozoa*; an *ectozoan*.

Ectrephes (ek'tre-fēs), *n.* [NL. (Purcell, 1866), < Gr. *ἐκτρέφω*, bring up, breed, produce, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέφω*, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Plinidae*, containing a few Australian species. Also *Anaprestus*.

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τρίχων*, like hair, hairy, < *τρίχ* (*trich*), hair, + *ῥος*, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family *Reduviidae* and subfamily *Ectrichodiinae*. *E. cruciata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennae of a dusky color, and thick, piceous rostrum.

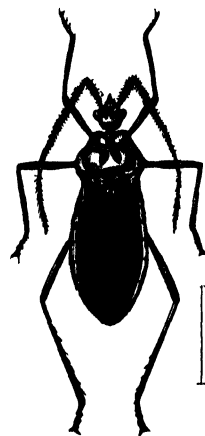
Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kō'di-dēs), *n.* pl. [NL.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus *Ectrichodia*. Same as *Ectrichodiinae*.

Ectrichodiinae (ek-tri-kō'di-i-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Ectrichodia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Reduviidae*, typified by the genus *Ectrichodia*.

ectrodactylia (ek'trō-dak-til'i-ā), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἐκτρομή*, miscarriage, < *ἐκτρέφω*, finger.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek-trō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [As *ectrodactylia* + *-ism*.] Same as *ectrodactylia*.

ectropic (ek-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτροπή*, turning out of the way, < *ἐκτρέφω*, turn out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέφω*, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in *ectropion*.



Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Life size, natural size.)

ectropical (ek-trop'i-kāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ek, out, + τροπικός, tropic (see tropic), + -al.*] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [Rare.]

ectropion, **ectropium** (ek-trō'pī-on, -um), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἐκτροπίων, everted eyelid, < ἐκτροπος, turning out: see ectropic.*] In *pathol.*: (a) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (b) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trō-pom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκτροπή, a turning off, turning aside (< ἐκτρέπω, turn off: see ectropic), + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects. The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stanchion fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an allidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the allidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ectropometer*.

ectrotic (ek-trot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐκτροτικός, of or for abortion, < ἐκτρώω, abortion, < ἐκτροτός, verbal adj. of ἐκτρώω, abort, < ἐκ, out, + τρώω, wound, injure.*] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek'ti-pāl), *a.* [*< ectype + -al.*] Taken from the original; imitated. [Rare.]

Exemplars of all the ectypal copies.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in *Platonic philos.*, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

ectype (ek'tip), *n.* [= *F. ectype = Sp. ectipo = Pg. ectypo, < L. ectypus, engraved in relief, embossed, < Gr. ἐκτύπος, engraved in relief, formed in outline, < ἐκ, out, + τύπος, figure: see type.*] 1. A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype*.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes* or "copies."

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 13.

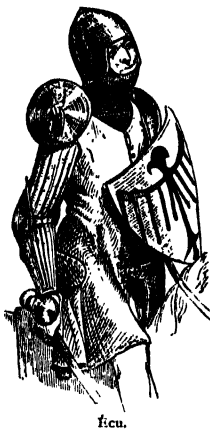
Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets.

Eng. Cyc.

Specifically—2. In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκτύπος, engraved in relief (see ectype), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, engrave.*] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

écu (ā-kū' or ā-kū), *n.* [*F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), < OF. escu, escut, < L. scutum, a shield: see escutcheon, scutum.*] 1. The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the guige, so as to cover the left arm and left side.—2. The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: in English usually rendered *crown*. Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (écu with the crown),



écu.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")



Obverse.

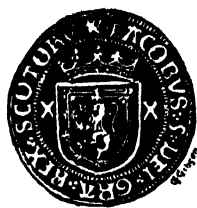


Reverse.

Écu d'Or of Charles VI., King of France.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

the *écu au soleil* (écu with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380-1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu of James V. of Scotland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of issue 20 shillings English.—4. In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs.—5. A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond.*

Ecuadoran (ek-wā-dō'ran), *a. and n.* [*< Ecuador + -an.*] Same as *Ecuadorian*.

Ecuadorian (ek-wā-dō'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Ecuador (Sp. Ecuador, so called because crossed by the equator, < Sp. ecuador = E. equator) + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the *Ecuadorian fauna*.

The Ecuadorian section [of the Andes].

Encyc. Brit., VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, œcumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), *a.* [= *F. œcumenique = Sp. ecuménico = Pg. it. ecumenico (cf. G. œcumenisch = Dan. Sw. økumenisk), < L.L. œcumenicus, < Gr. οἰκουμένης, general, universal, of or from the whole world, < οἰκουμένη, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (sc. γῆ, earth) of οἰκουμένος, ppr. pass. of οἰκίσω, inhabit, < οἶκος, a house: see economy.*] Same as *œcumenical* (which is the usual form).

œcumenical, œcumenical (ek-ū-men'ikāl), *a.* [*< ecumenic, œcumenic, + -al.*] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

No other literature [than the French] exhibits so expansive and œcumenical a genius, or expounds so skilfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 160.

The assumption of the title of [œcumenical] Patriarch was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 29.

Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an œcumenical council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

The ancient Greek Church is the mother of œcumenical orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.

œcumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590-604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right.—**œcumenical council**. See *council*. 7.—**œcumenical divines**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

œcumenically, œcumenically (ek-ū-men'ikāl-i), *adv.* In a general or œcumenical manner.

œcumenicity, œcumenicity (ek-ū-men'is'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. œcumenicité = Pg. ecumenicidade; < œcumenic, œcumenic, + -ity.*] The character of being œcumenical.

Some Catholics have protested against the *œcumenicity* of the synod in 1311 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th œcumenical [council].

Encyc. Brit., VI. 511.

escusson (ā-kū-sōn'), *n.* [*F.: see escutcheon.*] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecyphellate (ē-si-fel'āt), *a.* [*< N.L. *ecyphellatus, < L. e-priv. + N.L. cyphella, q. v.*] In *bot.*, without cyphellæ: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek'ze-mā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἐκζεμα, a cutaneous eruption, < ἐκείν, boil up or out, < ἐκ, out, + ζέω, boil.*] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrustated, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting.—**Eczema papulosum**, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillæ of the skin.—**Eczema rubrum**. (a) Pityriasis rubra. (b) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red.—**Eczema squamosum**. (a) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (b) Pityriasis rubra.—**Erythematous eczema**, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema).—**Vesicular eczema**, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-ze-mā'tus), *a.* [= *F. eczémateux; < eczema (+) + -ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or

produced by eczema: as, *eczematous eruptions*.—2. Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (*a*) of *editor*; (*b*) of *edition*.

ed-1. [*ME. ed-, < AS. ed- = OS. idug = OFries. et- = OHG. it-, ita-, MHG. ite- = Icel. idh- = Goth. id-, a prefix equiv. to L. re-, again, back: see re-.*] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re-, 'as in *edgrow, edgrowth, ednew*. See *eddish, eddy*.

Ed-2. [*ME. Ed-, < AS. Edd-, a common element in proper names, being edd, happiness, prosperity, = OS. öd, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. öst, estate, = Icel. audhr, riches, wealth: see alodium.*] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edward*, Anglo-Saxon *Edd-weard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Eddwine*, gainer or friend of property.

ed1, ed2. [(1) *ed1*, pret. (*-ed, -d, or -t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < *ME. -ed, rarely -ad, earlier reg. -e-de (-a-de), -de, pl. -e-den (-a-den), -den* (usually spelled *-t, -te, -ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et, -it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et, -it*), < *AS. -e-de, -o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or, without the preceding vowel, *-de, pl. -e-don, -o-don* (spelled *-te, -ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste, cyste, drypte*, etc., *E. mist, kist, dript*, now usually by conformation *missed, kissed, dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. **-ja, *-jo*, formative of weak verbs; = *OS. -a-da, -o-da, -da* = *OFries. -e-de, -a-de, -de, -te = D. -de = MLG. -e-de, -de, -te = OHG. -o-ta, -e-ta, -ia, MHG. -e-te, -te, G. -te = Icel. -adha, -dha, -da, -ta = Sw. -a-de, -de = Dan. -de, -te = Goth.* (with persons indicated) 1 *-da (-i-da, -o-da, -ai-da)*, 2 *-des, 3 -da*, dual 2 *-dēdu*, 3 *-dēduts*, pl. 1 *-dēdum*, 2 *-dēduth*, 3 *-dēdum*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of *AS. dōn, E. do1, etc.*, namely, *AS. didc, E. did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do1*. (2) *-ed2*, pp. (*-ed, -d, or -t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < *ME. -ed, -d, also -t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et, -it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et, -it*), < *AS. -e-d, -o-d, rarely -ad, often in the pl. -e-de, etc.*, with syncope of the preceding vowel *-e-, -i-: = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. -d = OHG. MHG. G. -t = Icel. -dhr, -dr, -tr, m., -dh, -d, -t, f., t. neut., = Sw. -t = Dan. -t = Goth. -th-s = L. -tu-s = Gr. -to-s = Skt. -tu-s; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *-ed1*, though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in L. *-a-tu-s* (*E. -ate1, -ade1, -ada, -ado, -ae1, etc.*; disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-i-tu-s, -i-tus* (*E. -ite1, -it1*), *-ē-tu-s, -u-tu-s* (*E. -ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (*E. -t, as in feat-t, fac-t, etc.*).*

The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *-e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced *ed* after *t, d*, as in *heated, loaded, etc.*, and archaically in other positions, as in *halloved, raised, etc.*, and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *blessed, crooked, winged, etc.*, parallel to *blest, crooked* (pronounced *krūkt*), *winged* (pronounced *wīngd*), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel) *d*, after a sonant, namely, *b, g, "hard," g "soft" (-ge = dzh or zh), j* (written *-ge*, as preceding), *s (-se = z), th (as dh), v, z, l, m, n, ng, r*, as in *robbed, robbed, engaged, engaged, rouged, hedged, raised, posed, smoothed, breathed, lived, buzzed, boiled, felled, beamed, dreamed, stoned, learned, hanged, barred, abhorred, etc.* (but after the liquids *l, m, n, r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *v*, as in *hoed, rused, brayed, loved,aved, hurrahed, etc.*—most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came to be indicated, pedantically, by an apostrophe, as in *rais'd, breath'd, ite'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verbs, though it is the rule in the analogous instances of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's, boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced *d* (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid, paid, staid, shod, heard, sold, told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad, had, and made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in preterit only, *ould, should, would*—these forms being "irregular" in spelling only (*laid, paid, staid*), or in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual

-ed (4) **-ed**, pronounced *t* (the vowel being suppressed and the *d* assimilated to the preceding consonant) after a surd, namely, *e* "soft" (= *e*), *ch* (= *ts*), *f*, *k*, *p*, *qu* (= *k*), *s* surd, *sh*, *th* surd, *x* (= *ks*), as in *facied*, *enticed*, *matched*, *cuffed*, *coughed* (pronounced *kóft*), *looked*, *lacked*, *typed*, *figured*, *pressed*, *clawed*, *clashed*, *toothed*, *earthed*, *mixed*, etc., such words being formerly, as a rule, and still optionally (in verse, as preferred by Tennyson and other modern poets, or in restored or reformed spelling), spelled as pronounced, with *t*, as *lookt*, *lackt*, *typet*, *figurt*, *presset*, etc.; in some words, where *-ed* after a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or a vowel, is pronounced *t* instead of *d*, as regularly, *d*, and in some words after *p*, the spelling *-t* prevails, either exclusively (and then accompanied by a change of the radical vowel), as in *dralt*, *falt*, *brought*, *caught*, *thought*, *wrought*, *brought*, *sought*, *taught*, *slept*, *swept*, *wept*, etc., or with a parallel form in *-ed* pronounced *d*, as in *spelt*, *spilt*, *spoilt*, *dreamt*, *leant*, *pent*, *burnt*, etc. (the *t* in some cases absorbing the final *d* of the infinitive, as in *bent*, *blent*, *built*, *girt*, etc.), with parallel forms *spelled*, *spilled*, etc. (*beruled*, *girded*, etc.). (5) In some monosyllables the suffix *-ed*, reduced to *-d* or *-t*, as above, has blended with the final *-d* or *-t* of the infinitive, forming, in earlier spelling, a double consonant, *dd* or *tt*, which has since been simplified, as in *shed*, *shred*, *hit*, *spit*, etc., all trace of the suffix being thus effaced, and such preterites and past participles being assimilated to the infinitive; an original long vowel in the infinitive becoming short in the preterit and past participle, as in *read*, preterit and past participle *read* (*red*), *lead*, preterit and past participle *led* (where the change is recognized in the spelling), and hence, rarely, in the infinitive, as in *spread*, preterit and past participle *spread*. Some words ending in *-ed* (participles used as adjectives) may, with the definite article, or other definitive word, preceding, come to be used as nouns, having as such a possessive case (in *'s*) and a plural (in *-s*): as, the police took charge of the *deceased's* effects; at this the *accused's* countenance changed. This is found chiefly in newspaper language; but the plural, as "*their beloveds*," is not uncommon in recent poetry. See *-d*, *-d²*, *-t*, *-t²*.

edacious (ē-dā'shus), *a.* [*It. edace*, < *L. edax* (*edac-*), given to eating, < *edere* = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

Swallowed in the depths of edacious Time.

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 236.

Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 37.

edaciously (ē-dā'shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

edaciousness (ē-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Edacity. **edacity** (ē-das'ī-ti), *n.* [*It. edacità*, < *L. edacita* (*-ta*), < *edax*, giving to eating: see *edacious*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

It is true that the wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 972.

If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but *edacity* and loquacity, come. Carlyle.

Edaphodon (ē-daf'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *edaphodont*.] A fossil genus of chimeroid fishes, of the order *Holocephali*, found in the Greensand, Chalk, and Tertiary strata. Buckland.

edaphodont (ē-daf'ō-dont), *n.* [*NL. edaphodont* (*-t*), < *Gr. ἑδαφός*, bottom, foundation, + *ὄδον* (*ōdon*) = *E. tooth*.] A fossil chimeroid fish of the genus *Edaphodon*.

Edda (ed'ā), *n.* [Icel., lit. great-grandmother.] A book written (in prose) by Snorri Sturluson (born about 1178, died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythological lore of Scandinavia and the old artificial rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name *Edda*, by whom given is not known, occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the manuscripts of the work, written fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Snorri's *Edda* (*Edda Snorra Sturlusonar*) consists of five parts: 1. *Formáli* (Preface), the *Gylfaginning* (Delusion of Gylfi), *Brage-rudhar* (Sayings of Bragi), *Skáldskapar-mál* (Art of Poetry), and *Haustatal* (Number of Meters), to which are added in some manuscripts *Thurur*, or a rhymed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. As the *Skáldskapar-mál*, or Art of Poetry, forms the chief part of the *Edda* (including several long poems), the work became a sort of handbook of poets, and so *Edda* came gradually to mean the old artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems. About the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of the old mythological poems, which is erroneously ascribed to Saemund Sigfusson (born about 1055, died 1188) and hence called after him *Saemundar Edda hins Fróðka*, the *Edda* of Saemund the Learned. The poems that compose this *Edda* are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the thirteenth century, but were composed probably in the eighth and ninth centuries. Hence the name now given to the collection, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, in distinction from the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* of Snorri, to which alone the name *Edda* previously belonged. The most ancient of the poems in the *Elder Edda* is the *Völuspá*, the Prophecy of the *Völva* or sibyl.

Eddaic (e-dā'ik), *a.* [*Edda* + *-ic*.] Same as *Eddic*.

The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the *Ynglingasaga*. E. W. Gosse.

eddas (ed'āz), *n.* Same as *eddoes*.

edder (ed'ēr), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *ether*; < *ME. *edor*, < *AS. eodor*, *edodor*, a hedge, an inclosure, = *OS. eodor* = *OHG. etar*, *MHG. eter*, *G. dial. etter* = *Icel. jadharr* = *Norw. jadar*, *jaar*, *jaar*, *jaar*, edge, border.] 1. A hedge.

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[*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. Sometimes called *eddering*. Wright. [*North. Eng.*]

In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake. Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make.

Tusser, One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

3. In Scotland, straw ropes used in thatching corn-rieks.

edder (ed'ēr), *v. t.* [*E. dial.* *n.*, 3.] To bind or make tight with *edder*; fasten, as the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving *edder*. Mortimer.

edder (ed'ēr), *n.* [*A dial. var. of edder*], *q. v.* 1. An adder; a serpent. [Now only Scotch.]

Ye *edders* and *edders* briddie, hou schulen ye fle fro the doom of helle? Wyclif, Mat. xxiii.

For *edders*, sprites, monstres, thyng of drade. To make a smoke and stynte is gode in dede. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. A fish like a mackerel.

edders, *n.* See *eddoes*.

Eddic (ed'ik), *a.* [*Edda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Scandinavian *Eddas*; having the character or style of the *Eddas*: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the *Völva*. Also *Eddaic*.

eddish (ed'ish), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *edish*, *ed-ish*, *edidge*; contr. *etch*, *stubble*; corrupted *ed-ige*, *q. v.*; < *ME. *edish*, not found (except as in the comp. *eddish-hen*, *q. v.*), < *AS. edisc*, a pasture, a park for game; origin unknown, but perhaps orig. 'aftermath,' second growth, < *ed-* (again, back) (see *ed-1*), + *-isc*, *adj. term.*; the formation if real is irreg. Grein refers to *ONorth. edo*, *ēde*, a contr. of *cowod*, a flock. It is doubtful whether *eddish* has any connection with *AS. yddisc*, *in-eddisc* (only in glosses), household goods or furniture. See *earsh*.] 1. The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. [Local, Eng.]

Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures. Times (London), April 30, 1857.

2. See the extract.

The word *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edish*, occurs in Tusser, and means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind. Seebohm, Eng. VII. Community, p. 376.

eddish-hen, *n.* [*ME. edisse-henne*, and corruptly *ediscene* (in a gloss), < *AS. edisc-hen*, *edescen*, *-henn*, a quail, lit. a pasture-hen (cf. mod. 'prairie-hen'), < *edisc*, a pasture, park for game, + *henn*, *hen*.] A quail.

Thal asked, and come the *eddiscenne*.

Ps. civ. [cv.], 40 (ME. version).

eddoes, **edders** (ed'ōz, ed'ēr), *n.* A name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast, as well as in the West Indies, to the roots of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also *eddas*.

eddy (ed'i), *n.*; pl. *eddies* (-iz). [The ME. form (and the AS., if any) not recorded; the word is either cognate with or derived from Icel. *ulha*, an eddy, whirlpool, = *Norw. ida*, also *ido* (and in various other forms, *ie*, *ic*, *ea*, *edu*, *uddu*, *vudu*, *odo*, *erju*, *irju*, the last forms prob. of other origin; often with prefix *bak-*, back, *uppr-*, up, *kring*, circle), = *Sw. dial. ulha*, *idå* = *Dan. dial. ide*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. Icel. *ulha* = *Norw. ida*, whirl about; Icel. *idh*, *f.*, a doing, *idh*, *n.*, a restless motion, = *Sw. idh*, industry, = *Dan. id*, pursuit, intention; Icel. *idhinn* = *Sw. idog*, assiduous, diligent; prob. connected with *AS. ed-*, etc., back (equiv. to *L. re-*): see *ed-1*. Cf. *eddish*.] A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid. Eddies are due to the viscosity of fluids, and to the very small degree to which they slip over the surfaces of solids. A portion of fluid to which a rotatory motion has once been communicated loses this motion only by the gradual effect of viscosity, so that eddies subsist for some time. They are always found between counter-currents.

Avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a stream, or the eddies betwixt two streams, which also are the most likely places wherein to kill a fish in a stream, either at the top or bottom.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, i. 269.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. Lige, 'n.

The charmed eddies of autumnal winds Built o'er his mouldering bones a pyramid. Shelley, Alastor.

Alas! we are but eddies of dust, Uplifted by the blast, and whirled Along the highway of the world. Longfellow, Golden Legend, II.

Common observation seems to shew that, when a solid moves rapidly through a liquid at some distance below the surface, it leaves behind it, a succession of eddies in the fluid. Stokes, On some Cases of Fluid Motion.

= *syn.* See *stream*.

eddy (ed'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edded*, ppr. *edding*. [*E. dial.*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an

eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

Time must be given for the intellect to eddy about a truth, and to appropriate its bearings.

De Quincey, Style, I.

As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and eddy in the wide square, . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning—"Christ shall come." Ruskin.

With eddy whirl the waters lock

You treeless mound forlorn,

The sharp-winged sea-fowl's breeding rock,

That fronts the Spouting Horn.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *trans.* To cause to move in an eddy; collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl. [Rare.]

The circling mountains eddy in

From the bare wild the dissipated storm. Thomson.

eddy-water (ed'i-wā'tēr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *dead-water*.

eddy-wind (ed'i-wind), *n.* The wind moving in an eddy near a sail, a mountain, or any other object.

edelforsite (ed'el-fōr-sit), *n.* [*E. edelfors* (see *ed.*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a compact calcium silicate from *Edelfors* in Sweden, probably the same as *wollastonite*.

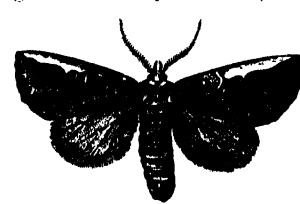
edelite (ed'e-lit), *n.* Same as *prchnite*.

edelweiss (ed'el-wis; *G. pron.* ä'dl-vīs), *n.* [*G.*, < *edel*, noble, precious (= *E. obs. athel*, *q. v.*), + *weiss* = *E. white*.] The *Leontopodium alpinum* (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*)

of the Alps and Pyrenees, a plant much sought for by travelers in Switzerland, where it grows at a great altitude in situations difficult of access. It is remarkable for its dense clusters of flower-heads surrounded by a radiating involucre of floral leaves, all densely clothed with a close, white, cottony pubescence. Edelweiss (*Leontopodium alpinum*).



edema, **oedema** (ē-dē'mā), *n.*; pl. *edemata*, *oedemata* (-mā-tā). [*NL. oedema*, < *Gr. οἰδημα*, a swelling, a tumor, < *oidein*, swell, become swollen, < *oidō*, a swelling.] 1. In *pathol.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from accumulation of serous fluid in interstices of the areolar tissue: as, *edema* of the eyelids.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of bombycid moths, founded by Walker



Edema albyronis, natural size.

in 1855, having the palpi pilose, rather long, ascending in the male and porrect in the female, with the third joint lanceolate. The larva of *E. albyronis*, which feeds on the oak, is a handsome caterpillar striped with yellow and black dorsally, and pinkish on the under side.

edematose, **oedematose** (ē-dem'ā-tōs), *a.* Same as *edematous*.

edematous, **oedematous** (ē-dem'ā-tus), *a.* [*E. edema* (*-t*), *oedema* (*-t*), + *-ous*.] Relating to *edema*; swelling with a serous effusion.

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* [= *F. Eden* = *Sp. Edén* = *Pg. Eden* = *G. Eden*, etc., < *LL. Eden* (in Vulgate), < *Heb.* and *Chal. 'ēden*, *Eden*, lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight'.] 1. In the Bible, the name of the garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve: often, though not in the English version of the Bible, called *Paradise*.—2. A region mentioned in the Bible, the people of which were subdued by the Assyrians. It is supposed to have been in northwestern Mesopotamia (2 Ki. xix. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 12).—3. Figuratively, any delightful region or place of residence. Also *Aden*.

Summer isles of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea. Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Edenic (ē-den'ik), *a.* [*E. Eden* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Eden; characteristic of Eden.

By the memory of Edenic joys

Forfeit and lost.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Will he admit that the *Edenic* man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē'dn-ī-t), *n.* [*< Eden(ville)* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē'dn-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< Edenize* + *-ation*.] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and Edenization of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē'dn-ī-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing*. [*< Eden* + *-ize*.] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] — 2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit. *Davies*, *Wit's Pilgrimage*.

edental (ē-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. e-* priv. + *den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *-al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Edentate; toothless. — 2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Edentata*.

edentalous (ē-den'tā-lus), *a.* [Appar. *< edental* + *-ous*; but prob. intended for *edentulous*, *q. v.*] Same as *edentate*. [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. edentatus*, toothless: see *edentate*.] 1. In *mammal*, a Cuvierian order of mammals; the *edentates*. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless: and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are those: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusiinae*) monophyodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

The *Edentata* are ineducabilian placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversified in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise wholly different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the folioid ant-eaters and scaly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Vermilingua* (American ant-eaters), *Synamia* (scaly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Podientia* (digging ant-eaters or aardvarks). The *Tardigrades*, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboreal. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Monotremata*, now long since eliminated.

2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1826.
edentate (ē-den'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. édenté* = *Sp. edentado*, *< L. edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, *< e*, out, + *den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*; cf. *dentate*: see *Edentata*.] 1. *a.* 1. Edentulous; toothless. — 2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. *n.* 1. One of the *Edentata*; an ineducabilian placental mammal without incisors. — 2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [*< edentate* + *-ed*².] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]
Edentati (ē-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. edentatus*, toothless: see *Edentata*.] A group of edentate mammals. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

edentation (ē-deir-tā'shən), *n.* [*< L. as if *edentatio(n)-, < edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless: see *edentate*.] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

edentulate (ē-den'tū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *edentulatus*, *< L. edentulus*, toothless: see *edentulous*.] In *entom.*, without teeth; edentate: said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kirby*.

edentulous (ē-den'tū-lus), *a.* [*< L. edentulus*, toothless, *< e-* priv. + *den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*: see *dent*². Cf. *edentate*.] Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen*, *Anat.*, Int.

eder, *n.* See *edder*².

Edessa (ē-des'sā), *n.* [NL., *< L. Edessa*, Gr. **Edēssa*, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinae*.

Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.

Edessan (ē-des'san), *a.* [*< L. Edessa*, Gr. **Edēssa*, a city of Mesopotamia, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia. — **Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adams and Maris). See *liturgy*.
Edessene (ē-des'sēn), *a.* [*< LL. Edessenus*, *< Edessa*, Edessa: see *Edessan*.] Same as *Edessan*.

Edessinae (ed-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edessa* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidae*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protracted into a horn. Also *Edessides*.

edge (ej), *n.* [*< ME. egge*, *< AS. ecg*, an edge, poet. a sword, = OS. *eggja* = OFries. *eg*, *ig*, Fries. *ig* = D. *egge* = MLG. *egge* = OHG. *ekka*, edge, point, MHG. *ekke*, *egge*, G. *eck*, *ekke*, edge, corner, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = Goth. **aggja* (not found) = L. *acies*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (> ult. *E. eager*¹), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. *akis*, *akē*, a point, to Skt. *acri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to E. *awn*¹, *ail*², *ear*², *q. v.*] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the edge of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynge Pignores thourgh the helme that nother coyf ne helme myght hym warrant till that the suerdes egge touched hys brynn.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 589.

Who [Tubal] first sweated at the forge And forc'd the blunt and yet unblonded steel To a keen edge, and made it bright for war.

Couper, *Task*, v. 216.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink: as, the edge of a table; the edge of a precipice.

Than draw streight thy clothe, & ley the bougt [fold] on the vtur edge of the table.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

You know he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge, More likely to fall in than to get o'er.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Specifically — (a) In *math.*, a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (b) In *zool.*, the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In *entomology* it is often distinguished from the *margin*, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a deflexed margin called the *epipleura*.

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt: as, the edge of the evening; the outer and inner edges of a field; the horizon's edge.

For the sayde temple stondeth vpon the east egge of Mounte Morrea, and the Mounte Olyuete is right east from it.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 43.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the edge of winter, would not hastily oppose them.

Milton.

It [Watling Street] ran closely along the edge of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 180.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwel*.

Just at the foot of one of the long straight hills, called *Edges* in that country [England, on the borders of Wales], we came upon my friend's house.

J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Slander,

Whose edge is sharper than the sword.

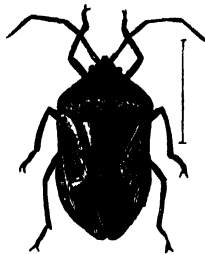
Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 4.

Wie, ne! your wit hath too much edge.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 2.

The remark had a biting edge to it.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 20.



Edessa bifida.
(Line shows natural size.)

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 3.

I did but chide in jest; the best loves use it
Sometimes; it sets an edge upon affection.

Middleton, *Women Bowed Women*, II. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life,
And more; for my friends die;
My mirth and edge was lost; a blunted knife
Was of more use than I.

G. Herbert.

'Tis true, there is an edge in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 10.

Back and edget. See *back*¹. — **Basset edges**. See *basset*². — **Convanescent edge**. See *convanescent*. — **Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of regression**. See *cuspidal*. — **To set on edge**. (a) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge: as, to set a large flat stone on edge. (b) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate: as, his curiosity or expectation was set on edge. — **To set the teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as of tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your Mouth, and t'other set your Teeth on Edge.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 5.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Verge*, *skirt*, *brim*. See *rim*. — 6. Intensity. **edge** (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging*. [*< ME. eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. a. *egged*, *< AS. eged*, p. a., only in comp. *twice-edged*, two-edged, *searpe-edged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, *egg*, incite (in this sense from *Scand.*) (= OFries. *eggja*, fight, = Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga* = Dan. *egge*, incite), *< AS. ecg*, edge: see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg*².] I. *trans.* 1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.]

The wrongs

Of this poor country edge your sword! oh, may it
Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart!

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, I. 1.

Those who labour

The sweaty Forge, who edge the crooked Scythe,
Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleaming Armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid.

Prior, *First Hymn of Callimachus*.

That is best blood that hath most iron in't
To edge resolve with.

Lowell, *Comm. Ode*.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique.

Let me a little edge your resolution: you see nothing is
unready to this great work, but a great mind in you.

Ford, *'Tis Pity*, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the
malicious edged.

Sir J. Hayward.

3. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border: as, to edge a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim
Of sailing pines that edge you mountain in.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, IV. 3.

Their long descending train,

With rubies edged.

Dryden.

A voice of many tones — sent up from streams,
And sands that edge the ocean.

Bryant, *Earth*.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to edge a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to edge one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in
a little time got up close to one another.

Locke.

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; egg. See *egg*². [Now rare.]

This . . . will encourage and edge industrious and profitable improvements.

Bacon, *Usury* (ed. 1887).

Edg'd-on by some thank-picking parasite.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, IV. 1.

Ardour or passion will edge a man forward when arguments fail.

Ogilvie.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*. — **To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to edge in some business of your own.

Swift, *Directions to Servants*, III.

Do, Sir Lucius, edge in a word or two every now and then about my honour.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, edge along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding.

Cook, *Second Voyage*, III. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to edge off.

Colman, *Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

To edge away, to move away slowly or cautiously; *naut.*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course. — **To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction. — **To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

edge-bolt (ej'bōlt), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

edgebone (ej'bôn), *n.* [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *nache-bone*: see *aitchbone*.] The haunch-bone, aitchbone, or natch-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kôlz), *n. pl.* In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams*, and more rarely *edge-metals*.

edge-cutting (ej'kut'ing), *n.* In bookbinding, the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ojd or ej'ed), *a.* [*ME. egged*, < *AS. ecgōt*, < *ecg*, *edge*: see *edge, v.*] 1. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White canopies and curtains made of needle work . . . edged with . . . bone-lace. *Corrat*, *Crudities*, I. 100.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death
Beside him. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated*.—To play with *edged* tools. See *tool*, and compare *edge-tool*.

edge-key (ej'kē), *n.* Same as *edger*, 2.

edgeless (ej'les), *a.* [*edge* + *-less*.] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Till clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill
The dictates of its vengeful master's will;
Edgewise it falls. *Rice*, tr. of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, vi.

edgelong (ej'lông), *adv.* [*edge* + *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*, etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground.

B. Jonson.

edge-mail (ej'māl), *n.* A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on mediæval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *broigne*. Also called *edgewise mail*.

edge-plane (ej'plān), *n.* 1. A carpenter's plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—2. Same as *edger*, 2.

edger (ej'ēr), *n.* 1. A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger*. See *saw*.—2. In *leather-working*, a tool for trimming the edges of shoes, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter, the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gauge and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct placing of the work. Also called *edge-key*, *edge-plane*, *edge-tool*.

edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *n.* In bookbinding: (a) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (b) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *v. t.* 1. In bookbinding, to use an edge-roll.—2. In *minting*, to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set'ēr), *n.* A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), *a.* Planed on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stich), *n.* In *netting*, *knitting*, etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework*.

edge-tool (ej'tōl'), *n.* [*ME. eggetol*, < *egge*, *edge*, + *tol*, *tool*.] 1. Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

git any *egge tol* wol entre in-to his bodi,
I wol do him to the deth and more despit ouere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3755.

2. Same as *edger*, 2.—3. Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

There's no jesting with *edge-tools*.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, II. 2.

You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools*.

Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

edge-trimmer (ej'trim'ēr), *n.* A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically, and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgeways (ej'wāz), *adv.* [*edge* + *-ways* for *-wise*.] Same as *edgewise*.

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgewise*.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edgewise*.

Scott, *Monastery*, xiv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgewise*.
Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilean mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wīz), *a.* and *adv.* [*edge* + *-wise*.] 1. *a.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar-leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xli.

edgewise mail. Same as *edge-mail*.

II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge; by edging.

At the last pushed in his word
Edgewise, as 'twere.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 189.

edging (ej'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *edge, v.*] 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
Of parsley, with a wreath of ivy bound,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round.

Dryden, tr. of *Theocritus*, *Amoryllis*, I. 52.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.

Addison, *Lady Orators*.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.*, a row of plants set along the border of a flower-bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Pines

On the steep's lofty verge.

Wordsworth, in *The Simplicon Pass*.

3. In bookbinding: (a) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (b) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—4. In *carp.*, the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing-ī'ern), *n.* In *gardening*, a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing-li), *adv.* Carefully; gingerly. [*Rare.*]

The new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly*, as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. 220.

edging-machine (ej'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine*.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templets and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine*.

edging-saw (ej'ing-sā), *n.* A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shēz), *n. pl.* Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tīl), *n.* A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrew (ed'grō), *n.* Same as *edgrom*.

edgrom (ed'grō), *n.* [Also *edgrometh*; < *ME. ed-grow*, *edgrow* (cf. *AS. edgrowung*, a growing again), < *AS. ed*, back, again, + *growan*, grow: see *ed-1* and *grow*.] Aftermath; aftergrass. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Edgrow [var. *edgrow*, etc. *grow*], *grose*, [*L.*] bigermen, regermen

Prompt. Par., p. 135.

edgrowth (ed'grōth), *n.* [Formerly also *edgrowth*; < *ed-1* + *growth*. (cf. *edgrow*.)] Same as *edgrom*.

edgy (ej'jī), *a.* [*edge* + *-y*.] 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharper and *edgy*.

R. P. Knight, *Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste*, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [*Rare* in both senses.]

edit, a. See *edy*.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *L.L. edibilis*, edible, + *-atory*.] Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. [*Rare.*]

Edibility Epicurism holds the key to all morality

Bulwer, *Pelham*, lviii.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*edible*: see *-ibility*.] The character of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*LL. edibilis*, eatable, < *L. edere* = *E. eat*.] I. *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent; specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds'-nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible*: some, except it be in famine, not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 859.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.

Prior, *Solomon*, II.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; an eatable; a constituent of a meal: generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles*.

edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being edible.

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* [In mod. form after the *L.*; < *ME. edict*, < *OF. edict*, *edict*, *F. edict* = *Sp. edicto* = *Pg. edito* = *It. editto* = *D. edikt* = *G. edict* = *Dan. Sw. edikt*, < *L. edictum*, a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus*, pp. of *edicere*, proclaim, < *e*, out, forth, + *dicere*, speak: see *diction*.] 1. A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, I. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign.

Ogilvie.

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.

Bancroft, *Hist. Const.*, II. 354.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a decree or ordinance of a pretor.—3. In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained. *Edict of Nantes*, an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685. *Edict of Theodoric*, a code of laws, issued about A. D. 500, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—*General edict*, in *Rom. antiq.*, an edict made by the pretor as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator.—*Special edict*, an edict made by the pretor for a particular case, in his capacity as judge. = *Syn. Decree, Ordinance*, etc. (see *law*). *mandate*, *rescript*, *manifesto*, *command*, *pronunciamento*.

edictal (ē'dik-tl), *a.* [= *F. édictal*, < *L.L. edictalis*, < *L. edictum*, a proclamation: see *edict*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Praetor in framing an *Edictal* jurisprudence on the principles of the *Jus Gentium* was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate.

Maure, *Ancient Law*, p. 50.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the rigorous formality of the archaic customs.

W. E. Hearn, *Arayan Household*, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law*, a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kūl), *n.* [= *It. edicola*, < *L. edicola*, a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *ades*, a building: see *edify*.] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [*Rare.*]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzuch at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side.

The Century, XXXI. 17.

edificant (ē-dif'i-kant), *a.* [= *F. édifiant* = *Sp. Pg. It. edificante*, < *L. edificans* (-t-s), ppr. of *edificare*, build: see *edify*.] Building.

And as his pen was often militant

Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*

It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on the fir guard, and stantly builded too.

Howard, in *Gautier* (1655), p. 75.

edification (ed'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*cf. F. édification* = *Pr. edificatio* = *Sp. edificacion* = *Pg. edificação* = *It. edificazione*, < *L. edificatio* (-n-), act of building, a building (structure), *L.L. instructio*, < *edificare*, pp. *edificatus*, build: see *edify*.] 1. The act or process of building; construction. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

The castle or fortress of Corfu . . . is not only of situation the strongest I have seen, but also of *edification*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 111.

Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church edification.

The Churchman, LIV. 469.

2†. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullockar*.—3. The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment: most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification. 1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their edification. *Addison*, *Guardian*.

'Tis edification to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, II. 3.

edificator (ed'i-fī-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *edificator*, a builder, < *edificare*, pp. *edificatus*, build: see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

Language is the grand edificator of the race.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 209.

edificatory (ed'i-fī-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < L. *edificatorius*, < L. *edificator*, a builder: see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God. *Bp. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*, x.

edifice (ed'i-fīs), *n.* [*F. édifice* = Pr. *edifici* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *edificium*, a building of any kind, < *edificare*, build: see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric: applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy edifice of stone,
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish'al), *a.* [*< edifice + -ial*.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

Mansions . . . without any striking edificial attraction. *British Critic*, III. 653.

edifier (ed'i-fī-er), *n.* 1†. One who builds; a builder. *Hullock*.—2. One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

They scorn their edifiers' own,
Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,
Their tones and sanctify'd expressions.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 624.

edify (ed'i-fī), *v.*; prot. and pp. *edified*, ppr. *edifying*. [*< ME. edifiien, edifiien, < OF. edifier, F. édifier* = Pr. *edificar, edifar* = Sp. Pg. *edificar* = It. *edificare*, < L. *edificare*, build, erect, establish, L.L. instruct, < *ædes*, more commonly *ædis*, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. *ædes*, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. *aidhe*, a house, *aodh*, fire, AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, and see *oast*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, build.] I. *trans.* 1. To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And seld, "This is an house of orisons and of holynesse, And whenne that my wil is ich wol hit ouerthrowe, And er three dayes after *edifye* hit newe."

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 162.

Munday, the xxvij Day of Aprill, to fterare, and ther I lay all nyght, it ys a good Cite, and well and substantially *Edifyed*. *Torkington*, *Diario of Eng. Travell*, p. 6.

Wherein were written down
The names of all who had died
In the convent, since it was edified.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, II.

2†. To build in or upon; cover with buildings.

Long they thus travelled in friendly wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissance. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. I. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the *edifying* of their brethren.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Comfort yourselves together and *edify* one another.

1 Thea. v. 11.

Your help here, to *edify* and raise us up in a scripture.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be edified by so much good conversation.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ix.

4†. To convince or persuade.

You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, *Holy War*.

5†. To benefit; favor.

My love with words and errors still she feeds,
But *edifies* another with her deeds.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*. *Oldham*.

2†. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

I have not *edified* more, truly, by man.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, III. 1.

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify*, *edify*. *Massinger*.

Alth. There's Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt. *Harv.* I *edify*, Madam, so much, that I am impatient till I am one. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.

Killingbeck, *Sermons*, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed'i-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, **ædile** (ē'dil), *n.* [*< L. ædilis*, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a building, a temple: see *edify*.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, **edileship** (ē'dil-ship), *n.* [*< edile*, *edile*, + *-ship*.] The office of an edile.

The *edileship* was an introduction to the highest offices. *L. Schmitz*, *Hist. Rome*, p. 236.

edilian, **ædilian** (ē-dil'i-an), *a.* [*< edile*, *edile*, + *-ian*.] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed'ing-ton-it), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Edington*, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium.

edit (ed'it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < *e*, out, + *dare*, give: see *date*.] 1†. To put forth; issue; publish.

He [Plato] wrote and ordeyned lawes moste equal and iust. He *editied* unto the Grekes [the plan of] a common welthe stable, quyet and commendable.

J. Locher, *Prod. to Barclay's tr. of Ship of Fools* (ed. [Jamieson]), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Knifield*.

There are at least four Viharas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been *edited* with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (ē-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edición* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio* (n-), a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish: see *edit*.] 1. The act of editing.—2. An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction: as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon's "Rome"; the Globe *edition* of Shakspeare.—3. A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works: as, a large *edition* of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth *edition*; the folio *editions* of Shakspeare's plays.

The which I also have more at large set oute in the second *edition* of my booke. *Whitgift*, *Defence*, p. 49.

As to the larger additions and alterations, . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the former *edition* may not be wholly lost to those who have it. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears at different times; a copy; an exemplar.

The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition*. *South*, *Sermons*.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*.—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** (F.), an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. *Éditions de luxe* are generally sold by subscription.—**Elzevir editions.** See *Elzevir*.

edition† (ē-dish'on), *v. t.* [*< edition*, *n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies*.

editor† (ē-dish'on-er), *n.* [*< edition + -er*.] An editor.

Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *Editor*. *J. Gregory*, *Posthuma*, p. 321.

editio princeps (ē-dish'i-ō prin'seps), [*L.*: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first: see *edition*, *n.*, and *principal*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth: see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō-ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< editor + -ial*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor: as, *editorial* labors; an *editorial* article, note, or remark.

The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

The opening article on the first page [of "Figaro"] is what we should call the chief *editorial*, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ed-i-tō-ri-al-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed'i-tor-ship), *n.* [*< editor + -ship*.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres), *n.* [*< editor + -ess*.] A female editor.

edituate† (ē-dit'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. edituatus*, pp. of *edituare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *edituus* (> It. *edituo*), a keeper of a temple, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tueri*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

The devotion wherof could not but move the city to *edituate* such a piece of divine office.

J. Gregory, *Notes on Scripture*, p. 49.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edocrinatē† (ē-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. e*, out, + *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*, and cf. *in-doctrinate*.] To instruct.

In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be *edocrinatēd*? *Shirley*, *Love Tricks*, III. 5.

Edolianæ† (ē-dō-li-ā-nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Edoluidæ*.

Edolidæ (ē-dō-lī-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of dragonflies, named from the genus *Edolius*: same as *Dicranidæ*. Also formerly *Edoliana*.

edral (ē'dral), [*< NL. -edralis*, < *edron*, *hedron*, in comp. *decahedron*, *dodecahedron*, etc., < Gr. *ēdpa*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*: see *settle*.] In *geom.*, the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (*x*, *y*, etc., 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, *x-edral* means 'having *x* faces'; 1,234-*edral* means 'having 1,234 faces,' and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdriov*, dim. of *ēdpa*, a seat, + *astēr*, star.] A genus of cystic ereninites or fossil crinoids, of the order *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasteridae*. Also *Edriaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as'te-rid), *n.* One of the *Edriasteridae*. Also *edriasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed'ri-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-ida*.] An order of fossil crinoids, or a suborder of cystoid crinoids, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic, and in general resemble the *Cystoidea*. A pyramid is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. Also *Edriasterida*.

Edriasteridæ (ed'ri-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cystoid crinoids or ereninites, of the order *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Also spelled *Edriasteridae*.

Edriophthalma (ed'ri-of-thal'mā), *n. pl.* [NL., nout. pl. of *edriophthalmus*: see *edriophthalmous*.] 1. The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of

the two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) *Crustacea*, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalma* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Lamodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptation the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In *conch.*, a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed'ri-of-thal'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma*.

edriophthalmatous (ed'ri-of-thal'mā-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmic (ed'ri-of-thal'mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmous (ed'ri-of-thal'mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἔδριον, dim. of ἔδρα, a seat, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.*] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma*.

Educabilia (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of *educabilis*, educable: see *educable*.] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the higher set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Ferae*, *Ungulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala* of Owen, and to the *megasthenes* and *archontes* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ān), *a.* [*Educabilia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia*: opposed to *ineducabilian*.

educability (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. éducation*; as *educable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist*, p. 313.

educable (ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* [= *F. éducation*; *educabilis*, *L. educare*, educate: see *educate*.] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Huxton, Orig. of World*, p. 423.

educatable (ed'ū-kā-tā-bl), *a.* [*Educate* + *-able*.] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable*. *Alcott, Tablets*, p. 105.

educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating*. [*L. educatus*, pp. of *educare* (> *It. educare* = *Sp. Pg. educar* = *F. éduquer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *educere*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educare* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pedagogus, docet magister*," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33 — but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away,' < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educere*. There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.' To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

That philosopher [Epictetus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was contemporary with Menander the comedian. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. ii. 24.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 270.

There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squirreals. *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 381.

= *Syn.* To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed'ū-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. éducation* = *Sp. educación* = *Pg. educação* = *It. educazione*, < *L. educatio* (n-), a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate*.]

1. The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one or all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Aesthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in grammar and high schools or in academies; *higher*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study; and *special or professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

By wardship the most noble parts of noble men and gentlemen within this Realm have bene brought vp ignorantly and void of good educations.

Quoted in *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. iv.]

To love her was a liberal education. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 49.

Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their education? *Hume, Dial. concerning Natural Religion*, i.

But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 36.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

If they [silkworm-moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education*. = *Syn.* *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educational (ed'ū-kā'shon-ē-bl), *a.* [*Educate* + *-able*.] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor*. [Rare.]

educational (ed'ū-kā'shon-ē-bl), *a.* [*Educate* + *-al*.] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational institutions*; *educational habits*.

How would birchen bark, as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 704.

educationalist (ed'ū-kā'shon-ē-lis-t), *n.* [*Educational* + *-ist*.] Same as *educationist*.

In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the results. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally (ed'ū-kā'shon-ē-lī), *adv.* As regards education.

Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order. *Earle, Eng. Plant Names*, p. iii.

educatory (ed'ū-kā'shon-ē-ri), *a.* [*Educate* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educatory* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 107.

educationist (ed'ū-kā'shon-ē-lis-t), *n.* [*Educate* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

Indeed, judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 700.

The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 489.

educative (ed'ū-kā-tiv), *a.* [*Educate* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one. *H. James, Subs. and Shad.*, p. 51.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative* class.

educator (ed'ū-kā-tor), *n.* [= *F. éducateur* = *Sp. Pg. educador* = *It. educatore*, < *L. educator*, a rearer, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate*.] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South, Works*, V. 1.

Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world. *Emerson, Works and Days*.

educer (ē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educer*, ppr. *educing*. [= *Sp. educir* = *Pg. educir* = *It. educere*, < *L. educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] 1. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

Cy. Why pluck you not the arrow from his side?

Ec. We cannot, lady.

St. No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educer* it? *Chapman, Gentlerman Usher*, iv. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope, Essay on Man*, ii. 175.

Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educer* From emptiness itself a real use.

Cowper, Hope, l. 155.

In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educer*. *Locky, Europ. Morals*, I. 347.

educible (ē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [*Educere* + *-ible*.] Capable of being educated.

educt (ē-duk't), *n.* [= *F. éducte*; < *L. eductum*, neut. of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educer*.] 1. That which is educated; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product. *Chamber's's Encyc.*

2. Figuratively, anything *educated* or *drawn* from another; an inference. [Rare.]

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

eduction (ē-duk'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. educación* = *Pg. educação*, < *L. eductio* (n-), < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educer*.] The act of educating; a leading or drawing out.

eduction-pipe (ē-duk'shon-pīp), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

eduction-port (ē-duk'shon-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

eduction-valve (ē-duk'shon-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *eduction-valve* of the steam-engine.

eductive (ē-duk'tiv), *a.* [*L. eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educer*), + *-ive*.] Tending to *educer* or draw out. *Boyle*.

eductor (ē-duk'tor), *n.* [*L. eductor* (only as equiv. to *L. educator*), < *L. educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin*.

edulcorant (ē-dul'kō-rant), *a. and n.* [*L. as if *edulcoran(t)-s*, ppr. of **edulcorare*, sweeten: see *edulcorate*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acid.

edulcorate (ē-dul'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating*. [*L. as if *edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> *F. édulcorer* = *Pg. edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + *L. L. dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] 1. To remove acidity from; sweeten.

Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate. *Koelny, Acetaria*.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have *edulcorated* it with water, they prescribe the calcining of it in a crucible for five or six hours.

Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ē-dul-kō-rā-shon), *n.* [= F. *edulcoration* = Pg. *edulcoração*; as *edulcorate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In *chem.*, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

edulcorative (ē-dul-kō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< edulcorate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul-kō-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in *chem.*, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

edulous (ē-dū-li-us), *a.* [*< L. edulia*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulum*, > It. *edulo*), prop. pl. of *edule* (> Pg. *edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulis*, eatable, < *edere* = E. *eat*.] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such edulous pulses.

Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-wārd'zi-jī), *n.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1842), named after Henri Milne-Edwards, a French naturalist.] A genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidae*. They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis*. *E. beaufortii* is an example.

Edwardsiidae (ed-wārd'zi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Edwardsia* + *-idae*.] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being impaired. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body-wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invaginations.

edwite, *v. t.* [ME. *edwiten*, *edwyte*, *edwit*, *edwyt*, < AS. *edwitan* (= OHG. *itawizan*, *itawīzōn*, MHG. *itewīzen* = Goth. *it-waitjan*), reproach, < *ed-*, back, + *witan*, blame: see *wite*, and cf. *twit*, < AS. *atwitan*.] To reproach; rebuke.

The tyrant worde that he warpe was, "where is the bolle?" His wil gan *edwite* hym tho how wikkidlich he lyued.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwite, *n.* [ME. *edwite*, *edwyte*, *edwit*, *edwyt*, < AS. *edwit* (= OHG. *itawīz*, *itawīz*, MHG. *itewīze*, *itewīz* = Goth. *it-wait*), reproach, < *edwitan*, reproach: see *edwite*, *v.*] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte
So ofte to make me *edwyte*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

edyt, *edit*, *a.* [ME., also *eddi*, < AS. *ēddig* (= OS. *ōdag* = OHG. *ōtag* = Icel. *auðigr* = Goth. *auðags*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *ēd*, wealth, riches, happiness: see *Ed-*.] 1. Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstondeth vn to me, *edye* men and arme [poor].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

2. Costly; expensive. *Layamon*, l. 100.—3. Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

4. Fortunate; favorable.

Me wore leuere . . .
Of *eddi* drēmes rechen swep.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 2085.

5. Famous; distinguished.

Most doughty of dedis, dreghtist in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode,
Ereules, that honourable, *eddi* of my knyghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5324.

ee (ē), *n.* [A dial. form of *eye*: see *eye*.] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my ee.
Burns, *Wandering Willie*.

ee. A common English digraph, of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" *e*, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" *e* that is, the long sound a corresponding to the short sound *e*, representing an Anglo-Saxon long *e* (ē), as in *beet*, *greet*, *meet*, *breed*, *feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon *æ*, as in *seed*, *eel*, *sleep*, *weed*, etc., or *ea*, as in *cheek*, *steep*, *look*, etc., or *ai*, as in *bea*, *dear*, *dear*, *creep*, *swed*, etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long *e*,

written either *e* or *ee*, and in early modern English spelled *ee* or *ea*, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin *ee* has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinee*. Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel *i* (pronounced ē) are often spelled with *ee* when turned into English form, as *elehee*, *sultee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee¹. [Late ME. *-e* or *-ee*, < OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, mod. F. (with a diacritical accent) *-é*, fem. *-ée* (pron. alike), < L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, pp. of verbs in *-are*, F. *-er*. Early ME. *-e*, *-ee*, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as *-y*, or *-ey*; cf. *arm-y*, *jur-y*, *jell-y*, *chim-n-ey*, *jour-n-ey*, etc. See *-ate¹*, *-ade¹*, *-y*.] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate¹* and *-et²*, forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-er*, *draw-ee*, *assign-ee*, *employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in *-or¹* or *-er¹* (in legal use generally *-or¹*), as *pay-er* or *pay-or*, *draw-er*, *assign-or*, *employ-er*, etc.

-ee². [Cf. dim. *-ie*, *-y*, and see *-eel¹*.] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee*, *goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *settle*.

eeef, *a.* A dialectal form of *eath*.

Howbeit to this date, the dogs of the old ancient ('haucer English are kept as well there [in Ireland] as in Fingall, as they terme . . . easic, ceth, or *eeef*.

Stanburat, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 11, in Hollishead.

eegrass (ē'grās), *n.* Same as *eddlish*, 1.

eeke¹, *v.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eeke² (ēk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck*: see *itch*, *yuck*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eeke³, *v.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eel (ēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ele*; < ME. *el*, *ele*, < AS. *æl* = MD. *ael*, D. *aal* = Fries. *iel* = MLG. *āl*, *ēl*, LG. *al* = OHG. *MHG. āl*, G. *aal* = Icel. *āl* = Sw. *āl* = Norw. *Dan. aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. Tent. **agla* (cf. L. *anguilla* = Gr. *ἐγγέλιος*, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = L. *anguis* = Gr. *ἐχίς* = Skt. *ahi*, a snake, < √ **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle: see *anguish*, *anger¹*, etc., *Echis*, *Echidna*.] 1. An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidae* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen; and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anguilla anguilla* or *A. vulgaris*; the American is *A. rostrata*. See *Anguilla*, *Anguillidae*.

In that Floeme men fynden *Eles* of 30 Fote long and more.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 23.

It is agreed by most men that the *eel* is a most dainty fish.
2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchii*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—3. Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—4. Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidae*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *vinegar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoidae*.—**Blind eel**, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. [Colloq., Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Electric eel**, a remark-

able fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnotus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridae*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded, finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving strong electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 200 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Fug-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Simenohelys* (which see): so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parateticus*.—**Salt eel**. (a) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.

Up betimes, and with my *salt eele* went down in the parlor, and there got my boy and did beat him till I was faine to take breath two or three times.

Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1663.

Hence—(b) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,
Lest from Bridport they got such another *salt eel*
As brave Duncan prepared for Mynheer.

Diddin, A Salt Eel for Mynheer.

eel-basket (ēl'bās'ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl'buk), *n.* An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel-bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eeleator, *n.* [E. dial.] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eel! *Eleator*! cast your tail into a knot, and aw'l throw you into the water. Quoted in *Brockett's Glossary*.

elfare (ēl'fār), *n.* [*< eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, q. v.] 1. In the Thames valley, the migration of young eels up the river.—2. A fry or brood of eels. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl'fī), *n.* A shud-fly. *C. Hallock*. [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl'fōrk), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl'gig), *n.* Same as *eel-spear*.

eel-grass (ēl'grās), *n.* 1. A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina*. [U. S.]

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and *eel-grass* left by higher floods. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 45.

2. The wild celery, *Fallisneria spiralis*.

eel-mother (ēl'muθ'er), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl'oil), *n.* An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl'pot), *n.* 1. A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck*.

2. The homely ray, *Raja maculata*. [Local, Eng.]

eel-pout (ēl'pout), *n.* [*< ME. *elepoute* (not recorded), < AS. *ēlepyūto* (= OD. *aelpuyt*, also *puyt-ael*, D. *puitaal*) (L. *capito*), < *ēl*, eel, + *pūto* (only in this comp.), pout: see *pout¹*.] 1. The conger-eel or lamper-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamper-eel*.—2. A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*.—3. A local English name of the burbot, *Lota vulgaris*.

eel-punt (ēl'punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl'set), *n.* A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by *eel-sees*, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.

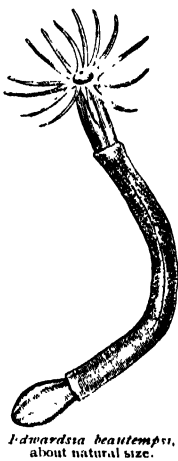
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eel-shaped (ēl'shāpt), *a.* Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl'shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidae*.

eel-spear (ēl'shēr), *n.* An eel-spear.

eelskin (ēl'skin), *n.* The skin of an eel. Eel-skins are used—(a) to cover a squid or artificial bait for



Edwardsia beaufortii, about natural size.



Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

catching bluefish, bonitos, etc.; (b) by negroes as a remedy for rheumatism; (c) by sailors as a whip, and in this case called *sail eel*. (d) Formerly used as a casing for the cue or pigtail of the hair or the wig, especially by sailors.

eel-spear (ēl'spēr), *n.* A forked spear used for catching eels. There are many sizes and styles of the instrument. Special forms of eel-spears are known as *prick* and *dart*.

een (ēn), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch plural of *eye*. See *ec*.

e'en (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of *even*¹. Formerly often written *ene*.

I have e'en done with you. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

e'en² (ēn), *n.* [Sc.] A contraction of *even*². Formerly often written *ene*.

-een. [Cf. *-ene*, *-ine*, *-in*, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, representing ultimately Latin *-enus*, *-inus*, etc., adjective terminations, as in *damaskeen*, *turren*, *canteen*, *sateen*, *velveteen*, etc. See these words.

e'er (ār), *adv.* A contraction of *ever*.

This is as strange thing as e'er I look'd on.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

-eer. [Cf. *-ier*, < L. *-arius*, etc.; see *-er*¹ and *-ier*.] A suffix of nouns of agent, being a more English spelling of *-ier*, equivalent to the older *-er*², as in *prisoner*, etc. (see *-er*²), as in *engineer* (formerly *engineer*), *panphileter*, *gazetteer*, *buccaneer*, *cannoneer*, etc., and, with reference to place of residence, *mountaineer*, *garreter*, etc. See *every*.

eerily (ē'ri-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner.

It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, eerily, urgently.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxxv.

eeriness (ē'ri-ness), *n.* The character or state of being eery. Also spelled *eariness*.

eery, **eerie** (ē'ri), *a.* [See, also written *eery*, *ery*; origin obscure.] 1. Such as to inspire awe or fear; mysterious; strange; peculiar; weird.

Dark, dark, grew his eerie looks,

And raging grew the sea.

The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

The eerie beauty of a winter scene. *Tennyson*.

2. Affected by superstitious fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,

I'd rove, and ne'er be eerie.

Burns, *My ain kind Dearie*, 6.

As we sat and talked, it was with an eerie feeling that I felt the very foundations of the land thrill under my feet at every dull boom of the surf on the outward barrier.

H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 13.

eeti. An obsolete preterit of *eat*. *Chaucer*.

ef-. An assimilated form of *ex-* before *f*.

efagst (ē-fagz'), *interj.* [Another form of *ifacks*, *ifecks*, etc.; see *ifacks*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

"Efags! the gentleman has got a Tratyor," says Mrs. Towhouse; at which they all fell a laughing.

Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*.

eff (ef), *n.* Same as *effl*.

effable (ēf'ā-bl), *a.* [= It. *effabile*, < L. *effabilis*, utterable, < *effari*, utter, speak out, < *ex*, out, + *fari* = Gr. *phōvāi*, speak: see *fable*, *fame*.] Utterable; capable of being explained; explicable. *Barrow*.

He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.

Wallis, *Defence of the Royal Society* (1678), p. 16.

efface (ē-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effaced*, ppr. *effacing*. [*< F. effacer* (= Pr. *effassar*), *efface*, < *ef* for *es* (< L. *ex*), out, + *face*, face.] 1. To erase or obliterate, as something inscribed or cut on a surface; destroy or render illegible; hence, to remove or destroy as if by erasing; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a false impression from a person's mind.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon*.

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are *effaced* by time, and the images moulders away.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, ii. 10.

From which even the icy touch of death had not *effaced* all the living beauty.

Sumner, *Joseph Story*.

2. To keep out of view or unobserved; make inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable; used reflexively: as, to *efface one's self* in the midst of gaiety.

That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it *effaces itself*, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 175.

=**Syn.** 1. *Deface*, *Erase*, *Cancel*, *Expunge*, *Efface*, *Obliterate*. To *deface* is to injure, impair, or mar to the eye, and so generally upon the surface: as, to *deface* a building. The other words agree in representing a blotting out or

removal. To *erase* is to rub out or scratch out, so that the thing is destroyed, although the signs of it may remain: as, to *erase* a word in a letter. To *cancel* is to cross out, to deprive of force or validity. To *expunge* is to strike out; the word is now rarely used, except of the striking out of some record: as, to *expunge* from the journal a resolution of censure. To *efface* is to make a complete removal: as, his kindness *effaced* all memory of past neglect. *Obliterate* is more emphatic than *efface*, meaning to remove all sign or trace of.

Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Deceiving first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, *Apology*, l. 236.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased nor written o'er again.
Longfellow, *Moriturus Salutamus*, l. 168.

The experiences in dreams continually contradict the experiences received during the day; and go far towards *canceling* the conclusions drawn from day experiences.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 72.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and raised.
Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 49.

These are the records, half *effaced*,
Which, with the hand of youth, he traced.
Longfellow, *Coplas de Manrique*.

The Arabians came like a torrent, sweeping down and *obliterating* even the landmarks of former civilization.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 8.

effaceable (ē-fās'ā-bl), *a.* [= *F. effaçable*; as *efface* + *-able*.] Capable of being effaced.

effacement (ē-fās'mēt), *n.* [= *F. effacement*; as *efface* + *-ment*.] The act of effacing, or the state of being effaced.

effaré (ē-fā-rā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *effarer*, startle, frighten, = Pr. *esferar*, frighten, < L. *effrare*, make wild, < *efferus*, wild: see *effereous*.] In *her*, same as *salient*: said of a beast, especially a beast of prey. Also *effaré*.

effascinate (ē-fas'ī-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. effascinated*, pp. of *effascinare*, fascinate, < *ex-* (intensive) + *fascinare*, charm: see *fascinate*.] To charm; bewitch; delude; fascinate. *Heywood*.

effascination (ē-fas'ī-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. effascination(n)-*, < *effascinare*, pp. *effascinatus*, charm: see *fascinate*.] The act of bewitching, deluding, or fascinating, or the state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Anti-christ, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion.

Shelford, *Learned Discourses* (Camb., 1635), p. 317.

effaré, *a.* In *her*, same as *effaré*.

effect (ē-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, *efficere*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, do, effect, < *ex*, out, + *facere*, do: see *fact*, and *ef. affect*, *inflect*.] 1. To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about: make actual; achieve: as, to *effect* a political revolution, or a change of government.

What he [the Almighty] decreed,
He *effected*: man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 152.

Insects constantly carry pollen from neighboring plants to the stigmas of each flower, and with some species this is *effected* by the wind. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 248.

Almost anything that ordinary fire can *effect* may be accomplished at the focus of invisible rays.

Tyndall, *Radiation*, § 7.

2. To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to *effect* a purpose, or one's desires.

If it be in man, besides the king, to *effect* your suits,
here is man shall do it. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4.

Even his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body such exploits *effect*.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, v.

Being consul, I doubt not *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*.

=**Syn.** 1. To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; *Affect*, *Effect*. See *effect*². - 2. Execute, Accomplish, etc. See *perform*.

effect (ē-fekt'), *n.* [*< ME. effect* = *D. effect*, *effekt*, = *G. effect* = *Dan. Sw. effekt*, < *OF. effect*, *effect*, *F. effet* = *Pr. effet* = *Sp. efecto* = *Pg. efeito* = *It. effetto*, < L. *effectus*, an effect, tendency, purpose, < *efficere*, *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] 1. That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the *effect* of heat.

Every argument is either derived from the *effects* of the matter, of the fourme, or of the efficient cause.

Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason*.

Causes are as parents to *effects*.

Baron, *Physical Fables*, viii., Expl.

Divers attempts had been made at former courts, and the matter referred to some of the magistrates and some of the elders; but still it came to no *effect*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 328.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the *effect* of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness.

Dryden, *Account of Annus Mirabilis*.

The Turks in the work stood their ground, and fired with terrible *effect* into the whirlwind that was rushing upon them.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 96.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.* v. 4.

3. Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that *effect*; his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.

The *effect* of which seith thus in wordes fewe.

Chaucer, *Pity*, l. 56.

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 22.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,

And knewe therof all the hole *effete*. *Haues*.

We quietly and quickly answered him, both what wee were, and whither bound, relating the *effect* of our Commission.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 42.

4. A state or course of accomplishment or fulfilment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into *effect*; the medicine soon took *effect*.

Not so worthily to be brought to herofical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney*.

5. Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by *in*.

And these images, wel thou mayst espie,
To the me to hem-self mowe nought profyte,
For in *effect* they been nat worth a myte.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale* (ed. Skeat), G. 511.

No other *in effect* than it seems.

Sir J. Denham, *Cooper's Hill*.

6. Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the *effect* of a view, or of a picture.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place.

Irring.

He carries his love of *effect* far beyond the limits of moderation.

Macaulay, *On History*.

I was noting the good *effect* of the cinnamon-colored latten-sails against the dazzling white masonry.

T. B. Aldrich, *Pomkapog to Penth*, p. 218.

In the best age of Greek art the jeweller obtained varied *effects* by his perfect mastery over the gold itself, and made comparatively little use of such precious stones as were then known, except in rings.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 395.

7. *pl.* [After *F. effects*, effects, chattels, *effets mobiliers*, movable property; cf. *effect*, a bill, bill of exchange, *effets publics*, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate. In *law*: (a) Property; whatever can be turned into money. (b) Personal property.

A few words sufficed to explain everything, and in ten minutes our *effects* were deposited in the guest's room of the Landsman's house.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 127.

8. The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

Now to the *effect*, now to the fruyt of al.

Why I have told this storye, and telleu shal.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1169.

Effect of a machine, in *mech.*, the useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length. For *effect*, with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously. *Hall effect*, the deflection within its conductor of an electric current passing through a magnetic field.

Peltier effect, the heating or cooling of a junction of dissimilar metals by the passage of an electric current. - **Thomson effect**, the evolution or absorption of heat by an electric current in flowing from one point in a conductor to another at a different temperature. - To *give effect to*, to make valid, carry out in practice; push to its legitimate or natural result. - To *take effect*, to operate or begin to operate. - **Syn.** 1. *Effect*, *Consequence*, *Result*; event, issue. *Effect* is the closest and strictest of these words, both philosophically and popularly representing the immediate product of a cause; as, every *effect* must have an adequate cause; the *effect* of a flash of lightning.

A *consequence* is, in the common use of the word, more remote, and not so closely linked to a cause as *effect*: it is that which follows. *Result* may be near or remote. It is often used in the singular to express the sum of the *effects* or *consequences*, viewed as making an end.

Find out the cause of this *effect*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

Consequences are unputyng. Our deeds carry their terrible *consequences*, quite apart from any fluctuations that went before - *consequences* that are hardly ever confined to ourselves.

George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, xvi.

Of what mighty endeavour begun

What results insufficient remain.

Queen Meredith, *Epilogue*.

7. Goods, Chattels, etc. See *property*.

effector (ē-fek'tér), *n.* One who or that which effects, produces, or causes. Also *effector*.

The commemoration of that great work of the creation, and paying homage and worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it.

Derham, *Physico-Theology*, xl. 6.

effectible (ē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< effect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Whatsoever . . . is *effectible* by the most congruous and efficacious application of actives to passives, is *effectible* by them.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Manikind*, p. 338.

effectation (e-fek'shən), *n.* [= F. *effectation*, < L. *effectio*(n-), a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *r.*] 1. The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, (Plato) falls into conjectures, attributing the *effectation* of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Dil ex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.]—**Geometrical effectation**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *effectief* = G. *effectiv* = Dan. Sw. *effektiv*, < F. *effectif* = Pr. *effectiu* = Sp. *efectivo* = Pg. *efectivo* = It. *effettivo*, < L. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect: see *effect*, *r.*] 1. *a.* 1. Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious: as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though [theaters were] forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end: as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for?

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful: us, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kiev, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals.

A. J. C. Hare, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebenico is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 98.

4. Actual; real. [A Gallicism.]

The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor-worship.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 191.

Effective component of a force. See *component*.—**Effective force.** See *force*.—**Effective money**, coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money.—**Effective scale of intercalations**, in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of x written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately. = *Syn.* *Effective*, *Efficient*, *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning; all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect: as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words: a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less often. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*: as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pinon Satiuum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficient* in thee now at need!

Milton, S. A., I. 1437.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace.

Washington, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n. Milit.*: (a) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace-effective was increased by about 42,000 men.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 17.

(b) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*.

The Century, XXIX. 618.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thyng which maketh a man lose the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and iustifieth him *effectively* and actually.

Tyndale, Works, p. 335.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally, and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio.

Bret Harte, Lack of Roaring Camp.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.] **effectiveness** (e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective. = *Syn.* *Effectiveness*, *Efficiency*, *Efficiency*, *Effectualness*. The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective*, *efficient*, *efficacious*, and *effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectualness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fek'tles), *a.* [*< effect* + *-less*.] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tor), *n.* [= It. *effettore*, < L. *effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *r.*] See *effector*.

effectress (e-fek'tres), *n.* [*< effect* + *-ess*.] A woman who effects or does. [Rare.]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effectress* of miracles.

Sandys, Travels, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'tū-al), *a.* [= Sp. *efectual* (obs.) = It. *effettuale*, < ML. **effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < L. *effectus* (effectu-), an effect: see *effect*, *r.*] 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assure the right they have given.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

Jas. v. 16.

2. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns. = *Syn.* *Efficient*, *Efficient*, etc. (see *effective*); efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'tū-ā-li), *adv.* 1. In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly: as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same hand of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* than any other Arte dooth.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear.

Fuller, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'tū-ā-nes), *n.* The quality of being effectual. = *Syn.* See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effectuated*, pp. *effectuating*. [*< ML. *effectuatus*, pp. of **effectuare* (> It. *effettuare* = Sp. *efectuar* = Pg. *efectuar* = F. *effectuer*, > D. *effectueren* = G. *effectuieren* = Dan. *effektuer* = Sw. *effektuera*), give effect to, < L. *effectus* (effectu-), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeming that it fears
The thing it went about to *effectuate*).

Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues.

J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 123.

effectuation (e-fek'tū-ā-shən), *n.* [= Pg. *efectuação* = It. *effettuazione*; as *effectuate* + *-ion*.] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking.

Mind, IX. 368.

First of all, we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simply, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

effectuoset (e-fek'tū-ōs), *a.* [*< L.* as if **effectuosus*: see *effectuous*.] Same as *effectuous*.

effectuous (e-fek'tū-ūs), *a.* [*< OF. effectueux*, < L. as if **effectuosus*, < *effectus* (effectu-), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Jonson*.

For the contempt of the Gospel, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turke and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuous* errors to destroy many souls and bodies.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Effectuous wordes and pithie in sense. Expressa et sensu tincta verba.

Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

effectuously (e-fek'tū-ūs-li), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master L[atimer], that I could do anything whereby I might *effectuously* utter my poor heart towards you!

J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affere*, *affer*, < OF. *afferer*, *afferer* (= Pr. *afferir*; ML. reflex *affirere*), be suitable, convenient, < L. *afferre*, *adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *affarent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing.

Ball.

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-mews at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodin [furnished] in all that *effeirs* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom.

Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affere*, etc.; < *effeir*, *v.*] 1. That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Quhy should they not have honest weidis [proper clothes] To their estate doand *effeir*? *Maitland*, Poems, p. 823.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feld,
Discreyving all their tassounis and *effeirs*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [*< effeminate*: see *-cy*.] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness: commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom.

Peypys, Diary, III. 168.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*.

Locky, Rationism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked

Her bond slave. *Milton*, S. A., I. 410.

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effeminated*, pp. *effeminating*. [*< L. effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare* (> It. *effeminare*, *effeminare* = Sp. *efeminar* (obs.) = Pg. *efeminar* = Pr. *efeminar* = F. *efféminer*), make womanish, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, a woman: see *feminine*.] I. *trans.* To make womanish; unman; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 399.

And thou dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girle, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle.

Erasmus, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *efféminé* = Pg. *effeminado* = It. *effeminato*, *effeminato*, < L. *effeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish: applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour.

Bacon.

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 8.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against critics.

Shaftesbury, Misc., III. 1.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.

Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy: as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers

Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.

Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

3. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

= *Syn.* *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.

Pawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, Ixix.

Effeminately vanquish'd: by which means,
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be useful?

Milton, S. A., I. 562.

form, fashion, < effigies, an image, likeness: see

effigy. To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā-shon), *n.* [*< effigiate + -ion.*] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.] — 2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 53.

effigies (e-fij-i-ēz), *n.* [*L.*: see *effigy*.] An effigy.

This same Dagoberts monument I saw there, and under his *effigies* this Epitaph.

Corjay, Cruelties, I. 46.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden*, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

effigurate (e-fij-ū-rāt), *a.* [*< L. ex*, out, + *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure, < *figura*, a figure: see *figurate*.] In *bot.*, having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse*.

effigy (ef-i-jī), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as *L.*, *effigies*; = *F. effigie* = *Sp. effigie* = *Pg. It. effigie*, < *L. effigies*, *effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent, < *ex*, out, + *ingere* (*fig-*), form: see *feign*, *fiction*.] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our late men of polite literature.

Eccllyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1644.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th-century monumental *effigies*.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563.

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty.

Prescott, Ferd. and Ism., I. 3.

To burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang an image or a picture of (a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the City burnt the Pope in *effigy*.

Eccllyn, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.

efflagitate (e-flaj-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. efflagitatus*, pp. of *efflagitare*, demand urgently, < *ex* (intensive) + *flagitare*, demand.] To demand earnestly. *Coles*, 1717.

efflate (e-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *efflated*, pp. *efflating*. [*< L. efflatus*, pp. of *efflare*, blow or breathe out, < *ex*, out, + *flare* = *blow*.] To fill with breath or air; inflate. [Rare.]

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, defy themselves.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 179.

efflation (e-flā-shon), *n.* [= *OF. efflation*, < *L.* as if **efflatio* (*n.*), < *efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *efflate*.] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.

Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (e-flē-rāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, grazing, touching, < *effleurer*, graze, touch: see *efflower*.] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lō-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, pp. *efflorescing*. [= *Sp. eflorescer*, < *L. efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, *L. efflorere*), blossom, < *ex* (intensive) + *florere*, blossom, flower, < *flor* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como.

Ruskin.

2. To present an appearance of flowering or bursting into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrustated with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere.

Dana.

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, in the form of short threads or spiculae, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces*.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 307.

efflorescence (ef-lō-res-ens), *n.* [= *F. efflorescence* = *Sp. eflorescencia* = *Pg. eflorescencia* = *It. efflorescenza*, < *L. efflorescen* (*t-s*), pp. of *efflorescere*.] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

As the sky is supposed to scatter its golden star-pollen once every year in meteoric showers, so the dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 239.

2. In *bot.*, the time or state of flowering; anthesis. — 3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc. — 4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spiculae, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.

efflorescency (ef-lō-res-en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent. — 2. An efflorescence.

Two white, sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.

Woodward, Fossils.

efflorescent (ef-lō-res-ent), *a.* [= *F. efflorescent* = *Sp. eflorescente* = *Pg. It. efflorescente*, < *L. efflorescen* (*t-s*), pp. of *efflorescere*, blossom: see *effloresce*.] 1. Blooming; being in flower. — 2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt. — 3. Covered or incrustated with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.

Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou-er), *v. t.* [An erroneous accom. (as if < *ef-* + *flower*) of *F. effleurer*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, < *ef-* for *ex-* (< *L. ex*), out, + *fleur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), < *G. flur*, plain, = *F. floor*.] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [chamois-leather] are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered* that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part — upon the convex horsebeam.

Urr, Dict., III. 87.

effluence (ef-lō-ens), *n.* [= *F. effluence* = *Sp. efluencia* = *Pg. efluencia*, < *NL. *effluentia*, < *L. effluen* (*t-s*), flowing out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation. — 2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.

Milton, P. L., III. 6.

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed

They borrow that reflected Light

With which the lasting Lamp they feed.

Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 35.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth.

The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.

effluency (ef-lō-en-si), *n.* Same as *effluence*.
effluent (ef-lō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. effluent* = *Sp. efluente* = *Pg. effluente*, < *L. effluen* (*t-s*), pp. of *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *affluent*, *insfluent*, *refluent*, etc.] 1. a. Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright,
'Twas here the pure substantial fount of light;
Shot from his hand and side in golden streams,
Came forward *effluent* horny-pointed beams.

Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited.

Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river.

— 3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantic of degree *m* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvester*, 1853.

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium*.

effluvia (e-flō-vi-a-bl), *a.* [*< effluvium + -able*.] Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidness with which the wheels that serve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat. . . . In the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluvia* matter, if I may call it so.

Boyle, Works, IV. 354.

effluvial (e-flō-vi-āl), *a.* [*< effluvium + -al*.] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluvia (e-flō-vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, pp. *effluviating*. [*< effluvium + -ate*.] To throw off effluvia. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durability of an *effluviating* power.

Boyle, Works, V. 47.

effluvium (e-flō-vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ā). [= *F. effluve* = *Sp. efluvio* = *Pg. It. effluvio*, < *L. effluviū*, a flowing out, an outlet, < *effluere*, flow out: see *effluent*.] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electric attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluvium*, it will strike fire upon percussion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

efflux (ef-luks), *n.* [= *Sp. (obs.) efusio* = *It. efflusso*, < *L.* as if **effluxus*, *n.*, < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents.

South, Works, VIII. xiv.

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light!

Of all material beings, first and best!

Efflux divine! *Thomson, Summer*, I. 92.

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the Deity is not his; clinders and smoke there may be, but not yet flame.

Emerson, Misc., p. 78.

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine essence, so that He had no reasonable human soul.

Br. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 291.

efflux (e-fluks'), *v. i.* [*< L. effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *effluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it.

Boyle, Works, I. 496.

effluxion (e-fluk-shon), *n.* [= *F. effluxion* = *Sp. (obs.) efusio*, < *L.* as if **effluxio* (*n.*) (ML. also sometimes spelled *effluctio*), < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux*.] 1. The act of flowing out. — 2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon*.

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action.

Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Loadstone.

effodient (e-fō-di-ent), *a.* [*< L. effodien* (*t-s*), pp. of *effodire*, *efodire*, dig out, dig up, < *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig: see *fossil*.] *In *zool.*, habitually digging; fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en-shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. effodien* (*t-s*), digging: see *effodient*.] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, anteaters, aardvarks, and pangolins: a term now superseded by *Fodientia*, and restricted to the African fossorial ant-eaters, as the aardvarks.

effotet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effete*.

effoliation (e-fō-lī-ā'shōn), *n.* [Var. of *exfoliation*.] In bot., the removal or fall of the foliage of a plant.

efforcer (e-fōr's), *v. t.* [*F. efforcer*, endeavor, strive, = *Pr. esforsar* = *Sp. esforzar* = *Pg. esforçar*, force, also endeavor, = *It. sforzare*, force, refl. endeavor, < *ML. effortiare, efforciare, exforciare*, force, compel, *efforciari*, endeavor, < *L. ex*, out, off, + *fortis*, strong; see *force*.] Cf. *afforce, deforce*.] To force; violate.

Burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.
Spenser, *F. Q.*

efforced, *a.* [*< efforce + -ed*.] Forceful; imperative.

Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,
That had him come in haste.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 4.

efform (e-fōrm'), *v. t.* [= *It. efformare*, < *L. ex*, out, + *formare*, form.] To fashion; shape; form.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raised us from nothing, . . . *efforming* us after thy own image.
Jer. Taylor.

efformation (ef-fōr-mā'shōn), *n.* [*< efform + -ation*.] The act of giving shape or form; formation.

Pretending to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. Ray, *Works of Creation*, I.

effort (ef'ōrt or -ērt), *n.* [*F. effort*, OF. *ef-fort*, *esfort* = *Pr. esfort* = *Sp. esfuerzo* = *Pg. esforço* = *It. sforzo*, an effort; verbal *n.* of the verb (*ML. effortiare*) represented by *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce*: see *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce*.] 1. Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of "gathering the strength" or coordination of the powers. A voluntary action, not requiring such preparation, is, both in the terminology of psychology and in ordinary language, said to be performed without *effort*.

It is more even by the *effort* and tension of mind required, than by the mere loss of time, that most readers are repelled from the habit of careful reading.
De Quincy, *Style*, I.

We could never listen for a quarter of an hour to the speaking of Sir James, without feeling that there was a constant *effort*, a tug up hill.
Macaulay, *Sir James Mackintosh*.

2. The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

In your more serious *efforts*, he says, your bombast would be less intolerable if the thoughts were ever suited to the expression.
Sheridan, *The Critic*, I. 1.

3. In *mech.*, a force upon a body due to a definite cause. Thus, a heavy body on an inclined plane is said to have an *effort* to fall vertically. Also, the effective component of a force.—**Center of effort**. See *center*.—**Effort of nature** (a phrase introduced by Sydenham), the concurrence of physiological processes tending toward the expulsion of morbid matter from the system.

—**Mean effort**, a constant force which applied to a particle tangentially to its trajectory, would produce the same total work as a given variable force.—**Sense of effort**, the feeling which accompanies an exertion of the will, by which we are made aware of having put forth force. It is held by some psychologists to accompany all sensations, since, as they say, all sensation produces an immediate reaction of the will.—**Syn.** Attempt, trial, essay, struggle.

effort (ef'ōrt or -ērt), *v. t.* [*< ML. effortare*, strengthen (cf. *confortare*, strengthen; see *comfort*, *v.*), also compel, force; see *effort*, *n.*, to which the verb conforms. Cf. *efforce*.] To strengthen; reinforce.

He *efforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been and what he had done.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Cheshire.

effortless (ef'ōrt-less or -ērt-less), *a.* [*< effort + -less*.] Making no effort.

But idly to remain
Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
Southey, *Thalaba*, iv.

effossion (e-fōsh'ōn), *n.* [*< LL. effossio(n)*, a digging out, < *L. effodire*, pp. *effossus*, dig out; see *effodient*.] The act of digging out of the earth; exfoliation. [Rare.]

He . . . set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossions* of coins, and the procuring of mummies.
Martinius Scriblerus, I.

effracture (e-frak'tūr), *n.* [*< LL. effractura*, a breaking (only in ref. to housebreaking), < *effringere*, pp. *effractus*, break, break open, < *ex*, out, + *frangere*, break; see *fracture*.] In *surg.*, a fracture of the cranium with depression of the broken bone.

effranchise (e-fran'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effranchised*, ppr. *effranchising*. [*< OF. effranchise*, *esfranchise*, stem of certain parts of *francher*, *esfrancher*, *affranchise*, < *ex* (< *L. ex*,

out) + *franchir*, free; see *franchise*. Cf. *affranchise*.] To invest with franchises or privileges. [Rare.]

effray (e-frā'), *v. t.* [*< F. effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* (of which *effray* is a doublet) and *afraid*.] Same as *affray*.

Their dam upstart, out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 16.

effrayable (e-frā'a-bl), *a.* [*< effray + -able*.] Frightful; dreadful. Harvey.

effrayant (e-frā'ant), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray* and *-ant*.] Frightful; alarming.

The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eyebrows, is largely developed [in the microcephalous idiot], and the jaws are prognathous to an *effrayant* degree.
Darwin, *Descent of Man*, I. 117.

effrayé (e-frā-yā'), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray*.] In *her.*, same as *ram-pant*.

effrenation (ef-rē-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. effrenatio(n)*, < *effrenare*, pp. *effrenatus*, unbridle, < *ex*, out, + *frenare*, bridle, < *frenum*, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. *Glossographia Aug.*, 1707.

effront (e-frunt'), *v. t.* [*< LL. effron(t)-s*, barefaced, shameless, < *L. ex*, out, + *fron(t)-s*, front, forehead: see *front* and *affront*.] To treat with effrontery. Sir T. Browne.

effronted (e-frunt'ed), *a.* [Also *effrontit* (prop. *Sc.*); = *F. effronté* = *Pr. esfrantat* = *It. sfrontato*, < *L.* as if **effrontatus*, < *LL. effron(t)-s*, shameless: see *effront*.] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; brazen-faced.

Th' *effronted* whore prophetically shone
By Holy John in his mysterious scrolls.
Stirling, *Doomsday*, The Second Hour.

effrontery (e-frunt'ēr-i), *n.* [*< OF. effronterie* (*F. effronterie*), < *effronte*, shameless, < *LL. effron(t)-s*, barefaced, shameless: see *effront*.] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness in transgressing the bounds of modesty, propriety, duty, etc.: as, the *effrontery* of vice; their corrupt practices were pursued with bold *effrontery*.

A touch of audacity, altogether short of *effrontery*, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave us it were a wildness to all that she did.
Scott, *The Abbot*, iv.

I am not a little surprised at the easy *effrontery* with which political gentlemen, in and out of Congress, take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.

Emerson, *John Brown*.

= *Syn.* Impertinence, etc. (see *impudent*); hardihood, audacity. See list under *impertinence*.

effrontuously (e-frunt'tū-us-lī), *adv.* [*< *effrontuosus* (cf. *OF. effronteus*) (irreg. < *LL. effron(t)-s*, shameless, + *-uos*) + *-ly*.] With effrontery; impudently.

He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 23.

effulcrate (e-ful'krāt), *a.* [*< NL. *effulcratus*, < *L. ex*, out, + *fulcrum*, a support.] In bot., not subtended by a leaf or bract: said of a bud from below which the leaf has fallen.

effulge (e-fulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effulged*, ppr. *effulging*. [*< L. effulgere*, shine forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgere*, shine; see *fulgent*.] I. *trans.* To cause to shine forth; radiate; beam. [Rare.]

His bolder heart:
His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.
Thomson, *Britannia*.

II. *intrans.* To send forth a flood of light; shine with splendor.

effulgence (e-ful'jēns), *n.* [= *Sp. efulgenctia*, < *L. effulgen(t)-s*, ppr.: see *effulgent*.] A shining forth, as of light; great luster or brightness; splendor: as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

So breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn.
Beattie, *The Hermit*.

To glow with the *effulgence* of Christian truth.
Sumner, *Hon. John Pickering*.

Syn. Brilliance, luster, etc. See *radiance*.

effulgent (e-ful'jēnt), *a.* [*< L. effulgen(t)-s*, ppr. of *effulgere*, shine forth: see *effulge*.] Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent* from amid the flash
Of broken clouds.
Thomson, *Spring*.

effulgently (e-ful'jēnt-lī), *adv.* In an effulgent or splendid manner.

effumability (e-fū-mā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< effumabile*: see *-bility*.] The quality of flying off in fumes of vapor, or of being volatile.

Paracelsus . . . seems to define mercury by volatility, or (if I may coin such a word) *effumability*.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 539.

effumable (e-fū'mā-bl), *a.* [*< effume + -able*.] Capable of flying off in fumes or vapor; volatile.

effumer (e-fūm'), *v. t.* [*< F. effumer*, < *L. effumare*, emit smoke or vapor, < *ex*, out, + *fumare*, smoke, steam, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume*.] To breathe or puff out; emit, as steam or vapor.

I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them, at my pleasure.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 1.

effund (e-fund'), *v. t.* [*< L. effundere*, pour out: see *effuse*.] To pour out.

Olyves now that oute of helthes dwelle
Oyldregges salt *effunde* upon the roote.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

If he his life *effund*
To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live. Dr. H. More, *Psychologia*, ii. 140.

effuse (e-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effused*, ppr. *effusing*. [*< L. effusus*, pp. of *effundere*, *effundere*, pour forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour out, as a fluid; spill; shed.

Smoke of encense *effuse* in drie oxe dounge
Doo under hem, to hele hem and socoure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously *effus'd*,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 4.

Why to a man enamour'd,
That at her feet *effuses* all his soul,
Must woman cold appear, false to herself and him?
Steele, *Lying Lover*, v. 1.

effuse (e-fūs'), *a.* [= *OF. effus* = *Sp. efuso* = *It. efuso*, < *L. effusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Poured out freely; profuse.

'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, viii.

2. In bot.: (a) Very loosely spreading, as a panicle, etc. (b) In *lichenology*, spread out without definite form or figure: opposed to *effigurate*.—3. In *zool.*: (a) In *conch.*, applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove. (b) In *entom.*, loosely joined; composed of parts which are almost separated from one another: opposed to *compact* or *coarctate*.

effuse (e-fūs'), *n.* [*< effuse, v.*] Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste.

And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, ii. 6.

effusion (e-fū'zhōn), *n.* [= *F. effusion* = *Sp. efusion* = *Pg. efusão* = *It. effusione*, < *L. effusio(n)*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse*.] 1. The act of pouring out, literally or figuratively; a shedding forth; an outpour: as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, etc.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood.
Hooker, *Eccles.*, Polity, i. 10.

The . . . most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, I have often perused not without *effusion* of tears.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 64.

The *effusion* of the Spirit under the times of the Gospel: by which we mean those extraordinary gifts and abilities which the Apostles had after the Holy Ghost is said to descend upon them.
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. ix.

2. That which is poured out: a fluid, or figuratively an influence of any kind, shed abroad.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow.
Eikon Basilike.

Specifically—3. An outpour of thought in writing or speech; a literary effort, especially in verse: as, a poetical *effusion*: commonly used in disparagement.

Two or three of his shorter *effusions*, indeed, . . . have a spirit that would make them amusing anywhere.
Tucknor, *Spain*, Lit., I. 345.

4. In *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it into a cavity, into the surrounding tissues, or on a free surface: as, the *effusion* of lymph.—5. [*ML. effusio(n)*, tr. of *Gr. pnyai*.] That part of the constellation Aquarius (which see) included within the stream of water. It contains the star Fomalhaut, now located in the Southern Fish. **Effusion of gases**, in *chem.*, the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures .086 millimeter or .003 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

effusive (e-fū'siv), *a.* [*< L.* as if **effusivus*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse*.] 1. Pouring out; flowing forth profusely: as, *effusive* speech.

Th' *effusive* south
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers daint.
Thomson, *Spring*, I. 144.

He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes, and puddynges,
Wombe-cloutes and wyld braune & egges yfryed with
grece.
Piers Plowman (B). xlii. 68.

This bird be a bank bildth his nest,
And helpeth his eiren and hetth hem after.

Richard the Redeless, III. 42.

The largest Eggs, yet warm within their Nest,
Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drust.

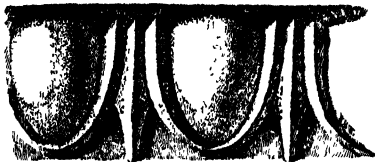
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xl.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck,
such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical egg. Boyle.

[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]

Allen egg. See *Allen*. — **Ants' eggs.** See *ant*. — **Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. [Colloq.] — **Coronate eggs,** costate eggs. See the adjective. — **Drappit egg.** See *drappit*. — **Eared eggs.** See *carel*. — **Easter eggs.** See *Easter*. — **Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue, in arch.,** an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo mold.



Egg-and-dart Molding — Frechthem, Athens

ing. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See *echinus*. 4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement. — **Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation. — **Egg Saturday, or Feast of Eggs** (Festum Otorum), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

By the common people too, the preceding Saturday [that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"], in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.

Hampson, *Medin. Ex. Kadendatum*, I. 158

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion. — **Epiphial egg.** See *epiphial*. — **Mohr's egg,** the bezel-stone of the mohr, an antelope. — **Roc's egg.** See *roc*. — **To come in with five eggs,** to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

Whiles another gyueth counsel to make peace wyth the Kynde of Arragone, . . . another *commeth in with hys v. eggs*, and aduysyth to howke in the Kynde of Castell. Sir T. More, *Utopia*, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551), sig. E, vi.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment. **To take eggs for money,** to allow one's self to be imposed upon; a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

Leon. Mine honest friend,
Will you take eggs for money?
Mann. No, my lord, I'll fight.

Shak., *W. T.*, i. 2

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs* for my money; I must hang myself. Rowley, *Match at Midnight*.

egg¹ (eg), v. t. [*< egg¹, n.*] 1. To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking. — 2. To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was *egged* out of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State, on Monday. *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg² (eg), v. t. [*< ME. eggen, incite, urge on, instigate (in either good or bad sense), < Icel. eggja = Sw. eggja, upp-eggja = Dan. egge, op-egge, incite, egg, lit. 'edge,' < Icel. egg = Sw. egg = Dan. egg = AS. ege, E. edge: see edge, n., and edge, v., a doublet of egg².*] To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke; now nearly always with *on*.

Adam and Eve he *egged* to don ille,
Consulde Cayne to cullen his brother.

Piers Plowman (C), ii. 61

Some vpon no iust & lawful grounds (being *egged on* by ambition, enule, and couetise) are induced to follow the armie. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 552.

Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
To *egg* thy soldiers forward in thy wars.

Greene, *Alphonsus*, iii.

egg-albumin (eg'al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (eg'an-i-mal), *n.* One of the *Ovularia*.

egg-apple (eg'ap'l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

eggar, n. See *egger*.

egg-bag (eg'bag), *n.* 1. The ovary. — 2. A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (eg'bald), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. Tennyson.

egg-basket (eg'bás'ket), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (eg'bē'tér), *n.* An instrument having a piece to be twirled by the hand, for use in whipping eggs.

egg-bird (eg'héril), *n.* 1. A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna (Haliplana) fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States. — 2. A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murre, guillemots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (eg'blō'ér), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemist's blowpipe, but smaller and finer at the point.

egg-born (eg'börn), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (eg'kar'ier), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (a) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (b) In *fish-culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (eg'käs), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (a) The ootheca or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (b) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs, an egg-pouch. (c) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other chasmodonts are contained; a sea-burrow. (d) The oviopod of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidae*, *Murexidae*, etc. See *ovipod*.

egg-cell (eg'sel), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (eg'klē'vāj), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc. — **Discoidal egg-cleavage.** See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (eg'kok'l), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium edatum*.

egg-cup (eg'kup), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form, it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (eg'dāns), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

Preparations in the middle of the road for the *egg-dance*, so strikingly described by Goethe.

Haus, *Year Book*, p. 962

egg-drill (eg'dril), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a little steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp pointed conical head roughened to a rasping surface.

egget, n. and v. An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggementi, n. See *eggment*.

egg-ended (eg'en'ed), *a.* Terminated by ovoidal cups or ends.

Spherical shells, such as the ends of *egg-ended* cylindrical boilers. Rankine, *Steam Engine*, § 63

egger¹ (eg'ér), n. [*< egg¹ + -er¹*.] Also called *eggler*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive. One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger² (eg'ér), n. [*< egg², v., + -er¹*.] One who eggs, urges, or incites; usually with *on*.

egger³ (eg'ér), n. [Also written *eggar*; origin uncertain.] In *entom.*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster*: as, the oak-egger, *L. quercus*; the grass-egger, *L. trifoli*; the small egger, *E. laeustris*.

egger-moth (eg'er-móth), *n.* Same as *egger³*.

eggery (eg'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [*< egg¹ + -ery*.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (eg'fish), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontidae*.

egg-flip (eg'flip'), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep potatoes of *egg-flip*. *Nineteenth Century*, XLIII. 188.

egg-forceps (eg'fôr'seps), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*. — 2. A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (eg'gläs), *n.* 1. A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs. — 2. An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glue (eg'glō), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oöglon.

egg-hot (eg'hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. Lamb.

egging (eg'ing), *n.* The act or art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (eg'lā'ing), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

eggler (eg'ler), *n.* See *egger¹*.

egg-lighter (eg'hī'tér), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (eg'mem'bran), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; the vitelline membrane; in *ornith.*, the egg pod.

eggment (eg'ment), *n.* [*ME. eggement; < egg² + -ment*.] Incitement; instigation.

Thurgh womanen *eggement*
Mankind was born, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 744.

egg-nog (eg'nog'), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (eg'pi'), *n.* A pie made of eggs. Halliwell.

egg-plant (eg'plant), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple*, *mad-apple*.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*)

egg-pod (eg'pod), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.

egg-pop (eg'pop'), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

It was temporarily contended with the stronger faser nations of *egg-pop*. *Loell, Fire-side Travel*, p. 59.

No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cocks, to judge by the pugacity the beverage containing their yolks developed. *O. W. Holmes, Essays*, p. 146

egg-pouch (eg'pouch), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the ootheca.

eggs-and-bacon (egz'and-bā'kən), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.] 1. The bird's foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. — 2. The foad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

eggs-and-collops (egz'and-kol'ops), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*.

egg-sauce (eg'sās), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (eg'shapd), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is to him ally distinguished in oology from an *elliptical*, *pyriform*, or *subpyriform* egg.

egg-shell (eg'shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, depos-

ited upon and in among the fibers of the egg-pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcific tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and translucency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish bluish through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole-colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochrey, etc.; or partly-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when added, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition.—**Egg-shell china**, **egg-shell porcelain**, porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg'slis), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg'spōn), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg'sir'inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozzle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg'tes'tēr), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye-hole in the smaller end. Also *egg-lighter*.

egg-timer (eg'tī'mēr), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg'tōngz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *egg-forceps*, 1.

egg-tooth (eg'tōth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

The embryos [of serpents] are provided with an *egg-tooth*, a special development like that of the chick. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 352.

egg-trot (eg'trōt), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot*.

egg-tube (eg'tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

The ovaries [in *Lepidoptera*] consist on either side of four very long many-chambered *egg-tubes*, which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), p. 581.

egg-urchin (eg'er'chīn), *n.* A globular sea-urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg'wif), *n.* A woman who sells eggs. — *Eggwife-trot*. Same as *egg-trot*.

egher, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*. *Chaucer*.

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *ejido*.

egilopic, **egilopical**, etc. See *agilopic*, etc.

egis, *n.* See *egis*.

eglandular (ē-glan'dū-lār), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland; see *glandular*.] In *biol.*, having no glands.

eglandulose, **eglandulous** (ē-glan'dū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland; see *glandulose*.] Same as *eglandular*.

eglantine (eg'lan-tin or -tīn), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *eglentine*; first in the 16th century, < *F. eglantine*, **aglantine*, now *eglantine* (= *Pr. aiglantina*), *eglantine* (cf. *OF. aiglantin*, adj. pertaining to the *eglantine*); with suffix *-ine* (*E. -me*, *L. -inus*, fem. *-ina*), < *OF. aiglant*, *aiglent*, *aglant* = *Pr. agulen*, sweetbrier, hip-tree, < *L. *aculentus*, an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, < *aculeus*, a sting, prick, thorn, < *acus*, a point, needle; see *aculeus*, and cf. *aglet*.] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. It flowers in June and July and grows in dry, bushy places.

When the lilly leafe, and the *eglantine*,
Doth bud and spring with a merry cheere.
The Noble Fisherman ('Child's Ballads, V. 329).
Sweet is the *eglantine*, but pricketh nere.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Shak., Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Eglantine, cynorrodos. *Levinus, Manip. Vocab.* (1570).

To hear the lark begin his flight, . . .
And at my window bid good morrow
Through the sweet-briar or the vine
Or the twisted *eglantine*.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 48.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the wildrose. *Nares*.

eglateret, *n.* [ME., also *eglentier* (the form *eglater* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = *MD. eghelentier*, < *OF. eglentier*, *eglater*, *aglantier*, *aglantier*, *eglantier* (cf. *Pr. aiglantier*), the *eglantine*, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ier* (*E. -er*, *L. -arius*), < *aglant*, *aiglent*, *aglant*, the *eglantine*: see *eglantine*.] The sweetbrier; *eglantine*.

He was lad into a garden of Cayphas, and there he was crowned with *eglater*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 14.

The woodbine and *eglater*
Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

eglentinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eglantine*. *Minshew*.

eglomerate (ē-glom'er-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eglomerated*, ppr. *eglomerating*. [*L. e*, out, + *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind up into a ball; see *glomerate*.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles*, 1717.

egma (eg'mā), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma*.

Arm. Some *enigma*, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy;
beglu.
Cost. No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* [*L. ego* = *Gr. ἐγώ* = *AS. ic*, *E. I*: see *I*.] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organisation and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Mandeville, Body and Will*, p. 55.

Absolute ego. See *absolute*.—The empirical *ego*, the self as the object of itself; what "I" am conscious of as "myself."—The pure *ego*, the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trū-is'tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

From the egotistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 519.

egohood (ē'gō-hūd), *n.* [*Ego* + *-hood*.] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ē'gō-i-kal), *a.* [*Ego* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to egotism. *Harr.* [Rare.]

egotism (ē'gō-izm), *n.* [= *D. G. egoismus* = *Dan. egoisme* = *Sw. egoism* = *F. egoisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. egoismo*; as *ego* + *-ism*.] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egotism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle*.

2. In *ethics*, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to *altruism*. In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism*.

Egoism is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands these results for others. *L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol.*, I. 14.

Egotism comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilisation, the greater is the predominance which these egoistic impulses have. *Mandeville, Body and Will*, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.*, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism*. = *Syn.* 1. *Pride*, *Egotism*, etc. See *egotism*.

egoist (ē'gō-ist), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. egoist* = *F. egoiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. egoista*; as *ego* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is characterized by egotism; a selfish or self-centered person.—2. In *metaph.*, one holding the doctrine of egotism.

egotistic, **egotistical** (ē'gō-is'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*Egoist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Characterized by the vice of egotism; absorbed in self.—2. In *ethics*, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egotism: opposed to *altruistic*.

The adequately *egotistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 72.

3. In *metaph.*, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

The *egotistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Egotistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object.—**Egotistical representationism**, the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egotistically (ē'gō-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egoistic manner; as regards one's self.

Each profits *egotistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 77.

egoity (ē'gō-i-ti), *n.* [*Ego* + *-ity*.] The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me. *Swift, On Harrison's Tatler*, No. 28.

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was. *W. Wallaston, Religion of Nature*, ix. § 8.

The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite egos. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 546.

egoize (ē'gō-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egoized*, ppr. *egoizing*. [*Ego* + *-ize*.] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, **egophony**. See *agophonic*, *agophony*.

egotheism (ē'gō-thē-izm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐγώ*, = *E. I*, + *θεός*, God, + *E. -ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē'gō-tizm or eg'ō-tizm), *n.* [*Ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

Adieu to *egotism*; I am sick to death at the very name of self. *Shelley*, in *Dowden*, I. 101.

It is idle to criticise the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex meus, I and my King." *Spectator*, No. 502.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron*.

Selfishness is only active *egotism*. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 364.

= *Syn.* *Pride*, *Egotism*, *Vanity*, *Conceit*, *Self-conceit*, *Self-consciousness*. *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite: it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride*. *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity*. One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit*, or *self-conceit*, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing

attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from conceit chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. Conceit becomes egotism when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. Self-consciousness is often confounded with egotism, conceit, or vanity, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

Vanity makes men ridiculous, pride odious. Steele. Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed. Macaulay, William Pitt.

His excessive egotism, which filled all objects with himself. Hazlitt.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that egotism, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 320.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up. Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most self-conceit. Whichcote.

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your self-consciousness will change into pity and humility. Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē-gō-tist or eg'ō-tist), *n.* [*ego* + *t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of dramatist, epigrammatist, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egoist*, *egoism*, etc.] One who is characterized by egotism, in either sense of that word.

We are all egotists in sickness and debility. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 28.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gō- or eg'ō-tis'tik, ē-gō- or eg'ō-tis'ti-kul), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism: as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. Macaulay.

=*Syn.* Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated, assuming. See *egotism*.

egotistically (ē-gō- or eg'ō-tis'ti-kul-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē-gō-tiz or eg'ō-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egotized*, ppr. *egotizing*. [*ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit egotism. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. Cowper, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to *egotize*. Thackeray, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran'ū-lōs), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *granulose*.] In *bot.*, not granulose; without granulations.

egret (ē-gr), *n.* Same as *eager*².

egreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree*.

Thence the emperor was *egree*, and enkerly fraynes The answer of Arthure. Morle Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

egre-fint, *n.* See *eagle-fin*.

egregious (ē-grē'jus), *a.* [*L. egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, *< e-*, out, + *greg* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious*.] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (a) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Let all flesh bend. Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence. Johnson, Pope.

(b) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool, *Egregious* murderer, thief, anything That's due to all the villains past, in being, To come! Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. Steele, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

=*Syn.* (b) Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ē-grē'jus-li), *adv.* In an *egregious* manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me, For making him *egregiously* an ass. Shak., Othello, II. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and discord in our choice, from infinite wisdom? Barrow, Works, I. xviii.

egregiousness (ē-grē'jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *egregious*.

egremoinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony*. Chaucer.

egress (ē-gres, formerly ē-gres'), *n.* [= Pg. *It. egresso*, *< L. egressus*, a going out, *< egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, *< e*, out, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*. Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] 1. The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. Milton, P. L., II. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

3. In *astron.*, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ē-gres'), *v. i.* [*L. egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *agress*, *progress*.] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ē-gresh'on), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresion*, *< L. egressio* (*n.*), *< egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*.] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; *egress*. [Rare.]

Ing. So thou mayst have a triumphal *egression*. Pug. In a cart, to be hanged!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

The wise and good men of the world, . . . especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, close to throw some ashes into their chalices. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, II. 1.

egressor (ē-gres'or), *n.* One who goes out.

egret (ē-gret), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *agret*, *agrette*, formerly *egrett*, *egrette*, *agret*; *< F. agrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of OF. **agre*, **aigron*, mod. F. dial. *épron*, found in OF. only with loss of the guttural, *heron*, mod. F. *héron*, a heron, whence F. *heron*: see *heron*.] 1. A name common to tho. species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets* or *egrettes*, as it is differently spelt. Pennant, Brit. Zoology.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *egrets* among. B. Jonson, Masques, Chloridia.

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumicorn: as, the *egrets* of an owl.—4. Same as *agret*, 2.—5. In *bot.*, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—6. A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement. —Great white egret, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America



American Great White Egret (*Herodias egretta*).

(*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—Little white egret, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta nivea*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long,

with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train. —Reddish egret, *dicoloris* egret, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichromanassa*, *Demicregretta*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egretti, egrettes, n. See *egret*.

egrimony-t, *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony*.

Egrimony bread is very pleasant. R. Sharrock, 1668.

egrimony² (eg'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [*< L. agrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, *< ager*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. Cockeram.

egriot (ē-gri-ot), *n.* [Formerly also *agriot*, *< OF. agriote*, "agriotte, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriot-cherry*" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *griotte*, prob. ult. *< Gr. ἀγρίος* (f) for ἀγρίος, wild, ἀγρός, wild, *< ἀγρός*, field: see *Agrostis*, etc.] A kind of sour cherry.

egritude (ē-gri- or eg'ri-tūd), *n.* [= *It. egitudine*, *< L. agritudo*, *< ager*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

I do not intend to write to the cure of *egritudes* or sykenesses confirmed. Sir T. Elmot, Castle of Health, iv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*, And sympathize in Cupids malady. Cypran Academy (1647), p. 34.

equalmente (ā-gwāl-men'te), *adv.* [It., equally, evenly, *< eguale*, *< L. equalis*, equal.] In music, evenly: a direction in playing.

eguisé (ē-gwē-zā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Egyptian*, *Egyptien*, *Egyptien* (also by aphoresis *Gipsien*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, *q. v.*); *< OF. Egyptien*, F. *Égyptien* = Sp. *Egiptiano*, *< L. Egyptius*, *< Gr. Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian, *< Αἰγύπτος* (*L. Aegyptus*), *m.*, Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] 1. Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the north-eastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—2. *Gipsy*. See II., 2.—**Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majesty attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (a) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (b) Roofs and



Egyptian Architecture
Portico of the Temple of Edfou, Ptolemaic period

covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in domes and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of *intel-construction*. (c) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower. (d) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (e) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *cara ritico*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphs, brilliant and true, though simple coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-facades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See *manabih*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *syrtis*, 2, etc.—**Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion



Egyptian Sculpture.

General Rahotep (Rahotep) and his Wife, Princess Nefert (Nofrit), period of the first Theban empire.

of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossal of Amenhotep (Amenhotep) III. at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Ramesses are of the same height; and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra-cotta and glass, in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal-working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity. — **Egyptian bean.** See *bean*. — **Egyptian black ware,** a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware; same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*). — **Egyptian blue.** See *blue*. — **Egyptian chlorosis.** See *chlorosis*. — **Egyptian cloth.** Same as *mummy-cloth*. — **Egyptian darkness,** deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21-23). — **Egyptian frog,** a toad. *Hall's*. — **Egyptian herring.** See *herring*. — **Egyptian lotus.** See *lotus*. — **Egyptian pebble,** a species of agate or jasper. — **Egyptian pebbleware.** See *pebbleware*. — **Egyptian porcelain,** the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been sand held together by a relatively small amount of potter's clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxide of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply. — **Egyptian vulture.** See *vulture*. — **Egyptian ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware.

II. n. 1. A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers. — 2t. A gipsy.

George Faw and Johnnie Faw *Egyptian* was convicted, &c. for the blind drawing of Sande Barrow, &c. and ordered the said *Egyptian* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrow. *Aberd. Reg. A.* (1548), V. 10.

That handkerchief
Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shak., Othello*, III. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptic (ē-jip'tik), a. [*Egypt* + *-ic*. Cf. D. *G. egyptisch* = Dan. *egyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk*.] Egyptian.

Thou, whose gentle form and face
Fill'd lately this *Egyptic* glass.
Middleton, Game at Chess, III. 2.

Egyptize (ē-jip'tiz), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *Egyptized*, pp. *Egyptizing*. [*Egypt* + *-ize*.] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise*. [Rare.]

The *Egyptizing* image of the god of Heliopolis.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'ō-jēr), n. Same as *Egyptologist*.

The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptologists* to say whether the sculpture is correct.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 171.

Egyptological (ē-jip-tol'ō-jāl), a. Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'ō-jist), n. [*Egyptology* + *-ist*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptologer*.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'ō-jī), n. [*Egypt*, *-λογία*, *-logia*, *-logy*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by unearthings on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and *Assyriology*.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 157.

eh (ā or e), interj. [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eigh*; cf. *ah*, *oh*, *ey*, *hey*, *heigh*, etc.] An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, n. pl. See *ejido*.

ehlite (ā'lit), n. In *mineral.*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

Ehretia (ē-ret'i-jī), n. [NL., named after G. D. Ehret, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natural order *Boraginaceae*, containing about 50 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. They are of little importance, a few species having medicinal properties, or furnishing useful woods.

eicosacolic, a. See *icosacolic*.

eicosasemic, a. See *icosasemic*.

eident (i'dent), a. Same as *ihand*. [Scotch.]

And mind their labours wif an *eident* hand.

Burns, *Cottar's Saturday Night*.

eider (i'dēr), n. [= D. *eider* (-vogel) (= E. *fowl*) = G. *eider* (-gans) (= E. *goose*), the eider, < Icel. *æðr* (a pron. like E. i) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eder* (-fugl) (= E. *fowl*).] 1. Same as *eider-duck*. — 2. Same as *eider-down*.

eider-down (i'dēr-doun), n. [*Eider* + *down*.] After Icel. *æðr-dūn* = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *ederdun*; cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *ederdons*, F. *édredon*.] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, tippets, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight.

eider-duck (i'dēr-duk), n. A duck of the subfamily *Fuligininae* and genus *Somateria*; especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with gray,



Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*, var. *dresseri*).

redder, and dusker shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme lightness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different variety from the European, is known as variety *dresseri*; it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria (Frionetta) spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. o-nigrum*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria (Arctonetta) fischeri*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and

it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Heniconetta stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria*. See *Somateria*.

The eider-duck, which swarmed on Farne Island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man, . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 279.

eider-duck (i'dēr-gōs), n. Same as *eider-duck*.

eider-yarn (i'dēr-yārn), n. A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (i'dō-gráf), n. [Prop. **idograph*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, < *είδω* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, n. Plural of *eidolon*.

eidology (i-dō-lō'ō-jī), n. [Prop. **idology*, < Gr. *είδωλον*, image (see *idol*), + *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

eidolon (i-dō'lon), n.; pl. *eidola* (-lī). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *idolum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), < Gr. *είδωλον*, an image, phantom, image of a god, an idol.] 1. A likeness; an image; a representation. — 2. A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

Where an *eidolon* named Night

On a black throne reigns upright.

Poe, *Dream-land*.

The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 80.

The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 11.

eidomusikon (i-dō-mū'zi-kon), n. [Prop. (NL.) **idomusicon*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *μουσικός*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph*.

eidoscope (i'dō-skōp), n. [Prop. **eidoscope*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, Eidothea, n. See *Idotea*.

eidouranian (i-dō-rā'ni-on), n.; pl. *eidourania* (-ī). [Prop. (NL.) **idouranium*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *οὐρανός*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

A Mr. Walker delivered here (in the Colosseum) in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranian*, a large transparent orrery.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 214.

eigh (ā), interj. Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*.²

Some snake (saith shee) hath crept into me quick,

It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,

Haue mee to bed: *eigh* me, a freezing-frying,

A burning cold torments me living-dying.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

eighet, n. An obsolete form of *eyel*. *Chaucer*.

eight (āt), a. and n. [= Sc. *aucht*, *aught*; < ME. *eight*, *eighte*, *ehhte*, *ehhte*, *cahte* (North. *aucht*, *aught*, *aught*, *aught*, *ahle*, etc.), < AS. *eahta*, rarely *ehhta*, ONorth. *ahto*, *ahta* = OS. *ahto* = OFries. *achta*, *achte* = D. *acht* = MLG. *achte*, *acht*, LG. *acht* = OHG. *ahto*, MHG. *achte*, G. *acht* = Icel. *átta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *ahtau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *ayth* = Corn. *eath* = Bret. *eich*, *eiz* = L. *octo* (> It. *otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oito* = Pr. *oit*, *uit* = OF. *oit*, *uit*, *huit*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *ὀκτώ* = Lith. *astūni* = Skt. *ashṭa*, *eight*.] I. a. One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saie *eight* soules woron maad saaf bi water.

Wyclif, 1 Pet. III.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6. — **Eight-hour law.** See *hour*.

II. n. 1. A number, the sum of seven and one. — 2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips. — **Figure eight, figure of eight**, the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it. — **Piece of eight.** See *dollar*, 1.

eight^{2t}, n. An obsolete spelling of *ait*.

eighteen (ā'tēn'), a. and n. [*ME. eightene*, *eigtene*, *ehhtene*, *ehhtene*, etc., < AS. *eahtatene*,

achtatēne, rarely *achtatēne* (= OS. *achtatēne*, *achtatēne* = OFries. *achtatēne*, *achtatēne* = D. *achtatēne* = LG. *achtatēne* = OHG. *achtatēne*, MHG. *achtatēne*, *achtatēne*, G. *achtatēne* = Icel. *átján* = Sw. *aderton* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahlahtaihun* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. *ὀκτωδέκα* (*kai*, and) = Skt. *ashtādaśa* (accented on 2d syll.), eighteen), < *cahta*, etc., eight, + *ten*, pl. *-tēne*, ten: see *eight*, and *ten*, *teen*³.] I. a. Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.—2. A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā'tēn'mō), n. and a. [An E. reading of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop. stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase in 18mo, i. e., in *octodecimo*: abl. of L. *octodecimus*, eighteen, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen*.] I. n. A size of book of which each signature is made up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the signature: commonly written 18mo. In the United States the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4 × 6 inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding, and is now little used.

II. a. Of the size of a sheet folded into eighteen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an *eighteenmo* page or book.

eighteenth (ā'tēnth'), a. and n. [ME. **eighttēnde*, **achtetēde*, < AS. *achtateōtha* = MHG. *achtzehende*, *achtzehende*, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *átjándi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt. *ashtādaśa* (accented on last syll.), eighteenth: as *eighteen* + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] I. a. Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.—2. In music, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (āt'fōil), n. [ME. **eightfōil*, < *eight* + *fōil*, leaf; cf. *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, etc.] In her., a plant or grass having eight rounded leaves: usually represented as a set figure consisting of a circle from which eight small stems radiate, each supporting a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil*.

eightfold (āt'fōld), a. [ME. **eightfōld*, < *eight* + *fōld*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

eightth (ātth'), a. and n. [ME. **eightth*, **eightth*, etc., often contracted (being then like the cardinal) *eight*, *eighte*, etc., often with Scand. term, *eightende*, *egltende*, *aghtand*, *achtand*, *achtande*, etc., < AS. *achtthota*, *achtthota* = OS. *achtoto* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG. *achtoto*, MHG. *achtode*, *achtode*, G. *achte* = Icel. *áttaði* = Sw. *áttonde* = Dan. *attende* = Goth. *ahthuda*, eighth: as *eight* (AS. *cahta*, etc.), eight, + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] I. a. Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.



The *eightene* commandment is that "thou shalt noghte here false wytnes agaynes the neyghteboure."


Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11. And [God] sparide not the first world, but kepte Noe the *eighte* man the bi foregoer of rightwisnesse.

Wright, 2 Pet. ii.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—2. In music: (a) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave. (b) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale. (c) An eighth-note.—3. In early Eng. law, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eightly (ātth'li), adv. [ME. **eightly*, < *eight* + *-ly*².] In the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eight-note (ātth'nōt), n. In musical notation, a note having half the time-value of a quarter-note; a quaver: marked by the sign  or, when grouped, .

eight-rest (ātth'rest), n. In musical notation, a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an eighth-note: marked by the sign .

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), a. and n. [ME. **eightieth*, < AS. **hundeahtigostha* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG. *ahthozogosto*, G. *achtzigste*, etc.) = Skt. *ashtādaśati*, etc.) + *-eth*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] I. a. Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. n. The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (āt'ling), n. [ME. **eightling*, < *eight* + *-ling*¹.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of eight individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (āt'skōr), a. or n. [ME. **eightscore*, < *eight* + *score*.] Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty. **eighty** (ā'ti), a. and n. [ME. **eighty*, < AS. *hundeahtig* (see *hund*) = OS. *ahthodog*, *ahthodog* = OFries. *achtantich* = D. *tachtig* = OHG. *ahthōz*, *ahthōz*, *ahthōz*, MHG. *ahthōz*, *ahthōz*, G. *achtzig* = Icel. *áttaþigir*, *áttaþigir* = Sw. *ättio*, *ättio* = Dan. *ottiti* = Goth. *ahthatehund*, eighty: as *eight* (AS. *cahta*, etc.) + *-ty*, orig. a form of *ten*: see *ten* and *-ty*¹.] I. a. Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.—2. A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

-eign. A false form of *-ein*, *-en*, in *for-eign* and *sover-eign* (which see).

eigne (an or a'ne), a. [A bad spelling, in old law writings, of OF. *aisné*, *aisné* (F. *ainé* = Pr. *annatz* = Sp. *antenado* = Pg. *culado* = It. *antenato*), < *ains*, before, + *né*, born, < L. *ante natus*, born before: see *ante* and *natal*. Cf. *puisc*, ult. < L. *post natus*.] 1. Eldest: an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son: as, bastard *eigne*.—2. Belonging to the eldest son; unalienable; entailed.

eik¹ (āik), n. A Scotch form of *oak*.

eik² (ēik), n. A Scotch spelling of *eke*.

eikon (i'kon), n.; pl. *eikones* (i'kō-nēz). [A direct transliteration (the L. form being *icon*) of Gr. *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon*.] A likeness; an image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy images" of the Eastern Church. Also written *icon*.

eikonic, a. See *iconic*.

eikosarion (i-kō-sā'ri-on), n.; pl. *eikosaria* (-i). [LGr. *εἰκοσαρίον* (NGr. *εἰκοσαρίον*), < *εἰκοσι* = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty*.] A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. Finlay, Greece under the Romans.

eikosiheptagram (i-kō-si-hep'ta-gram), n. [LGr. *εἰκοσιῆπτα*, seven and twenty, + *γράμμα*, a written character.] A system of twenty-seven straight lines in space.

eild¹ (ēild), n. A Scotch form of *eld*.

eild² (ēild), a. Not giving milk: as, an *eild* cow. [Scotch.]

eilding (ēil'ding), n. A Scotch form of *eliding*.

eileton (NGr. pron. ē-lē-tōn'), n.; pl. *eileta* (-tā'). [LGr. *εἰλετόν*, the corporal, < Gr. *εἰλετός*, Attic *εἰλετός*, rolled, wound, verbal adj. of *εἰλεῖν*, Attic *εἰλεῖν*, roll, wind.] In the Gr. Ch., the cloth or covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated, and which answers therefore to the corporal of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Constantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the eileton is immediately followed by the warning to the catechumens to depart, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

eimer (i'mēr), n. [G. *eimer*, bucket.] A German liquid measure, having a capacity of from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons.

-ein. [ME. *-ein*, *-eyn*, *-ain*, etc.: see *-ain*, *-en*.] An archaic form of *-am*, *-en*, preserved in *cilein*.

eirach (ē'rach), n. [Gael. *eirach*.] A hen of the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

eird-houset, n. Same as *earth-house*.

eiret, n. See *epr¹*.

eirenarch, n. See *renarch*.

eirenicon, **eirenikon**. See *renicon*.

eirie, **eiry**, n. See *airy²*.

eisel, n. [Early mod. E. also *eyssel*; < ME. *eysel*, *eysel*, *aysile*, *eyssille*, < OF. *aisal*, *aisal*, vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *ascetic*.] Vinegar.

She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
That had her life onely by breed
Kneden with *eisel* strong and egre,
And thereto she was lene and negre.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 217.
Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eyssel* against my strong infection.

Shak., Sonnets, exi.
[Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

eisenrahm (i'zn-riam), n. [G., lit. iron-cream: *eisen* = E. *iron*; *rahm* = AS. *ream*, cream.] The German name for a variety of hematite having a fine scaly structure, greasy feel, and cherry-red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

eisodia, n. See *isodia*.

eisodicon, **eisodikon**, n. See *isodicon*.

eisteddfod (i-steðf'vōd), n.; pl. *eisteddfodau* (i-steðf'vōd'ā). [W., a sitting, a session, assembly, esp. congress of bards or literati, < *eistedd*, sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *mod*, a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting; specifically applied to a national assembly or

congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales. The *eisteddfod* is a very ancient institution, but its modern form dates from about the twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature, and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry and music of the principality. Since 1819 an *eisteddfod* has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts three or four days, which are devoted to orations and contests in poetry, singing, harping, etc.; and prizes are awarded, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the successful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are sometimes held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

eis-wool (is'wūl), n. A fine kind of worsted used for making shawls. *Dict. of Needlework*.

either (ē'thēr or i'thēr: see below), a. and pron. [ME. *either*, *eyther*, *ayther*, *ayther*, *ayther*, also *eyder*, *ayder*, etc. (also contr. to *er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., pron. indef. and conj., < AS. *ægther*, contr. of *æghwæther* (= OFries. *eider*, *aider*, orig. **aichweder* = OHG. **ægahwedar*, *ægahwedar*, *igahwedar*, *igahwedar*, MHG. *iegeweder*, MG. *igedir*, *igedder*), *either*, each, contr. of the orig. **a-ge-hwæther*, < *a-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix equiv. to mod. E. *ever*, + *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: see *whether*, pron. The forms interchange in ME., in both the pronominal and conjunctive use, with ME. *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, contr. of *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, < AS. *anhwæther*, contr. of *anhwæther*, *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, < OFries. *ahweddter*, *aider*, *aider*, *aider*, *aider*, < D. *ieder* = MLG. *ieder*, *ieder* = OHG. *ihwedar*, *ihwedar*, *ihwedar*, *ihwedar*, *ihwedar*, MHG. *iweder*, *iweder*, *iweder*, *iweder*, *iweder*, G. *jeder*, *jeder*, *jeder*, *jeder*, *jeder*, < *a-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: this form being thus identical, with the exception of the prefix *ge-*, with the first form. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. The regular literary pronunciation of *either*, according to history and analogy, is ē'thēr (and so *neither*, nē'thēr); but the dialectal pronunciation æ'thēr, which preceded the present literary pronunciation ē'thēr, and the pronunciation i'thēr, which has now some currency even among educated persons, all have historical justification.] I. a.

1. Being one or the other of two, taken indifferently or as the case requires: referring to two units or particulars of a class: as, it can be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the boat will land on *either* side.

Spirits, when they please,
Can *either* sex assume, or both.

Milton, P. L., l. 424.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both of two, or each of two taken together but viewed separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life.

Rev. xii. 2.

The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side.

Prescott.

(In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly, *either* refers indefinitely to one or the other of two (and often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of any number), *each*, definitely to every one of two or any larger number considered individually, a distinction of signification which ought to be maintained, since interchange of the words (less practised by careful writers now than formerly) offers no advantage, but may create ambiguity. *Both*, two together, one and the other taken jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense; but *both* and *each* may often be interchanged. Thus, the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one or the other side indifferently); there were two camps, one on *each* side, the camp was pitched on *both* sides (one camp, divided); there are fine buildings on *both* sides of the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.)

II. pron. 1. One or the other; one of two, taken indifferently.

Boke the bark of that on sennede dimmore
Then *outher* of the other two.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

And bothe hostes made to geder grete joye, as soone as *eyder* of hem myght sen other.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), ll. 148.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd, but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him.

Shak., A. and C., ll. 1.

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See remarks under I., 2.]

The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne.

2 Chron. xviii. 9.

Either's heart did ache
A little while with thought of the old days.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, ll. 294.

either (ē'thēr or i'thēr: see *either*, a., etym.), conj. [ME. *either*, *eyther*, etc., *anther*, *anther*, *anther*, etc., contr. also *or*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *either* . . . *or*. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. See *either*, a. and *pron*.] 1. In one case;

according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *or* before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, *or* is used before the first clause also.

It befalleth the sumtyme, that Cristene men becomen Sarazines, *either* for povertie, or for symplenesse, or elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 141.

Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Celia. 'Twas he in black and yellow.

Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, *either* for himself or for the affection of his colours.

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, II. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [Colloq.]

ejaculate (ĕ-jak'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [*L. ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> *F. ejaculer* = *Pg. ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculari*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to ejaculate Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was ejaculating.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 215.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to ejaculate a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groaned deeply, and ejaculated, "Enormous!" *Scott, Guy Rannering*, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ĕ-jak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if *ejaculatio(n)-*, < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon, Envy* (ed. 1847).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *ejaculations* of the heart being the body and soule of Divine worship. *Purcell, Pilgrimage*, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour [Mat. xxvi. 39], and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out. *South, Works*, II. iv.

When a Mooslim is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, unto the vessels of *ejaculation*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 4.

ejaculator (ĕ-jak'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*NL. ejaculator*, < *L. ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which ejaculates. — *Ejaculator urinae*, *ejaculator seminis*, the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinae*.

ejaculatory (ĕ-jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. It. ejaculatorio*, < *NL. ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator*: see *ejaculator*.] 1. *a.* 1. Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatory* spring, the clock part struck. *Kewley, Diary*, Feb. 24, 1855.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Sudden; hasty. — 4. In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels.

— *Ejaculatory duct* or *canal*. See *duct*.

II. *n.* Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculatories*, and all those aydes against devils. *Martens, Dutch Courtiers*, iv. 1.

eject (ĕ-jekt'), *v. t.* [*L. ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*, and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] 1. To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch This viperous traitor; to eject him hence Were but one danger. *Shak., Cor.*, iii. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye ejects Shall check occasion.

B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, II. 1.

Specifically — 2. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to eject an unfaithful officer; to eject a tenant.

The French king was again ejected when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden*.

Old incumbents in office were ejected without ceremony, to make way for new favorites. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 19.

— *Syn.* 1. To emit, extrude. — 2. Tooust, dialogue.

eject (ĕ-jekt'), *n.* [*L. ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of any other.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own — these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 72.

ejecta (ĕ-jek'tā), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 109.

ejectamenta (ĕ-jek-tā-men'tā), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*. *Science*, V. 66.

ejection (ĕ-jek'shon), *n.* [*L. ejectio(n)-*, < *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject.] 1. The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul. *Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after. *By. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare*.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, I. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits. — **Letters of ejection**, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of hording on the decree.

ejective (ĕ-jek'tiv), *a.* [*< eject + -ive*.] 1. Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful, I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an *eject*. [Recent.]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of *ejects*, together with one object which the conception of each *eject* more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 74.

ejectively (ĕ-jek'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. By ejection.

— 2. In *philos.*, as an *eject*. [Recent.]

Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be conceded, never thought upon subjectively. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 254.

ejectment (ĕ-jekt'ment), *n.* [*< eject + -ment*.] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, II. 4.

Action of ejectment, in law, a possessory action, where, in the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, wherever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

ejector (ĕ-jek'tor), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically — (a) In *law*, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (b) A device for utilizing the momentum of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid, such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the place where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overboard above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (c) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc. — *Casual ejector*. See *casual*.

ejector-condenser (ĕ-jek'tor-kon-den'ser), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser operated by the exhaust-steam from the cylinder.

ejido (ā-hē'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *Pg. exido*, a common, < *L. exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In *Spanish and Mexican law*, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is used in the plural, and spelled variously *ejidos*, *chidos*, *ejidos*, *exidos*.

ejoo (ĕ'jō), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] The fiber of the gomuti.

ejulation (ej-ĕ-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. ejulatio(n)-*, < *ejulare*, also deponent *hejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation* Told her knell; no dying agony Frown'd in her death. *J. Beaumont, Psycho*, xviii. 53.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wallings. *Government of the Tongue*.

ejuration (ej-ĕ-rā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. ejuratio(n)-*, *ejuratio(n)-*, an abjuring, a resigning, < *L. ejurare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka. [*< Skt. eka*, one. Cf. *dui*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it.

For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to *eka-aluminium*, and this name is now abandoned.

eka (ĕk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [Early mod. E. also *eeke*, *eeke*; < ME. *eken*, also assimilated *echen* (> E. dial. *etch*), < AS. *ēcan*, *ēcan*, *ēcan* (pret. *ēcte*, pp. *ēced*) (= OS. *ōkian*, *ōcōn* = OHG. *oukhōn*, *oukhōn*, *aukhōn* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = Sw. *ōka* = Dan. *ōge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **ēcan* (pret. **cōc*, pp. *ēcen*), only in the pp. *ēcen* (= OS. *ōcan*, *giōcan*), as adj., increased, enlarged, made pregnant, = OS. **ōcan* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *jōk*) = Goth. *aukan* (pret. *aiak*), intr., grow, increase; = L. *augere*, increase; prob. connected with Gr. *avēgēv*, *avēgēv*, increase, which is akin to E. *wax*, increase. Hence *eka*, *adv.* and *conj.*] 1. To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joles *eeke*. *Chaucer, Troilus*, III. 1509.

Spare, gentle sister, with reproach my paine to *eeke*. *Spenner, F. Q.*, III. vi. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out*: as, to *eka out* a piece of cloth; to *eka out* a performance.



More bent to eke my smartes
Then to reward my trusty true intent
She gan for me devise a grievous punishment.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 55.

In order to eke out the present page, I could not avoid pursuing the metaphor. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to eke out the frugal support derived from this little domain by the business of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually brought up. Everett, Orations, II. 5.

eke (ēk), *n.* [*ME. eke*, also assimilated *ecche*, < *AS. ēcca*, an increase, < **edcan*, increase: see *eke. v.*] Something added to something else. Specifically—(a) A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. [Scotch.]

Neighbour defines eke as half a hive placed below the main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is called a "nadir." Phin, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(b) Same as *eking*, 2.

eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [*ME. eke, eek, ek, ec*, < *AS. ēac* = *OS. ēk* = *OFries. āk* = *D. ook* = *Li. āk, ōk, auk* = *OHG. ouh, ouch*, *MIIG. ouch*, *G. auch* = *Ice. auk* = *Sw. och* = *Dan. og*, and, also, = *Goth. auk*, for, also; prob. the adverbial acc. of a noun (cf. *Ice. at auk*, besides, to boot, *AS. to edcan*, besides, moreover), < *AS. *edcan*, etc., increase: see *eke. v.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The emperor & eek sible spoken prophesie,

And the accordien bothe in feere.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the Lyon eek.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 21.

A train-band captain eke was he

Of famous London town. Cowper, John Gilpin.

ekbergite (ēk'ē-bērg-īt), *n.* [After the Swedish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapolite.

ekename (ēk'nām), *n.* [*ME. ekename, ekname* (= *Ice. auknafn* = *Sw. öknamn* = *Dan. øgenavn*), an added name, < *eke*, an addition, increase, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eke* and *name*. Hence, by misdividing an *ekename* as a *nekename*, the form *nickname*, *q. v.*] An added name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *ek-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned. Archaeologia, XLIII. 110 (1871).

ekia (ē'ki-ā), *n.* The wild African dog.

eking (ē'king), *n.* [Also *eking*; early mod. E. also *eking*; < *ME. *eking, ekinge*; verbal *n.* of *eke. v.*] 1. The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,

But such eeking hath made my hart sore.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(a) A piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a keel of a ship and the like.

Eking is the name given to the timber which, resting upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the apron and the foremost beam, and between the stern post and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom . . . connecting the two sides.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 210.

(b) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also *eke*.

eklogite, *n.* See *eclogite*.

ell, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell*.

el, *n.* See *ell*.

el- [*L. el-*, < *Gr. ἔλ-*, assimilation of *iv-* before *λ*.] An assimilated form of *en-* before *l*, as in *el-lipse*.

-el. [*ME. -el*, < *AS. -el*, a noun-suffix, prob. orig. same as *-ere*, *E. -er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see *-al*.] See *-er*.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, forming nouns, originally denoting the agent, from verbs, as in *runnel*: in modern English, except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*, *beet-le*, *beet-le*, etc. See *-le*.

-el. [(1) *OF. -el*, mod. *-el*, *-eau*, *m.*, *-elle*, *f.*, < *L. -ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being usually dim. *-lu-s*, with assimilation of a preceding consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo*, *-lu-s*, *-el*, etc.) is a common Indo-European formative, with different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective. It appears also in *-let*, *q. v.* (2) See *-al*, etc.] 1. A suffix originally and still more or less diminutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic origin, as in *hatch-el* (= *hack-le*, *heck-le*), but usually of Latin origin, as in *chap-el*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*, etc.—2. A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin, as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el*, etc. (where it represents Latin *-alis*, *E. -al*), *fenn-el*, *funn-el*, etc. See these words.

E lat (ē lā). In medieval music, the second E above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose system it was the highest tone: hence often used by the old dramatists to denote the ex-

treme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolic saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as high as *E la* to see how he could recover pence to defray his charges. Greene, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it [Dryden's "State of Innocence"] that seem strain'd & a note beyond *E la*.

Langbaine, Dram. Poets (ed. 1691), p. 72.

elaboracy (ē-lab'ō-rā-si), *n.* [*elaborate*, *a.*: see *-acy*.] Elaboration. [Rare.]

A minute elaboracy of detail.

P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elaborated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [*L. elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare* > *It. elaborare* = *Sp. Pg. elaborar* = *F. élaborer*], labor greatly, work out, elaborate, < *e*, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] 1. To produce with labor; work out; produce in general.

The honey, that is elaborated by the bee, . . . affords a great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.

Boyle, Works, II. 355.

Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. Young, Love of Fame.

If the Orchids had elaborated as much pollen as is produced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds which they yield, they would have had to produce a most extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaustion. Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To improve or refine by successive operations; work out with great care; work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance; or else on the hypothesis that it has been elaborated, and is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 20.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough to sustain elaborated style of any kind, and, least of all, elaborated imagery.

A. Phelps, English Style, p. 285.

II. intrans. To be or become elaborate; be elaborated. [Rare.]

This custom [of burying a dead man's movables with him] elaborates as social development goes through its earlier stages.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *a.* [= *F. élaboré* = *Sp. Pg. elaborado* = *It. elaborato*, < *L. elaboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care and nicety of detail; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished: as, an elaborate discourse; an elaborate performance.

The Expressions are more florid and elaborate in these Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.

Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

His style would never have been elegant; but it might at least have been manly and perspicuous; and nothing but the most elaborate care could possibly have made it so bad as it is.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

What an elaborate theory have we here,

Ingenuously nursed up, pretentiously

Brought forth! Browning, Ring and Book, I. 177.

=*syn.* Labored, perfected, highly wrought.

elaborately (ē-lab'ō-rāt-li), *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with elaboration; with nice regard to exactness.

I believe that God is no more mov'd with a prayer elaborately pend, then men truly charitable are mov'd with the pen'd speech of a Begger. Milton, Eikonoklastes, x. clv

elaborateness (ē-lab'ō-rāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Yet it [the "Old Bachelor"] is apparently composed with great elaborateness of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit.

Johnson, Congreve.

elaboration (ē-lab'ō-rā-shon), *n.* [= *F. élaboration* = *Sp. elaboración* = *Pg. elaboração* = *It. elaborazione*, < *L. elaboratio* (n-), < *elaborare*: see *elaborate*.] 1. The act of elaborating, or working out or producing; production or formation by a gradual process: as, the elaboration of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure, in which the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied and complex conditions of existence.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with great care and exactness in detail; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my subject . . . to the full elaboration.

Boyle, Works, IV. 596.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed execution; careful work in all parts: as, the elaboration of the picture is wonderful.

elaborative (ē-lab'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of com-

pletion or perfection.—**Elaborative faculty**, in psychol., the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding, as defined by the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (ē-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. elaborateur*, < *L.* as if **elaborator*, < *elaborare*, elaborate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which elaborates.

elaboratory (ē-lab'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*elaborate* + *-ory*.] As a noun, after laboratory. 1. *a.* Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an elaboratory. Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 1665.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine elaboratory? Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

elabrate (ē-lā'brāt), *a.* [*NL. *elabratus*, < *L. e-* priv. + *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (ē-lak'ā-tē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἑλακάτη*, dial. ἑλακάτα, *alakáta*, a distaff.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Elacatidae*. *E. canadensis* is a food-fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the West Indies, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the *sergeant-fish*, *coal-fish*, *bonito*, *culby-yew* or *cobia*, and *crab-eater*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatid (ē-lak'ā-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Elacatidae*.

Elacatidae (ē-lak'ā-tī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Elacate* + *-idae*.] A family of scombriform fishes, of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth scales, lateral line concurrent with the back, eight free spines representing the first dorsal fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acutely lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The type is the *cobia* or *sergeant-fish*, *Elacate canadensis*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatoid (ē-lak'ā-toid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elacatidae*.

II. *n.* An elacatid.

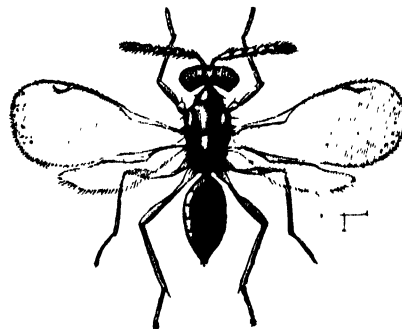
elachert (ē-lā'chērt), *n.* Same as *degote*.

Elachistea (ē-lā-kis'tē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἑλαχίστος*, superl. of *ἑλαχίς*, small.] A small genus of olive-brown filamentous marine algae, belonging to the *Phaeosporae*, which grow in small tufts attached to other algae, especially *Fucales*. The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed branching filaments, which at the surface branch corymbosely, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses). At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachistea fucicola* is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistine (ē-lā-kis'tī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Elachistus* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*. They have four-jointed tarsi, slender hind thighs, distinct paraphyses, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some of the larvae spin irregular cocoons, differing in this respect from most other *Chalcididae*.

Elachistodon (ē-lā-kis'tō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἑλαχίστος*, superl. of *ἑλαχίς*, small, + *ὄδοντος* (odon-tos), tooth.] A genus of Indian colubridiform serpents of the subfamily *Dasyplatinae*, having esophageal teeth formed by enameled processes of cervical vertebrae projecting into the gullet (as in the genus *Dasyplatia*), but smooth scales, head little distinct from the body, a grooved maxillary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni* is an example. Reinhardt, 1863.

Elachistus (ē-lā-kis'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Spinola, 1811), < *Gr. ἑλαχίστος*, superl. of *ἑλαχίς*, small.] The typical genus of *Elachistine* (which see),

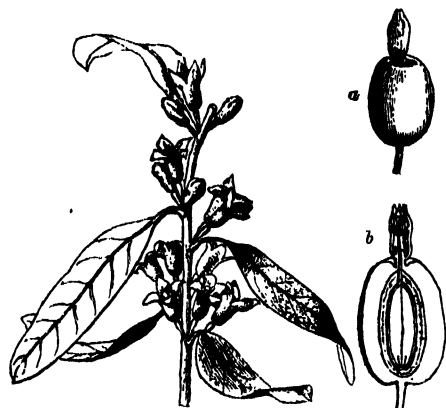


Elachistus caccaria. (Cross shows natural size.)

characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiae and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been described, and in North America 6; the latter are parasitic upon tortricid larvae. Sometimes wrongly spelled *Elachestus*.

Elmagnaceae (el'ē-ag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elagnus* + *-acea*.] A small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are only 3 genera, *Elagnus*, *Hippophae*, and *Shepherdia*, including about 25 species, of which 4 are American.

Elagnus (el'ē-ag'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλαγνός*, a Boeotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, < *ἑλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, equiv. to *ἀγνός*, a willow-like tree: see *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the order *Elmagnaceae*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube inclosing



Flowering Branch of Oleaster (*Elagnus angustifolia*).
a, fruit; b, section of same.

the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery-scurfy foliage, especially the oleaster, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-berry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.

Elaeis (e-lē'is), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, < Gr. *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil in general, < *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil* and *olive*.] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oleaginous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil*.

Elania (e-lē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elania*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidae*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elaniinae*. There are about 20 species of *Elania* proper, such as *E. pagana*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elania*, *Elania*, *Elania*.

Elaninae (e-lē-ni-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elania* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidae*, named from the genus *Elania*. The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidae*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants*. They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Scudder admits 19 genera. Also *Elaninae*, *Elaninae*, *Elaninae*, *Elaninae*.

eloblast (e-lē-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖον*, oil, + *βλάστης*, germ.] In zoöl., the notochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *eloblast*—the equivalent of the notochord—makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed salpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *eloblast*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), 11. 107.

eloblastic (e-lē-ō-blāst'ik), *a.* [< *eloblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the eloblast; composing the eloblast: as, *eloblastic* cells.

Elæocarpus (e-lē-ō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Tiliaceae*, containing 50 species, natives of India and Australia and the intervening islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the fruit of several species is used in curries, or pickled like olives. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

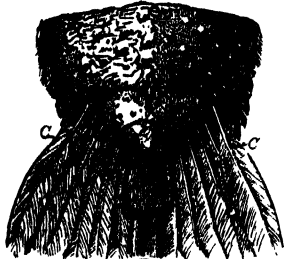
Elæodendron (e-lē-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A celestraceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of

about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæodes (el-ē-ō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, as *Eleodes*), < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, contr. of *ἑλαῖος*, oil, < *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil, + *ἔδος*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body: so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Blaps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. gigantea* are examples; the latter is 1½ inches long. The fluid, as in *Blaps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indescribably offensive odor. Also spelled *Eleodes*.

elæodoche (el-ē-ō-dō-ke), *n.*; *pl. elæodoche* (-kē). [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος* or *-δόκος*, holding oil, < *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil, + *δοκεῖν*, to receive, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle saddled upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail.

It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening*. The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a waterproof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the elæodoche, whether it be bare or surmounted by a cirlet of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.



Top of Pope's-nose of a Skua Gull (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).
E., elæodoche, or oil-gland, with cirlet of feathers; *C*, *C*, upper tail-coverts; *A*, quills of two central tail-feathers, or rectrices.

elæolite (e-lē-ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *elæolite*.

elæolite-syenite (e-lē-ō-lit-si-ē-nit), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals elæolite and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, augite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, sodalite, and sphene. The most important and classic occurrence of elæolite-syenite is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals and of several of the very rare metals, such as yttrium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon-syenite*; a variety from Miask, Russia, with much mica, is known as *micaceous*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyalite*; and one from Ditro in Transylvania, containing sodalite and apatite, as *ditroite*.

elæometer (el-ē-ōm'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elæometer*.

elæoptene (el-ē-ōp'tēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil, + *πτερόν*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elæopten*, *oleoptene*.

elæosaccharine (e-lē-ō-sak'a-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖον*, olive-oil, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elaic (e-lā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖός*, < *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] Same as *oleic*.

elaidate (e-lā'i-dāt), *n.* [< *elaidic* + *-ate*.] In chem., a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

elaidic (el-ā'id'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος* (*ἑλαῖος*), equiv. to *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elain.—**Elaidic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from oleic acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

elaidin, **elaidine** (e-lā'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος* (*ἑλαῖος*), the olive-tree, + *-in*, *-ine*.] In chem., a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

elain, **elaine** (e-lā'in), *n.* [= F. *elaine*; < Gr. *ἑλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-in*, *-ine*.] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein*.

elaidic (el-ā'id'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖός*, oily (see *Elæodes*), + *-ic*.] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaidic acid*.

elaiometer (el-ā-ōm'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *elæometer*.

elaldehyde (e-lal'dē-hid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλ(αιον)*, oil, + *aldehyde*.] In chem., a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ē-lām-it), *n.* and *a.* [< *Elam* (see def.) + *-ite*.] I. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. *a.* Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.

elamp (ē-lamp'), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lamp*: see *lamp*.] To shine.

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world with his uprising ray.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph, i.

This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, *elazon*, *deprorate*, *purpured*, *glitterand*, and many others.

Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

élan (ā-lōn'), *n.* [F., < *élancer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance*.] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (e-lāns'), *v. t.* [< F. *élancer*, < *é* (L. *e*), out, + *lancer*, dart, hurl, < *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated to!

Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

eland (ē-land), *n.* [< D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (> F. *élan*), *elendthier*, elk, < Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jelen* = Bulg. *jelen*, elk. See *elk*.] 1. The Cape elk, *Oreos canna*, a large bubaline ante-



Eland (*Oreos canna*).

lope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost exterminated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk*.

Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. Livingstone.

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.

elanet (el'a-net), *n.* [< *Elanus* + dim. -et.] A kite or glede of the genus *Elanus*. G. Cuvier.

Elanoides (el-a-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), < *Elanus* + Gr. *εἶδος*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidae*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forctate, the wings are long and pointed, the feet



Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

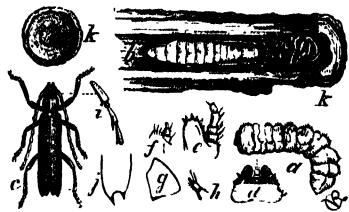
are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Nauclerus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy-black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.

Elanus (el'-a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *ελαίνω*, drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidae*; the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tarsi, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in masses. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus*, is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus*, is a common bird of the southern United States.

elaolite (e-lā'-o-lit), *n.* Same as *clavolite*.

elaopten (el-a-op'-ten), *n.* Same as *clavoptene*.

Elaphidion (el-a-fid'-i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *ελαφος*, a deer, + dim. suffix *-idion*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing species of moderate or



Elaphidion parallelum, natural size.

a, larva; *b*, twig split open, showing inclosed pupa; *c*, severed end of twig; *d*, beetle; *e*, basal joints of an antenna, showing the characteristic spines at the tip of the third and fourth joints; *f*, tip of elytron; *g*, *h*, head, maxilla, labium, mandible, and antenna of larva.

large size, with moderately long spinose antennae and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West Indies. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color, its larva bores into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidion*.

elaphine (el'-a-fine), *a.* [*<* NL. *claphus*, < Gr. *ελαφος*, a deer: see *Elaphus*.] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-laf'-o-dus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. *ελαφος*, a deer, + *οδος*, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulina* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Elaphodus*.



Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

phodus michianus, formerly called *Lophotragus*, having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.

Elaphomyces (el-a-fom'-i-sēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ελαφος*, a deer, + *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Tuberaceae*. *Elaphomyces granulatus*, the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 1 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphridae (e-laf'-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idae*.] A family of Coleoptera, named from the genus *Elaphrus*. Also *Elaphridea*, *Elaphrides*.

Elaphrus (e-laf'-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. *ελαφρός*, light in moving.] A genus of adaphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae* and subfamily *Carabinae*. They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandibles



Elaphrus riparius. (Line shows natural size.)

bles setigerous, and the antennae free at the base. About 30 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius*, about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.

elaphure (el'-a-fūr), *n.* [*<* *Elaphurus*.] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus*, of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus*.

Elaphurus (el-a-fūr-us), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. *ελαφος*, the stag, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Cervidae* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure*.

Elaphus (el'-a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. *ελαφος*, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidae*, containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E. (Cervus) canadensis*. See cut under *wapiti*.

elapid (el'-a-pid), *n.* A serpent of the family *Elapidae*.

Elapidae (ē-lap'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps*, the typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proterotyphina*, order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Elaps*. They have poison-glands and grooved poison-fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripartita*, and the Egyptian asp, *N. haje*. Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin-snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvus*. There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Najidae* (which see). Also *Elapidae*. See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, and *coral-snake*.

elapidation (ē-lap-i-dā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *elapidatus*, cleared from stone, < *e*, out, + *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid*), a stone; cf. *dilapidate*.] A clearing away of stones. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el'-a-poid), *a.* [*<* *Elaps* + *-oid*.] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps*; belonging or related to the *Elapidae*; cobraform, not eroliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē-laps), *n.* [NL., a var. of *elops*, < L. *elops*: see *Elaps*.] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidae*, having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. corallina* of tropical America, and harlequin-snakes, as *E. fulvus* of North America. See cut under *coral-snake*.

elapse (ē-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *elapsed*, ppr. *elapsing*. [*<* L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, glide away, < *e*, out, away, + *labi*, glide, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion: used of time.

Several years elapsed before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archbishop of Uzeda.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

2. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the restitution, and in a few days comprise the elapsed duty of many months. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 189.

elapse (ē-laps'), *n.* [*<* *elapse*, *v.*] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

To sink themselves (the Pietists) into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of silence to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 531.

After an *elapse* of years.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 533.

Elapsidae (ē-lap'-si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idae*.] Same as *Elapidae*.

elapsion (ē-lap'-shon), *n.* [*<* *elapse* + *-ion*.] The act of elapsing; lapse. E. Phillips, 1706. [Rare.]

elaeate (ē-lak'-wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elaeated*, ppr. *elaeating*. [*<* L. *elaeatus*, pp. of *elaeare*, disentangle, < *e*, out, + *laqueus*, a snare.] To disentangle. Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

Elasipoda (el-a-sip'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Elasmapoda*.

elasmapod (e-las'-ma-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *elasmapodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Elasmapoda*.

Elasmapoda (el-as-map'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός*, *elasma*, a metal plate, + *ποδός* (*podōs*) = *E. foot*.] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the accephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elpidia*, *Kolga*, *Irpa*, etc. Also *Elasipoda*.

elasmapodous (el-as-map'-ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Elasmapoda*. Also *elasmapod*.

Elasmis (e-las'-mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Elasmus*.] A group of tineid moths. Hübner, 1816.

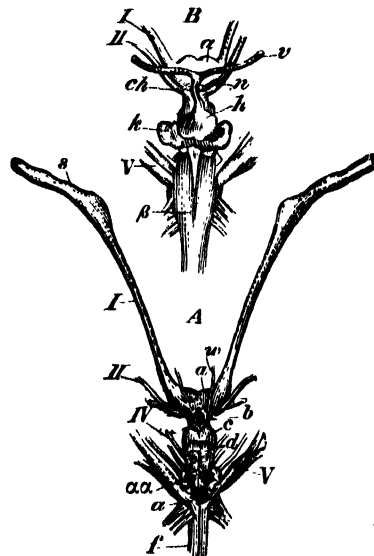
Elasminae (el-as-mi'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Chalcididae*, represented by the genus *Elasmus*, having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasmoida*.

elasmobranch (e-las'-mō-brang), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii*.

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii*.

elasmobranchian, **elasmobranchiate** (e-las-mō-brang'-ki-an, -ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *elasmobranch*.

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mō-brang'-ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός* or *elasma*, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + *βράχια*, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii*, including the sharks and skates: so named from the lamellar branchia, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchia. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together; the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior,



Brain of Skate (*Raia batra*), an elasmobranchiate fish.

A, from above: *a*, olfactory bulbs; *a'*, cerebral hemispheres, united in the middle line; *b*, thalamencephalon; *c*, mesencephalon; *d*, cerebellum; *aa*, paired bands formed by the restiform bodies; *f*, *ff*, *ff'*, first (olfactory), second (optic), fourth, and fifth pairs of cerebral nerves; *g*, medulla oblongata; *h*, a blood-vessel; *B*, from below, in part enlarged; *ch*, optic chiasm; *h*, pituitary body; *n* and *n'*, vessels connected with *h*; *k*, sacrum vasculosus; *β*, pyramids of medulla oblongata; *a*, *f*, *ff*, *ff'*, same as in *A*.

or on the under surface of the head; the gill-pouches and slits usually 5, sometimes 6 or 7, generally with an equal number of external apertures, but in the *Holocephali* with only one on each side; the optic nerves chiasmal; the intestine with a spiral valve, and the arterial cone with pluriserial valves; and the skin either naked, or with placoid scales, forming shagreen or other armor. The division of the group varies; it is now usually divided into two sub-classes, *Holocephali* and *Plagiostomi*, the latter including the sharks and the rays.

Elasmodetes (e-las-mō-dek'-tēs), *n.* Same as *Elasmognathus*, 2.

Elasmodon (e-las'-mō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός*, a thin plate (see *Elasmus*), + *δόντις* (*δόντις*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of elephants, the same as *Elephas* proper, or *Eulephas*, containing the Asiatic as distinguished from the African elephant of the genus *Loxodon*: so named by Falconer from the laminar pattern of the molars. See first cut under *elephant*.

Elasmognatha (el-as-mog'-nā-thū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Elasmognathus*: see *elasmognathous*.] In *conch.*, a section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods in which the jaw is elasmognathous. It includes the family *Succinidae*.

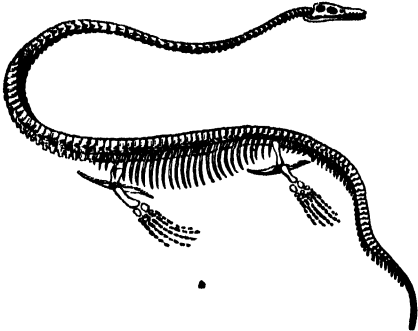
elasmognathous (el-as-mog'-nā-thus), *a.* [*<* NL. *Elasmognathus*, < Gr. *ελασμός*, a thin plate, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw with a quadrangular plate or appendage diverging from the upper margin: applied to the *Succinidae*.

Elasmognathus (el-as-mog'-nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *elasmognathous*.] 1. A genus of American tapirs, characterized by having the nasal sep-

tum or prolongation of the mesethmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dovi* is another Central American form. See cut under *taper*.

2. A genus of extinct chimeroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. *Egerton*.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmus* + *-oides*.] Same as *Elasminæ*. *Förster*, 1856.
elasmosaur (e-las'mō-sār), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elasmosaurus* or family *Elasmosauridæ*.



Skeleton of an Elasmosaur (*Elasmosaurus platyrus*).

Elasmosauridæ (e-las-mō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natorial reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elasmosaurus*.

Elasmosaurus (e-las-mō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), < Gr. *ἔλαμος*, *ἔλαμα*, a thin plate, + *σαῖνος*, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropsidæ*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 40 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tail, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las'mō-thē-rī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horse and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. *Gill*, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλαμος*, a thin plate, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidæ*.

Elasmus (e-las'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλαμος* (also *ἔλαμα*), a metal plate, < *ἔλαμναι* (*ἔλα-*), drive, strike, beat out: see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennae ramose in the male. The species are all of small size, and some are secondary parasites—that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pullatus* is a North American example. *Westwood*, 1833.

Elassoma (el-a-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), < Gr. as if **ἔλασσωμα*, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, < *ἔλασσω*, make less, < *ἔλασσω*, less, compar. of *ἔλαχις*, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elasmoidæ*.

elassome (el'a-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elasmoidæ*. *D. S. Jordan*.

Elasmoidæ (el-a-sōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elasmosoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unarmed opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 5 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the southern United States, and are among the smallest of fishes, rarely exceeding 1½ inches in length. Also *Elasmomatidæ*.

elasmomoid (e-las'ō-moid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmosomidæ*.

II. *n.* An elassome.
elastic (ē-lās'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastical*: see first quot.); = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. It. *elastico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. Sw. *elastisk*). < NL. *elastiscus* (NGr. *ἐλαστικός*), *elastic*, < Gr. as if **ἔλαστος*, for *ἔλαρις*, equiv. to *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, hurler (see *elater*), < *ἐλαίνειν* (*ἔλα-*), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.] I. *a.* 1. Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did she rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unreasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastic* power, in the air we live in. By which *elastic* or spring of the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastic* bodies compose.

A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. *Blaserna*, Sound (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively—3. Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.

J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 169.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

The herds are *elastic* with health.

Landor.

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*.—**Elastic belting**, a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin strips of india-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the india-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets.—**Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elaterite*.—**Elastic button.** See *button*.—**Elastic cartilage**, cartilage represented in the pinna, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers.—**Elastic curve.** See *curve*.—**Elastic fabric**, a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirrs* are woven. **Elastic fibers**, in anat., fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment.—**Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*.—**Elastic fluid**, a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*.—**Elastic glue.** See *glue*.—**Elastic gum**, india-rubber.—**Elastic mineral pitch**, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.—**Elastic mold**, a mold of glue used for copying casts.—**Elastic tissue**, in anat., connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebrae, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage.—**Elastic type**, a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared gutta-percha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable.—**Elastic webbing**, a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elastical (ē-lās'ti-kāl), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-lās'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In an *elastic* manner; with elasticity or power of accommodation.

Comedy . . . *elastically* lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxxv.

elastician (ē-las-tish'an), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (ē-las-tis'i-tī), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elasticiteit* = G. *elasticität* = Dan. Sw. *elasticitet*, < NL. **elasticita* (*t*)-s, elasticity, < *elasticus*, *elastic*: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The prop-

erty of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves work, which for small strains is proportional to the square of the amount of the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impertinently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.

Boyle, Great Effects of Motion.

On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of elasticity.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 382.

Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Lowe, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870-1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 363.

He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.

Scotsman (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*.—**Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*.—**Elasticity of bulk**, resistance to change of bulk.—**Elasticity of shape**, resistance to change of shape.—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity**, a surface whose radii vectors are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body.—**Light-elasticity.** See *light*.—**Limit of elasticity**, an amount of deformation which if applied to a body is such that if made any greater the body will not completely spring back when released. **Modulus of elasticity**, the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*.—**Perfect elasticity**, the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elasticness (ē-lās'tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ē-lās'tin), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-in*.] In chem., a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fiber which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues. **elatchee** (ē-lach'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *elāchi*, *ilāchi*.] Cardamom.

elate (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [< L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, lift up, < *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*), pp. *latus*: see *ablative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*, *de-late*, *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *effluent*.] 1. To raise; exalt; elevate.

From whence the Tallamanni with *elated* voices, for they use no bells, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabick sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 24.

Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
To vigorous soils, and climes of far extent;
Where, by the potent sun *elated* high,
The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.

Thomson, Autumn.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2.

elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [< ME. *elat*, < L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones*.

2. Exalted in feeling; *elated*.

This kyng of kynges proud was and *elate*;
He wende that god, that sit in magestee,
Ne myght hym nat breue of his estat.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale (ed. Skeat), B. 3367.

Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outside.

Bacon, Moral Fables, I., Expl.

Who feels his frechold's worth, and looks *elate*,
A little prop and pillar of the state.

Crabbe, Works, I. 176.

=Syn. 2. Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ē-lāt'ed-li), *adv.* With elation.

Nero, we find, defied most in the foulest mires of luxury, and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so un-justly rapacious as he? *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

elatedness (ē-lāt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being *elated*. *Bailey*, 1731.

elatement (ē-lāt'mēt), *n.* [< *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of *elating*, or the state of being *elated*; mental elevation; elation.

A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.

Hervey, Meditations, II. 54.

elater¹, **elator** (ē-lā'tēr, -tōr), *n.* [*elate* + *-er*, *-or*.] One who or that which elates.
elater² (el'ā-tēr), *n.* [NL. *elater*, < Gr. *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, hurler, < *ἐλαίνω* (*ēla-*), drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] 1. Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

It may be said that the swelling of the compressed water in the pewter vessel lately mentioned, and the springing up of the water at the hole made by the needle, were not the effects of an internal *elater* of the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water. Boyle, *Spring of the Air*, Exp. xxii.

2. [NL.] In bot.: (a) One of the four club-shaped filaments of *Equisetacea*, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore. They are strongly hygroscopic, and aid in the dispersion of the spores, each keeping a small group together, as they leave the sporangium. See cut under *Equisetacea*. (b) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of *Hepatica* having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion. (c) One of the similar free filaments of *Myxomycetes* forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.—3. [NL.] In entom.: (a) [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Elateridae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1767. It comprises over 100 species, of which nearly 50 inhabit North America. They are mostly found in temperate regions, on leaves and flowers, or often under bark. They are distinguished from members of related genera by the fifth fourth tarsal joint, oblong-oval scutellum, small regularly convex head, and the sinuate single-toothed dilatation of the hind coxae. (b) One of the *Elateridae*; a click-beetle. (c) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the *Poduridae*. A. S. Packard. See *spring*.

elaterid (el-at'e-rid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elateridae*.
 2. *n.* One of the *Elateridae*; a click-beetle, spring-beetle, or skipjack.

Elateridae (el-a-tēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elater*², 3 (*a*), + *-idae*.] A family of sternoxine pentamerous beetles, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Elater*. The ventral segments are typically free, the first not being elongated; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the prothorax is loosely jointed to the mesothorax; the prosternum is prolonged behind; the globose front coxae are within the prosternum; the hind coxae are contiguous, laminate, and sulcate; the free ventral segments are 5 or rarely 6 in number; the labrum is free and visible; and the antennae are usually serrate, sometimes filiform, pectinate, or flabellate. The species are very numerous, and are known as *click-beetles*, *snapping-beetles*, *spring-beetles*, and *skipjacks*. Their legs are short, and when they are placed on their backs on a flat surface they right themselves with an audible snapping of their bodies. This is effected by means of the spine of the prosternum, which acts as a spring on the mesosternum, and the force being transmitted to the base of the elytra, and so to the supporting surface, the insects are jerked into the air and manage to fall on their feet. The force is remarkable, as one may experience by trying to hold one of the larger species. (See cut under *click-beetle*.) The fireflies of tropical regions are elaters, as of the genus *Pyrrophorus*. (See cut under *antenna*.) The larvae of many species are known as *wireworms*, and are very injurious to crops. See cut under *wireworm*.

elaterin, **elaterine** (e-lat'e-rin), *n.* [*elaterium* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A neutral principle (C₂₀H₂₈O₅) extracted by alcohol from elaterium. When pure it forms colorless hexagonal crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter, acrid taste. It is used in medicine in minute doses as a very powerful hydragogue cathartic.

elaterist (e-lat'e-ris-t), *n.* [*elater*² + *-ist*.] One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

Although our author [Linus] confesses that air has a spring as well as a weight, yet he resolutely denies that spring to be near great enough to perform those things which his adversaries (whom for brevity sake we will venture to call *elaterists*) ascribe to it.

Boyle, *Defence against Linus*, ii.

elaterite (e-lat'e-rīt), *n.* [*elaterium* + *-ite*.] An elastic mineral resin of a blackish-brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Also called *elastic bitumen* and *mineral caoutchouc*.

elaterium (el-a-tē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλατήριος*, driving, driving away, neut. *ἐλατήριον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, an opening medicine, < *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, < *ἐλαίνω* (*ēla-*), drive: see *elater*².] 1. A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium Elaterium*, or squirting cucumber, which, if it is gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment, which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, etc.

2. In bot., a fruit consisting of three or more dehiscent coecl, as in *Euphorbia*. Richard. [Not used.]

elaterometer (el'ā-tē-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἐλατήρ*, a driver (see *elater*², 1), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An air-pressure or steam-pressure gage.

elateryt (el'ā-tē-ri), *n.* [*Gr. ἐλατήριος*, driving; see *elaterium*.] Acting force or elasticity: as, the *elateryt* of the air. Ray.

elatin (el'ā-tin), *n.* [*elat(erium)* + *-in*.] A substance extracted from elaterium by alcohol: probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll. See *elaterin*.

Elatinaceae (e-lat-i-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elatine* + *-aceae*.] An order of small polypetalous herbs with opposite leaves and axillary flowers, including only 2 genera and about 20 species; the waterworts. See *Elatine*.

Elatine (e-lat'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *elatine*, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, < Gr. *ἐλατίνη*, a species of toadflax, so called from some resemblance to the fir or pine, fem. of *ἐλάτινος*, of the fir or pine, < *ἐλάτν*, the silver fir, prob. so called in reference to its straight, high growth, < *ἐλαρός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλαίνω*, drive, push: see *elastic*, *elater*².] A genus of very small annual herbs, typical of the order *Elatinaceae*, growing in water or mud, and found in temperate or subtropical regions around the globe, known as *waterwort*. Four species occur in the United States.

elation (ē-lā'shon), *n.* [*ME. elacion*, < L. *elatio* (*n*), a carrying out, a lifting up, < *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, carry out, lift up: see *elate*.] Elasticity of feeling due to some special cause or occasion; an exultant condition of the mind, as from physical enjoyment, success, or gratification of any kind; mental inflation; exultation.

Elacioun is whan he ne may neither suffre to have mais-ter ne felawe. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.
 God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favours. Bp. Atterbury.

What to youth belong,
 Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, elation strong.
 M. Arnold, *Austerity of Poetry*.

Elatobranchia (el'ā-tō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλαρός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλαίνω*, drive, push, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of mollusks.

elator, *n.* See *elater*¹.

elaterometer (el-a-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἐλατήρ*, a driver (see *elater*², 1), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In physics, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

elayle (el'ā-il), *n.* [*Gr. ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *ύλη*, matter.] Same as *ethylene*.

Elberfeld blue. See *blue*, *n*.

elbow (el'bō), *n.* [= Sc. *elbuck*; < ME. *elbowe*, < AS. *eluboga*, and contr. *elboga* (= D. *ellebog* = LG. *elleboge* = OHG. *elimboga*, *elimbogo*, *elimbogi*, and contr. *elbogi*, now *elbogi*, formerly *almbogi*, *albogi* = Dan. *albuc*; cf. Sw. *armbög*), elbow, < *eln*, ell, in the orig. sense of 'forearm,' + *boga*, a bow, in the orig. sense of 'a bend': see *ell* and *bow*. Cf. *ulna* and *cubit*.] 1. The bend of the arm; the angle made by bending the arm at the junction of the upper arm with the forearm.

And preide to god for hem bothe ladyes and maidenen in the chyrches vpon their knees and *elbowes*, that god sholde hem speide and defende fro deth. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
 Grow on the gamester's *elbow*.
 Couper, *Task*, iii. 761.

There leaning deep in broder'd down we sank
 Our *elbow*.
 Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. In anat., the elbow-joint and associate structures. See *elbow-joint*.—3. Something curved or bent like the human elbow; specifically, a flexure or angle of a wall or road, especially if not acute; a sudden turn or bend in a river or the sea-coast; a jointed or curved piece of pipe for water, smoke, gas, etc., designed to connect two lines running at an angle to each other.—4. In carp., etc., one of the upright sides which flank any paneled work. See *crosslet*.—5. The raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, designed to support the arm or elbow.

But *elbowes* still were wanting; these, some say,
 An alderman of Cripple-gate contriv'd;
 And some ascribe th' invention to a priest,
 Hurly, and big, and studious of his ease.
 Couper, *Task*, i. 60.

6. A shoulder-point in cattle. Grose. [Local, Eng.]—At one's elbow, near at hand; convenient; within call.

They know them to have bin the main corrupters at the Kings *elbow*. Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xlv.

Sir Roger, planting himself at our historian's *elbow*, was very attentive to everything he said. Spectator, No. 329.

Elbow in the hawse (*naut.*), a turn or half-twist produced in the cables of a ship when moored, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way. In at *elbow*, in comfortable or decent circumstances.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him in at *elbows*. George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxxviii.

Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's coat; hence, in a dilapidated or impoverished condition; at odds with fortune; unfortunate.—To *crook the elbow*. See *crook*.—To *rub or touch elbows*, to associate closely; be intimate.—To *shake the elbow*, to gamble: from the motion of shaking a dice-box.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbows* with the lords. Vanbrugh, *Confederacy*, i.

Up to the elbows (in anything), very busy; wholly engaged or engrossed.

elbow (el'bō), *v.* [*elbow*, *n*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To push or shove with or as if with the elbow; hence, figuratively, to push or thrust by overbearing means; crowd: as, to *elbow* people aside in a crowd; to *elbow* a rival out of the way.

He'll . . . *elbow* out his neighbours. Dryden.

I would gladly abandon, of my own free will, the part I have in her fickle favour, but I will not be *elbowed* out of it by the clown Sussex or this new upstart. Scott, *Kenilworth*, xvi.

2. To make or gain by pushing as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
 At the pit door stands *elbowing* a way.
 Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, Epil.

II. intrans. 1. To jut into an angle; project; bend or curve abruptly, as a wall or a stream.—2. To jostle with or as if with the elbow; push one's way; hence, figuratively, to be rudely self-assertive or aggressive.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. Marmyngham, *Discourses* (1681), p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence,
 Bloated Empiric, puff'd Pretence.
 Grainger, *Solitude*.

elbow-board (el'bō-bōrd), *n.* The board at the bottom of a window which forms the inner sill.

elbow-chair (el'bō-chār), *n.* Same as *arm-chair*. [Now rare.]

The furniture . . . [consisted] of hangings made of old Genoa yellow damask, with a bed and *elbow chairs* of the same stuff, adorned with fringes of blue silk. Smollett, *Tr. of Gil Blas*, x. 8.

Necessity invented stools,
 Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*.
 Couper, *Task*, i. 87.

elbow-cuff (el'bō-kuf), *n.* An attachment to the short elbow-sleeve of a woman's dress, worn about 1775. The cuff is or appears to be turned back so as to cover the elbow like a cap.

elbowed (el'bōd), *a.* [*elbow* + *-ed*.] Supplied with or shaped like an elbow; specifically, in entom., turning at an angle; kneed; geniculate: as, *elbowed antennae*; *elbowed marks*. Westwood.

Picks, having straight tips converging to the eye, instead of being curved, are said to be *elbowed* or anchored. Wm. Morgan, *Man. of Mining Tools*, p. 74.

elbow-gauntlet (el'bō-gānt'let), *n.* A gauntlet of which the cuff covers the forearm nearly to the elbow-joint. It is sometimes prolonged on the outer edge of the arm so as to protect the elbow. During the sixteenth century such gauntlets of steel superseded the vambrace, and gloves of leather and quilted silk answering the same purpose were worn far into the seventeenth century.

elbow-grease (el'bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or humorous expression for energetic hand-labor, as in rubbing, scouring, etc.

He has scantit and duntit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth. Galt, *The Entail*, III. 84.

To clean a gun properly requires some knowledge, more good temper, and most *elbow-grease*. Couper, *Field Ornith.* (1874), p. 13.

elbow-guard (el'bō-gärd), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-joint (el'bō-jōint), *n.* In anat., the articulation of the forearm with the upper arm; the joint formed by the articulation of the ulna and radius with the humerus. The head of the radius and the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, respectively, are apposed to the trochlear and capitellar surfaces of the humerus. In so far as the movement of the whole forearm upon the upper arm is concerned, the elbow-joint is the most strict ginglymus or hinge-joint in the body, having no lateral motion; but the head of the radius independently revolves in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, pivoted upon the capitellum of the humerus, in the movements of pronation and supination. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the arm or fore limb of other animals, whatever its construction may be.

elbow-piece (el'bō-pēs), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-plate (el'bo-plāt), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.—2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el'bo-rāl), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builders Dict.*

elbow-room (el'bo-rōm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath elbow-room. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour then God provides cities of Hebron; Saul shall die to give him elbow-room. *Bp. Hall*, Abner and Joab.

elbow-scissors (el'bo-siz'grz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el'bo-shā'kēr), *n.* A dicer; a sharper; a gamester. *Halliwel*. [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el'bo-shēld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cut under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt*.

elbow-sleeve (el'bo-slēv), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el'bo-tōngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el'buk), *n.* A Scotch form of *elbow*.

elcaja (el-kā'jā), *n.* An Arabian tree, *Trichilia emetica*, the fruit of which is emetic, and also is sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elkesaite, Elkesaite (el-sē', el-kā'sa-īt), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el'chi, -chē), *n.* [Turk. and Pers., < Hind. *elchi*, an ambassador, envoy.] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *elchhi*.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great Elchi (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinlake*.

eld (eld), *n.* [= Sc. *eld*, < ME. *eld*, *elde*, *ealde*, earlier *ylde*, < AS. *ylde*, *ylto*, rarely *ealde*, *eald*, *eld*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alti*, *elti* = Icel. *öld* = Dan. *alder* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world*.] 1. Age: said of any period of life.

Rye hundredth wyntres I am of elde,
Me thynk ther goris as yestriday. *York Plays*, p. 43.

Least mizte the faylled
In thynne olde elde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 8.
That faire child was of foure 3er eld.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3498.

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.

Weake eld hath left thee nothing wise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. III. 16.
The weak fantasy of indigent eld. *Lamb*, *Witches*.

Time hath roft what'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ilk of Eld mine earlior years alloy'd.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, ii. 98.

Green boyhood presses there,
And waning eld, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southey*.

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.
The thriddle werldes elde cam quanne [when]
Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus*, i. 705.

4. Time.
This storie olde, . . .
That elde which al can frete and bite . . .
Hath nygh devoured out of our memorie.
Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, i. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.
Traditions of the saint and sage,
Tales that have the rime of age,
And chronicles of eld. *Longfellow*, *Prelude*.

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eldi, a. An obsolete variant of *old*.
eldi, v. [< ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *ylde*, *aldian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old, a.*, and *old, v.* (of which *eld, v.*, is a doublet), and *eld, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become old; grow old.

Vertu stille ne sholde nat elden.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 7.
Time . . . had maad hir elde
So lily. *Rom. of the Rose*, i. 395.

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. trans. To make old.

Tyme that *eldith* our auncessours, and *eldeth* kings and emperours. *Rom. of the Rose*, i. 391.

elden (el'den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding*.
elder¹ (el'dēr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder*, *eldere*, *eldre*, *elther*, *alder*, *aldre*, *aldre*, *ealdre*, < AS. *yltra*, *eldra* = OFries. *alder*, *elder* = OS. *aldira* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, G. *älter* = Icel. *eltri*, *eldri* = Dan. *ældre* = Sw. *ældre*], *compar.* (with umlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *elder* is modern, < *old* + *-er*²: see *old*. Cf. *elder¹, n.*] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

Sadoyne hir brother that was *elther* than she.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

The elder shall serve the younger. *Gen.* xxv. 23.

His elder son was in the field. *Luke* xv. 25.

After fifteen Months Imprisonment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years elder than he went out. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an elder officer or magistrate.

You wrong me, Brutus,
I said an elder soldier, not a better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Dryden] may very well have preferred Romanism because of its elder claim to authority in all matters of doctrine. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

In elder times, when merriment was.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care.
Longfellow, *The Builders*.

The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of elder times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
Everett, *Orations*, II. 80.

The North Devon coast . . . has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of elder days.
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother*.—**Elder Edda.** See *Edda*.
—Elder hand. See *hand*.

elder² (el'dēr), *n.* [(1) ME. *pl. eldren, eldren, eldren, eldren, eldren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene, eldrene*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre, eldere*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *elderes, eldres, elders*, rarely *olders*, (a) parents, (b) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere, eldere, alder, alder*, (c) a chief; the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yltran, eldtran, aldran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (a) parents, (b) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yltra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldera, teldera, alder, elder* = OS. *alidro, aldro, pl. aldron, eldron* = G. *eltern*, pl., parents, *voreltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl., parents), pl. of *yltra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder¹, a.*; (2) AS. *caldor, aldror*, pl. *caldras, aldras*, (a) an elder, parent, (b) ancestor, also and more commonly (c) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others; an elderly person.

To fructifie also this is honest,
That younger men obeye unto thaire eldron
In gouernynge, as goodde and buxom childron.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their elders to say Amen.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

He led a blooming bride,
And stood a wither'd elder at her side.
Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
Thine elders and thy betters.
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

By it [faith] the elders obtained a good report. *Heb.* xi. 2.

Carry your head as your elders have done before you.
Sir R. L'Enfant.

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

Gather unto me all the elders of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears. *Deut.* xxxi. 28.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. *Prov.* xxxi. 23.

In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with of *elder*.

Ewald, *Antiq. of Israel* (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6-8; Acts xv. 25, 26, xx. 28; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

Elder is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms *prester* and *prestre*, into priest. *Smith*, *N. T. Hist.*, p. 447, note.

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (a) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called *elders*, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (b) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the *teaching elder*, as distinguished from the *ruling elders*, commonly called simply *elders*, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The board of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a *ruling elder*, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their elder. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, i. 81.

I judg it not lawfull for you, being a *ruling Elder*, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhorte and labore in ye word and doctrine, to which ye sacraments are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawfull. *Robinson*, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, 1p. 167.

(c) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is the general term for any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the *presiding elder* is an ordained clergyman appointed by and serving under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. *Traveling elders* are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (d) In the Mormon Church the *elder* is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons; to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii. (e) Among the Shakers, four *elders*, two males and two females (the latter also called *elderesses*), have charge of each of the aggregated families.

elder² (el'dēr), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder*, *eldre*, *eldyr* (with excrement *d*), *elder*, also *ellerne*, *ellarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller*, *eldern*, *ellern*, *ellen-tree*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellaern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn*, *alhorn*, *alherne*, etc., I.G. *elloorn*, elder, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder*, *hiller*, *hillor*, *hillerne*, *helderne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder* (-boom) (now *vier*, *vlier-boom*) = Norw. *hyll*, *hyllre* = Sw. *hyll*, *hyllre* = Dan. *hyld*, *hyldre*, elder, elder-tree. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar*, *holuntar*, MHG. *holander*, *holder*, G. *holunder*, *hohlander*, *holder*, dial. *holier*. It is doubtful whether these three forms are ult. identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e.g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*¹; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, I.G. *ellern*, G. *eller*, *alder*. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol*, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *hohl*, = AS. *hol*, hollow, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-iar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *mazzol-trä*, MHG. *mazolter*, G. *massholder* = AS. *mapul-dur*, *-dor*, *-dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*: cf. the Scand. forms with *-tr*, *-trä*, *-træ*. Some

compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. Canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. racemosa*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. Ebulus*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree bolls for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, netting-plus, and shoemakers' pegs.

Laurel for a garland, or elder for a disgrace.

Lily, Alexander and Campaspe, Epil.

Box-elder, the *Negundo aceroides*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade.—**Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, the *Pilea grandis*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves.—**Marsh elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus venenata*.—**Red rose**, or **white elder**, of Europe, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called **water-elder**.—**Wild elder**. (a) In England, the ashweed, *Amygdalum Podagraria*. Also called **bishop's-elder**. (b) In the United States, the *Aratia hispida*.

elderberry (el'dér-ber'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **elderberries** (-iz). [*< elder² + berry¹*.] The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

That elderberries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 7.

elderess (el'dér-es), *n.* A female elder.

elderfather, *n.* See *eldfather*.

elder-gun (el'dér-gun), *n.* A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perillous shot out of an elder gun, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch!

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an elder-gun, I have no augury.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, i. 1.

elderly (el'dér-li), *a.* [*< elder¹ + -ly¹*.] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age: as, *elderly* people.

I knew them all as babies, and now they're *elderly* men.

Tennyson, *The Grandmother*.

= *Syn.* *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

eldern† (el'dérn), *a.* [*Also eldern*; *< elder¹ + -n¹*.] Elder; *elderly*; *aged*.

Then out it speaks an *eldern* knight. . . .

"O haud your tongue, ye *eldern* man,

And bring me not to shame."

Tam-a-Lin (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

eldern² (el'dérn), *a.* [*< elder² + -n²*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *ellern*, etc., elder.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

Hee would discharge us as boyes do *elderne* gunnes—one pellet to strike out another.

Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, iv. 4.

Nettles are put in pottage, and sallats are made of *eldern*-buds.

Fuller, *Holy State*, I. v. 2.

eldership (el'dér-ship), *n.* [*< elder¹ + -ship¹*.] 1. Seniority; the state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. ix. § 1.

Though Truth and Falshood are as twins ally'd,

There's *eldership* on Truth's delightful side.

Parnell, *Donne's Third Satire* Versified.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—3. A body or an order of elders.

No repeated crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and *Elderships*, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 17.

elder-tree (el'dér-trē), *n.* See *elder²*.

elder-wine (el'dér-wīn), *n.* A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el'dest), *a. superl.* [*< ME. eldest, eldeste, ealdeste, aldest, < AS. yldesta, superl. of eald, old. The form eldest is mod., < old + -est; cf. elder¹, a.*] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Then he [the king of Moab] took his *eldest* son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall.

2 Ki. iii. 27.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;

It hath the primal *eldest* curse upon't,

A brother's murder!

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

Eldest hand. See *hand*.

eldfather, *n.* [*< ME. eldfader, eldfader, aldfader, < AS. ealdfader, aldfader (= OFries. aldfader, aldfader), grandfather, < eald, old, + fader, father: see old (and eld) and father. Cf. eldmother.*] 1. A grandfather.

The wyt of hire fadir or of hire *eldfader*.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, *n.* See *elding*.

elding (el'ding), *n.* [*E. dial. Also elding, el-din, elden (and cel-thing), < ME. *olding, cyl-dyng, < Icel. elding (= Dan. ilding), fuel, < eldr = Dan. ild, fire: see anneal.*] 1. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 136.

Ye'll be wanting *elding* now, or something to pitt ower the winter.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xiv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwell*.

eldmother, *n.* [*< ME. eldmōder, < AS. eald-mōdor (= OFries. aldemōder, aldmōder), grandmother, < eald, old, + mōdor, mother: see old (and eld) and mother. Cf. eldfather.*] 1. A grandmother.

Eldmother to ano hunder thar saw I Hecuba.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 55.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwell*.

Item. I gyve vnto my *eldmother* his [the father-in-law's] wyffe, my wyfles froke and a read petticoat.

Will of 1571 (cited in *Prompt. Parv.*, ed. Way, p. 136).

El Dorado (el dō-rā'dō). [*Sp.*, lit. the golden: *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild: see *dorado* and *deaurate*.] A country rich beyond all precedent in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world, and which Orellana averred that he had found in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540-41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth. It was used with specific reference to California for some years after the discovery of gold there in 1848. Sometimes written as one word: as, the *Eldorado* of the West.

My sick brother, as in hospital-maladies men do, thou dreamest of Paradises and *El Dorados*, which are far from thee.

Carlyle.

In *Eldorado*, we are told, the children in the streets play with nuggets of gold instead of marbles.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 98.

eldrich, eldritch (el'drich), *a.* [*Sc.*, also formerly spelled *elriche, elrische, elwaige, elrick, al-risch, allerish, alry, elphrish*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

She heard strange *elritch* sounds

Upon that wind which went.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 123).

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,

His *elritch* squeal and gestures.

Burns, *Holy Fair*.

Elea (ē'lē-an), *a.* Same as *Eliae*.

Eleatic (el-ē-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Eleaticus, also Eleates, pertaining to Elea, Gr. Ἐλᾱ, L. also Velia and Helia, orig. called by its Greek founders) Ἐλᾱ, i. e. (prob.), *Ἐλᾱ, < ἔλος, orig. *ἔλος, a marsh, low ground by rivers.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Elea (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. 1. An inhabitant of Elea.—2. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ē-at'isizm), *n.* [*Eleatic + -ism*.] The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el'ē-kam-pān'), *n.* [Formerly *elecampane, alocampane, alycampane, helicecampane* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *helenium* = Gr. Ἑλένιον (> AS. *elene*); < OF. *enule-campane*, < ML. *inula campana*, *elecampane*: L. *inula*, *elecampane*, perhaps an accom. of *helenium*, < Gr. Ἑλένιον, a plant supposed to be *elecampane*; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campaneus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.] 1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.

Seed-pearl were good now, boiled with syrup of apples, Tincture of gold, and coral, citron-pills, Your *elecampane* root, myrotalanes.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 2.



Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *alycampaine*.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xxv.

elect (ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. Pg. *eleger* = F. *élire*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *electic*), < *e*, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] 1. To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 6.

The breath of worldly men cannot depose

The deputy elected by the Lord.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 2.

He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself elected from his infancy by the promises of God.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 6.

If Orcagna's work was *elected* to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 322.

Hence — 2. To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method: as, to *elect* a representative or a senator; to *elect* a president or mayor.

After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night *elected* one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

Of his Dearth by dene, that were dere holdyn,

One Crenus was cald kyndly by nome,

That Eneus afterward *elit* to wed,

That spokyn is of specially in our spede after.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1491.

They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed.

Boyle, *Essay on Scripture*.

Yourself *elected* law should take its course,

Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right.

Browning, *King and Book*, I. 149.

= *Syn.* *Select*, *Prefer*, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *eleito* = It. *eletto*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, *v. t.*] 1. *a.* 1. Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth.

2 John 1.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,

Elect above the rest.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 184.

Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor *elect*.—3. Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

Emerson . . . stood hale and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 478.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth.

Isa. xlii. 1.

These reverend fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4.

The executive, the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds.

Mat. xxiv. 31.

'Tis true we all hold there is a number of *elect*, and many to be saved.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 56.

As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.

West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 6.

elect. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*. **electant** (ē-lek'tant), *n.* [*< L. electant (-t)s*, pp. of *electare*, rare freq. of *eligere*, elect: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.

A. Tricker, *Light of Nature*, II. iii. 26.

electary (ē-lek'tā-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electicism (ē-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper form of *electicism*. [Rare.]

election (ē-lek'shŏn), *n.* [*< ME. election, election, < OF. election, F. election = Pr. electio = Sp. election = Pg. eleição = It. elezione, < L. electio(n-), a choosing, < eligere, pp. electus, pick out, choose, elect: see elect.*] 1. A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own election led to ill.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

For what is Man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit and chusing will?
Now if God's power should her election blind,
Her motions then would cease and stand all still.

Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

I had thought you
Had had more judgment to have made election
Of your companions.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The freedom of election — a freedom which is indispensable to all moral value, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying.

De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates*, or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees*. Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*.) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

And always thou makest here Queen by Election, that is most worthy in Arms.

Manderline, Travels, p. 155.

The election of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the election of a king of Poland was.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special election; American elections are generally held in autumn.

Election, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.

Prof. F. P. Brewer, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., [XVII., App., p. vii.]

Hence — 4. By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an election on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.] — 5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and election is good.

Bacon.

6. In *theol.*: (a) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

Knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God.

1 Thes. i. 4.

This election was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.

Canons of the Synod of Dort, ix.

I believe election means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this election to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto.

John Wesley, Works, VI. 28.

(b) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the election hath obtained it.

Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.*, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root*, *n.*

The ascendant sothly, as well in alle nativitez as in questions & electiones of tymes, is a thing which that thise astrologiens gretly observen.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

Elections hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.

Bacon, De Augmentis (tr. by Spedding), ii. 4.

8. In *math.*, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of *n* things is $2^n - 1$. Thus, the elections of three things, A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC. — *Age of election.* See *age*, 3. — *Disselsin by election.* See *disselsin*. — *Elections (Hours of Poll) Act.* An English statute of 1834 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in cer-

tain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. In 1835 (48 Vict., c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections. — *Point or place of election*, in *surg.*, the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied. — *Primary election.* See *primary*. — *Strong or weak election*, in *astrol.*, a great or small preference for one time rather than another. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Choice, Preference, etc.* See *option*.

election-auditor (ē-lek'shŏn-ā'di-tŏr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ē-lek-shŏ-nēr'), *v. i.* [*< election + -er.*] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election: as, to electioneer for a candidate, or for a ticket; he electioneered with great effect.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, iii.

The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly electioneer for that office.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 425.

electioneerer (ē-lek-shŏ-nēr'ēr), *n.* One who electioneers.

Many loud-tongued electioneerers, who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand.

Miss Edgeworth, Vivian, ii.

electioneering (ē-lek-shŏ-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election: as, electioneering practices.

elective (ē-lek'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. électif = Pr. electiv = Sp. Pg. electivo = It. elettivo, < L. as if *electivus, < electus, pp. of eligere, pick out, choose: see elect.*] 1. *a.* Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election: as, an elective monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is elective: opposed to hereditary, or to tenure by appointment.

The elective mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lvii.

It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or elective.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 362.

By its [the House of Lords'] side arose the House of Commons, the elective house of the knights, citizens, and burgesses.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

An elective magistracy and clergy, laud for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, will ye.

Lovel, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote: as, the elective principle in government; the elective franchise.

The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the elective power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 382.

The elective right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will.

N. Grex, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Selecting for combination: as, an elective attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds. — *Elective affinity.* See *chemical affinity*, under *chemical*. — *Elective franchise, monarchy, etc.* See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the scholar is allowed to select that which he prefers.

Post-graduate electives are allowed to a limited extent.

Jour. Pedagogy, I., No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

electivity (ē-lek'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< elective + -ity.*] The quality of being elective.

F. W. H. Myers.

elector (ē-lek'tŏr), *n.* [= *F. électeur = Sp. elector = Pg. elector = It. elettore, < L. elector, a chooser, < eligere, pp. electus, pick out, choose: see elect.*] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an elector.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 118.

Specifically — (a) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Hanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the elector's palace in the town was finely furnished.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

(b) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See below.

The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by electors, appointed in such manner as the several States may direct.

Cathoun, Works, I. 176.

The electors have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector. — **The Great Elector**, the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ē-lek'tŏr-ŏl), *a.* [= *F. électoral = Sp. electoral = Pg. electoral = It. elettorale; < elector + -al.*] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the electoral and other princes of the empire.

Burke, Economical Reform.

The restriction of the electoral franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 308.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors*, under *elector*.

In case the electoral college fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes.

Cathoun, Works, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in *U. S. hist.*, an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks. — **Electoral crown**, the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides. — **Electoral mantle**, a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality (ē-lek'tŏr-ŏl'i-ti), *n.* [*< electoral + -ity.*] An electorate.

Understanding as well this declaration to be for the electoralties, principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire.

Reliquia Wottonianæ, p. 534.

electorate (ē-lek'tŏr-ēt), *n.* [= *F. électorat = Sp. electorado = Pg. electorado = It. elettorato; as elector + -atē.*] 1. The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

Our Liberal electorate has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.

M. Arnold, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 664.

In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the electorate, there was no direct representation of the unions.

The Century, XXVIII. 129.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire. — 3. The territory of an elector in Germany.

He . . . can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire.

Addison, Freeholder.

electress, **electress** (ē-lek'tŏr-ēs, -tres), *n.* [= *F. électrice = It. elettrici; as elector + -ess.*] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the electress of Brunswick; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia.

Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.

electorial (ē-lek-tō-ri-al), *a.* [*< elector + -ial.*] Same as *electoral*. [*Rare.*]

I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.

Burke, Rev. in France.

electorship (ē-lek-tōr-ship), *n.* [*< elector + -ship.*] The office of an elector.

And if the Bavarian hath male-issue of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship*.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ē-lek'trā), *n.* [*L., < Gr. Ἠλέκτρα, a form, proper name: see electrum.*] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [*N.L.*] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of polyps. Lamarck, 1816. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. Stephens, 1829. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. Loew, 1845. (*d*) A genus of mollusks.

electre, *n.* A middle English form of *electrum*. **electrepeter** (ē-lek-trep'e-ter), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for **electrotrope*, *< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *τρέπειν, turn*.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, *n.* See *electoress*.

electric (ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. électrique* = *Sp. eléctrico* = *Pg. electrico* = *It. elettrico* (cf. *D. G. elektrisch* = *Dan. Sw. elektrisk*), *< NL. electricus*, *< L. electrum, amber* (repr. electricity): see *electrum*. First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam electricam nobis placet appellare" (*De Magnete* (1600), ii. 2, p. 47).] 1. *a.* [Also *electric*.] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric body*, such as amber or glass. Boyle, *Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies* (1667).—2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric power*; an *electric discharge*.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric shock*; an *electric light*.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric machine*; *electric wires*; the *electric eel* or fish.

Certain fishes belonging to the genera *Torpedo* (among the *Elasmobranchii*), *Gymnotus*, *Malapterurus*, and *Mormyrus* (among the *Teleostei*), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric lobe* of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastrius.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 54.

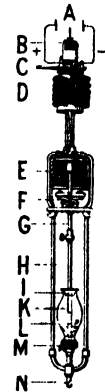
5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric bell*; an *electric railway*.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others; magnetic.

*Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Slant startled eyes*

Mrs. Browning, *Vision of Poets*.

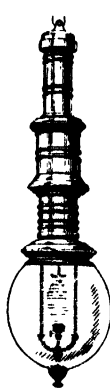
Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual*.—**Electric action, in organ-building**, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm**, any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit, which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm, thermostat*, and *fire-alarm*.—**Electric annunciator**, an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm-bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus**, the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere, electric aura.** See *aura*.—**Electric bridge, call-bell, clock, current, displacement, eel, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon**, etc. See the nouns.—**Electric field**, any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force**, the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp**, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. **Electric light**, light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a powerful current of electricity, generated by a magneto- or dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light*. In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a resisting conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The arc-light (see *voltaic arc*, under *arc*) is produced when a powerful current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light (1,200 candle-power or upward) can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally

needed. Commonly an electromagnet, through which the current passes, is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; the current meets with greater resistance, and is weakened accordingly; this in turn weakens the electromagnet, which acts less powerfully on its armature, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. If they come too near together, the strengthened current strengthens the electromagnet, and the same contrivance pulls them apart again; so that the current automatically regulates itself. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablochhoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that



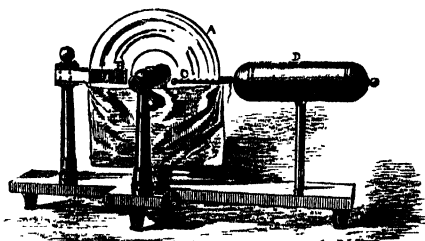
Arc lamp.

B, hanger; *C*, switch; *D*, resistance coil; *E*, magnets; *F*, clutch; *G*, carbon rod; *H*, upper carbon; *I*, gas-check plug; *K*, inclosing bulb; *L*, lower carbon; *M*, lower carbon holder; *N*, hook for tail-piece.



Incandescent lamp.

would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow-lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. Practically, the only suitable substance known is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (for example, from a strip of bamboo) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas-burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination; it is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc-light. The clutch-lamp is an arc-lamp in which the rod to which the upper carbon is attached is surrounded by an annular clutch, which is raised when the circuit is completed, thus establishing the arc. **Electric log**, a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the tow-line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the tow-line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log*.—**Electric machine**, a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing static electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or cylinder of

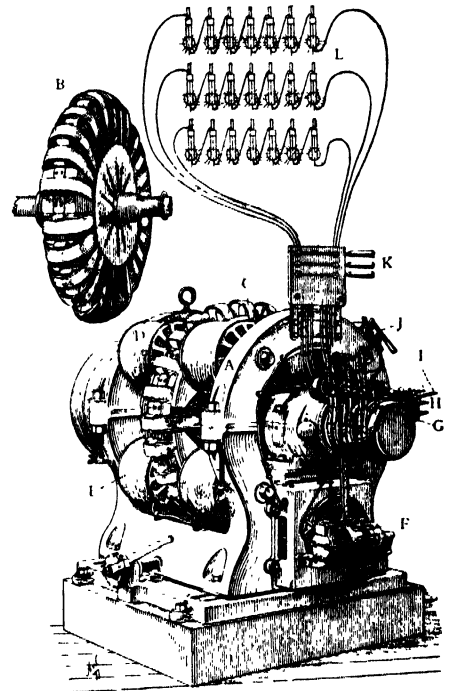


Frictional Electric Machine.

A, glass plate; *B*, rubber, holding amalgam; *C*, collecting points; *D*, prime conductor.

glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by combs to a large brass cylinder called the *prime conductor*; the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor, but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armatures. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one edge of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature*, and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of

the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By induction this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an induction-machine are much more powerful than those of the plate-machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for statical experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction*.) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. By the use of a commutator, however, the current may be rectified, so that it passes through the connecting wire always in the same direction. In another form of the machine the soft iron core is in the form of a ring, about which a number of separated coils of insulated wire are wound, the ends of which are taken to the central axis. This circular armature revolves between the poles of the horseshoe magnet, and the result is the generation of a current in one direction in one half of the coils, and in the opposite direction in the other half. The current is taken off for the outside circuit by means of two metallic brushes on each side of the central axis. The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dynamo-



Brush Multi-circuit Dynamo.

A, field frame; *B*, armature; *C*, armature coils; *D*, magnet-coils or field spools; *E*, pole piece; *F*, automatic regulator for shifting brushes, thereby maintaining a constant current in the lamp circuit regardless of the number of lamps in operation; *G*, commutator; *H*, brush-holder; *I*, brushes; *J*, main circuit switch; *K*, circuit switches; *L*, series lamps on multiple circuit.

electric machine, or dynamo. The dynamo-machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electromagnets (called the *field-magnets*) between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly by means of an engine. In most of them the principle of reduplication is involved—that is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field-magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current may be made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence on the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field-magnets, and so on until the machine is in full action. The charging of the field-magnets is accomplished in different ways. In some forms of the machine the field-magnets are excited by independent currents, produced by separate machines; in other forms (called *series dynamos*) the current generated in the armature charges the field-magnets, and is also used for the outside work, the coils of the electromagnets, in other words, forming part of the external circuit; in still other forms (called *shunt dynamos*) a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field-magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work. Many different forms of the machine are now in use, and they have proved an economical and convenient

means of obtaining powerful currents of electricity, when it is to be used for producing the electric light, for electroplating, for the transmission of power or energy, and so on. In the transmission of energy by electricity, the current produced by the machine is made to pass through a second machine (called an *electric motor*, generally similar to and often identical with the dynamo in form and construction, the order of working being reversed), distant a number of miles, perhaps, from the first, and there it causes the armature to revolve, and this revolution may be employed to do any kind of mechanical work. Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo. — **Electric meter**, an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power. — **Electric motor**. See *electric machine*. — **Electric organ**. See *organ*. — **Electric pendulum**, a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread. — **Electric piano**. See *piano*. — **Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor-car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit. — **Electric storm**, a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to contemporaneous disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to unusually violent displays of atmospheric electricity. — **Electric-telegraph cable**. See *cable*. — **Electric tension**, difference of electric potential; often used as equivalent to *electromotive force*. (See also *battery*, *cell*, *circuit*, *condenser*, *electricity*, *fluid*, *potential*, *telegram*, *telephone*, *tension*, *spark*, *vault*.)

II. n. A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity*. — **To excite an electric**. See *excite*.

electrical (ē-lek'tri-kāl), *a.* [*< electric + -al.*] Same as *electric*.

We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon electrical phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. *Science*, IV. 104.

Electrical burglar-alarm, endosmosis, etc. See the nouns. — **Electrical diaphan**, an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity. — **Electrical engineering**, the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power, in the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraph- and cable-lines, of electric railway-signals, and other forms of electric signalling. — **Electrical mortar**, a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air-particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol*, under *pistol*.

electrically (ē-lek'tri-kāl-i), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricity (ē-lek'tri-kāl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek'tri-sh'ān), *n.* [= *F. electricien*; as *electric + -ian*.] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity. — 2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek'tris'i-ti), *n.* [= *D. elektricität* = *G. elektricität* = *Dan. Sw. elektricitet* = *F. électricité* = *Sp. electricidad* = *Pg. electricidade* = *It. elettricità*, < *NL. electricita(t)s*, < *electricus*, *electric*: see *electric*.] In *physics*, a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. The true nature of electricity is as yet not well understood; but it is probable that it is not, as was formerly assumed, of the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative), as was supposed by Symmer. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electrum) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *static*

or *frictional electricity*, including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly static, and *current electricity* (also called *voltaic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnetic machines, the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The form of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *vitreous* or *positive electricity*, while that of the silk rubber is called *resinous* or *negative electricity*. When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing-wax, that of the wax is *negative*, and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive*. This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found universally true that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as pressure between two bodies or sudden fracture (by which means sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing-wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature: for example, a crystal of tourmaline, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other; if cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity*.) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *electrophorus*. The principal subjects considered under the head of static electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *density*); the effect of induction or the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction*, *conductor*, *dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser*, and *Leyden jar*, under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer); and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush-discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small; it has the power of overcoming great resistances and producing violent mechanical effects, as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell*.) Electrical currents may also be obtained by revolving a coil of wire in the space (magnetic field) between the poles of a steel magnet or electromagnet, so as to cut the lines of force between these poles. This principle is made use of in magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*) to obtain powerful currents of electricity for practical use. A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called *thermo-electricity*, and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electric couple*; it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only here the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity*.) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter*, which see), of electromotive force (as with a volt-meter), and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm-meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the chemical battery or ordinary dynamo-machine differs from the static electricity of the frictional or induction machine, in that the difference of potentials of the poles, or, in other words, the electromotive force of the current when the poles are connected, is relatively small, while the quantity of electricity is relatively enormously large. Correspondingly, ordinary current electricity has relatively very little power of overcoming a high resistance; no spark is obtained, even from a powerful battery, when the poles are separated by so much as a small fraction of an inch; but the current can do a large amount of work in producing chemical decomposition (as in the electrolysis of water), or mechanically, when transformed by an electric motor. Induced currents, however, as those produced by an induction-coil (which see), may have a very high electromotive force and consequent power of overcoming resistance. — **Animal electricity**. See *animal*. — **Contact theory of electricity**, a theory which assumes that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact. — **Diffusion of electricity**. See *diffusion*. — **Distribution of electricity**. See *distribution*. — **Electrostatic units of electricity**. See *electrostatic*. — **Excitation of electricity**. See *excitation*. — **Free and bound electricity**. By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary

charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electricute (ē-lek'tri-kūt), *v. t.* [Contracted from *electric + execute*.] To put to death judicially by means of electricity. Also *electrocute*. [Recent and colloq.]

electrification (ē-lek'tri-kū'shən), *n.* The act of electrifying. [Recent and colloq.]

electriferous (ē-lek'trif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< LL. electrifer*, producing amber (bearing electricity) (< *L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = *E. bear*), + *-ous*.] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous*.

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< electrify + -able*.] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric. — 2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

electrification (ē-lek'tri-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< electrify + -ation*.] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (−), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential*.

electrifier (ē-lek'tri-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified*, ppr. *electrifying*. [*< L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric: as, to *electrify* a jar. — 2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to: as, to *electrify* a limb. — 3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill: as, the whole assembly was *electrified*.

He [Milton] *electrifies* the mind. *Macaulay*, Milton.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I.

electrine (ē-lek'trin), *a.* [*< LL. electrinus*, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, made of amber or electrum, < *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum: see *electrum*.] 1. Belonging to or made of amber. — 2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [*< electrum* (electric) + *-ine*.] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine*, and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.

Ashburner, in Reichenbach's Dynamics, Pref., p. xiv.

electrization (ē-lek'tri-zā'shən), *n.* [= *F. électrisation* = *Sp. electrización* = *Pg. electrização*; as *electrize* + *-ation*.] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation*.

It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations*, a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. *Allen*, and *Neurol.*, VI. 163.

electrize (ē-lek'triz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized*, ppr. *electrizing*. [= *D. elektriseren* = *G. elektrisieren* = *Dan. elektrisere* = *Sw. elektrisera* = *F. électriser* = *Sp. Pg. electrizar* = *It. elettrizzare*, < *NL. *electrizare*, electrify, < *L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise*.

electrizer (ē-lek'tri-zēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser*.

electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype*.] An electrotpe.

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros*.

Amer. Publishers' Circular.

electro- [*NL.*, etc., *electro-*, formally repr. *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electrico-*, combining form of *electricus*, *E. electric*: see *electric*.] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric*, often representing also *electrify*. (In the following compounds containing *electro-*, where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no parallel forms are cited, no etymology is given.)

electroballistic (ē-lek'trō-bal-lis'tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight: an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Navez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distances between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

electrobath (ē-lek'trō-bāth), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ē-lek'trō-bi-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* (Of or pertaining to) electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ē-lek'trō-bi-ō-lōj'i-jist), *n.* (One versed in) electrobiology.

electrobiology (ē-lek'trō-bi-ō-lōj'i), *n.* 1. Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.— 2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ē-lek'trō-bi-ō-s'kō-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer, Dict. of Electricity*, p. 49.

electrobronze (ē-lek'trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electro-bath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ē-lek'trō-kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ē-lek'trō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical: designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity. For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the middle of the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocautery (ē-lek'trō-kā'tēr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its electrochemical equivalent.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 247.

Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

electrochemist (ē-lek'trō-kem'ist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice which belong to both professions. In fact, the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electrochemist*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXIX. 81.

electrochemistry (ē-lek'trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into *electrolysis*, or the separation of a compound body into its constituent parts by the passage of an electric current, and *electrometallurgy*, or the application of electrolysis to the arts. See *electrolysis*.

electrochronograph (ē-lek'trō-kron-ō-grāf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means: much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ē-lek'trō-kron-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ē-lek'trō-kop'ēr), *v. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously *electro-coppered*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

electrocute, electrocution. See *electricute, electricution*.

electrode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [= F. *électrode*; as *electric* + Gr. *ὅδος*, way.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis: applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *v. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

In the same year also M. de Ruolz *electro-deposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ē-lek'trō-dē-pō-zish'on), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

Employed *electro-deposition* for producing the copper plates.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'i-tor), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

In 1840, M. de Ruolz, a French *electro-depositor*, . . . had taken out a patent in France for *electro-gilding*.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 20.

electrodiapason (ē-lek'trō-dī-pā'zon), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

A universal support or *electro-diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp., p. 48.

electrodynamics, electrodynamical (ē-lek'trō-dī-nam'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrodynamics.— *Directrix* of electrodynamics action. See *directrix*.

electrodynamics (ē-lek'trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ē-lek'trō-dī-nā-mizm), *n.* See the *extract*.

The trance caused by regarding fixedly a gleaming point produces in the brain, in his [Dr. Phillips's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*.
Science, IX. 542.

electrodynamometer (ē-lek'trō-dī-nā-mom'e-ter), *n.* [*electrodynamics* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamical action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.*, p. 267.

electrodynamometrical (ē-lek'trō-dī-nā-mō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the electrodynamometer.

Electro-dynamometrical measurements.

Electrical Rev., XXII. 159.

Electro-engraving (ē-lek'trō-en-grā'ving), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electrobath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ē-lek'trō-ēr-gom'e-ter), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ē-lek'trō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ē-lek'trō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electroglild (ē-lek'trō-gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroglilded, electroglilt, ppr. electroglilting.* To gild, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electroglilder (ē-lek'trō-gil'dēr), *n.* One who practises electroglilding.

electrograph (ē-lek'trō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity: see *electric, electro-*), + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.— 2. An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall-papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond-points traversing upon it, and controlled by circuit-breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid-bath.

electrography (ē-lek'trō-grā-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] 1. Galvanography. Specifically.— 2. The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ē-lek'trō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ē-lek'trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolier (ē-lek'trō-lēr'), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chandelier*.] A bracket, pen-

dant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotriety (ē-lek'trō-li-thot'ri-ti), *n.* Lithotriety, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ē-lek'trō-lōj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*electrology* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek'trō-lōj'i-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrology (ē-lek'trō-lōj'i), *n.* [= F. *électrologie*; *< Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysability, electrolysable, etc. See *electrolyzability, etc.*

electrolysis (ē-lek'trō-lī-sis), *n.* [= F. *électrolyse*, *< NL. *electrolysis*, *< Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *λύσις*, solution, resolution, *< λύνειν*, loose, solve, resolve. Cf. *analysis*.] The decomposition of a chemical compound, called the *electrolyte*, into its constituent parts by an electric current. Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is attracted by the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation*; while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. Similarly, by experimenting with different compounds and observing the behavior in each case, an electrochemical series of the elements, arranged in order, from oxygen, the most negative, to the most positive metals, sodium, potassium, etc., has been deduced. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis: thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often combinations take place between the ions and the electrodes or the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*. For the application of electrolysis in the arts, see *electrometallurgy*.

electrolyte (ē-lek'trō-līt), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *λύσις*, verbal *n.* of *λύειν*, solve, dissolve. Cf. *electrolysis*.] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte*: for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem.*, § 282.

electrolytic, electrolytical (ē-lek'trō-līt'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *électrolytique*; as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis.

It is not improbable that the increased *electrolytic* power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a catalytic effect of these acids.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 169.

Electrolytic cell. See *cell*.

electrolytically (ē-lek'trō-līt'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

The fibre is carbonized in moulds of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott, Dynam. Elect.*, p. 283.

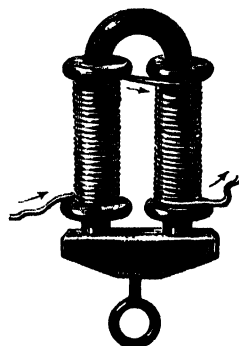
electrolyzability (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysisability*.

electrolyzable (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-bl), *a.* [= F. *électrolysable*; as *electrolyze* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolyzable*.

electrolyzation (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *électrolysation*; as *electrolyze* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolysisation*.

electrolyze (ē-lek'trō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed, ppr. electrolyzing.* [= F. *électrolyser*; *< electrolysis*. Cf. *analyze*, *< analysis*.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity. Also spelled *electrolyse*.

electromagnet (ē-lek'trō-mag'net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar



Electromagnet.

of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric call-bells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetics, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism*. Also *galvanomagnetic*.—**Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine, under electric*.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*.—**Electromagnetic units,** units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (ampere), electromotive force (volt), resistance (ohm), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

A single wire bent twice at right-angles is made to rotate electro-magnetically between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 74.

electromagnetics (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'iks), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ē-lek'trō-mag-net-izm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in directing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Ørsted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction*; these latter phenomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

electromagnetist (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'ist), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek'trō-ma-sāzh'), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ē-lek'trō-med'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

electrometallurgy (ē-lek'trō-met'al-ēr-jī), *n.* The art of depositing certain metals, as gold, silver, copper, etc., from their solutions by means of the slow action of an electric current. Its most important applications are electroplating and electrolytic. The essential parts of the process of plating with copper, for example, are as follows: If the surface upon which the metal is to be deposited is a mold (as of a medal) of gutta-percha or wax, it must be made a conductor by having its surface brushed over with powdered graphite. It is then attached to the negative pole of the battery and suspended in the solution of the required metal, as copper sulphate, the positive pole at the same time consisting of a plate of the same metal. The result of the electrolysis (see *electrolysis*) caused by the passage of the current is the decomposition of the solution, the metal being deposited upon the exposed surface at the negative pole, and sulphuric acid being formed at the positive pole; the acid, however, dissolves a part of the copperplate, and thus keeps the solution of constant strength. A current of uniform strength is necessary. Iron and nickel are deposited from solutions of their double salts with ammonium; gold and silver, from alkaline solutions containing potassium cyanide.

electrometer (ē-lek'trom'ē-tēr), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential*. There are many forms. The *absolute electrometer* (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire;

above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified—that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell—the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary*.

electrometric, electrometrical (ē-lek'trō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *electrometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity: as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek'trom'ē-tri), *n.* [As *electrometer* + *-y*.] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of static electricity.

electromotion (ē-lek'trō-mō'shon), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

electromotive (ē-lek'trō-mō'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion.—**Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water-pipe does to the difference of water-level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts.—**Electromotive series,** the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon—that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true; for example, in potassium sulphid, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series*.

electromotograph (ē-lek'trō-mō'tō-gráf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ē-lek'trō-mō'tor), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor*; < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine, under electric, and motor*.

electromuscular (ē-lek'trō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

electron (ē-lek'tron), *n.* Same as *electron*.

electronegative (ē-lek'trō-neg'ā-tiv), *a. and n.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series, under electromotive*.

II. n. A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery. Oxygen is the most electronegative of the elements. See *electrolysis*.

electronegatively (ē-lek'trō-neg'ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

Such materials as are related *electro-negatively* to iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 324.

electro-optic (ē-lek'trō-op'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics: as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ē-lek'trō-op'tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photothone*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies, which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ē-lek'trō-path'ik), *a.* [*electropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science*, XI., No. 274, adv. p. iii.

electropathy (ē-lek'trō-p'ā-thi), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *πάθος, πάβος*, suffering. Cf. *homeopathy*.] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ē-lek'trō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *φωνή, voice, sound*.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signs with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays, that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones, and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyc.*

electrophori, *n.* Plural of *electrophorus*, 1.

electrophorid (ē-lek'trōf'ō-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridae*.

Electrophoridae (ē-lek'trōf'ō-rid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Electrophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Plecostomydii*. There are no scales nor dorsal fin; the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidae*.

electrophoroid (ē-lek'trōf'ō-roid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Electrophoridae*.

electrophorous (ē-lek'trōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. electrophorus*: see *electrophorus*.] Same as *electriferous*.

electrophorus (ē-lek'trōf'ō-rus), *n.* [= F. *électrophore* = Sp. *electróforo*, < NL. *electrophorus*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φορος, < φέρω = E. bear¹.] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-ri). An instrument for obtaining static electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a cat's skin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under those circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.



Volta's Electrophorus

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridae*. There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus*. *Gill*, 1864. See *eel* under *eel*.

electrophotometer (ē-lek'trō-fō-tom'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer*.

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek'trō-fō'tō-mi-krog'ra-fi), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Knight*.

electrophysiological (ē-lek'trō-fiz'i-ō-lōj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ē-lek'trō-fiz-i-ō-lōj'ist), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

Electrophysiology (ē-lek'trō-fiz-i-ō-lōj'ij), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, prp. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To *electrotype*, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 4.*

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ē-lek'trō-plā-tēr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ē-lek'trō-plā-ting), *n.* 1. The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or ware, building- or car-fixtures, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype, galvanoplastic, galvanography, galvanograph, and nickel-plating*. 2. The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoison (ē-lek'trō-poi'zon), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *ποιῶν, pp. of ποιεῖν, make*.] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

electropolar (ē-lek'trō-pō'lār), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ē-lek'trō-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* 1. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—2. Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. n. A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

electropuncture, electropuncture (ē-lek'trō-pungk-tūr-ā'shon, ē-lek'trō-pungk'tūr), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

electropuncturing (ē-lek'trō-pungk'tūr-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.

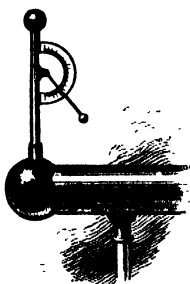
electropyrometer (ē-lek'trō-pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [= *D. elektro-skop* = *G. Dan. Sw. elektro-skop* = *F. électroscope* = *Sp. electroscope* = *Pg. electrosco-pio* = *It. elettroscopio*, < *NL. *electroscopium*, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *σκοπεῖν, view*.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith-balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become ex-

cited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about 1/4 inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The



Pith-ball Electroscope.



Quadrant Electroscope.

upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.

electroscopic (ē-lek'trō-skōp'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ē-lek'trō-sem'ā-fūr), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ē-lek'trō-stat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to static electricity.

—**Electrostatic units of electricity**, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of static electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ē-lek'trō-stat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of static electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 28.*

electrosteeling (ē-lek'trō-stē'ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrostereotype (ē-lek'trō-ster'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ē-lek'trō-tek'nik, -ni-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ē-lek'trō-tek'niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ē-lek'trō-ther-ā-pū'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ē-lek'trō-ther-ā-pū'tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapeutist (ē-lek'trō-ther-ā-pū'tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ē-lek'trō-ther'ā-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ē-lek'trō-ther'man-si), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *θερμαίνω, a heating*, < *θερμαίνω, heat*, < *θερμός, hot*.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ē-lek'trō-ther-mot'ik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrothin (ē-lek'trō-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrothinned*, prp. *electrothinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ē-lek'trō-tint), *n.* Same as *electrotinting*.

electrotinting (ē-lek'trō-tin'ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for print-

ing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobath, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ē-lek'trō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *τομῆς, cutting*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν, τμήναι, cut*.] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Groer, Dict. of Elect., p. 54.*

electrotonic (ē-lek'trō-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension: applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ē-lek'trō-tōn-is'i-ti), *n.* [*electrotonic* + *-ity*.] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek'trō-tōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, prp. *electrotonizing*. [*electrotonic* + *-ize*.] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek'trō-tōn-ūs), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonus (ē-lek'trō-tōn-ūs), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *τόνος, tension*; see *tone*.] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonos, electrotonicity*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [= *F. électrotype*; < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *τύπος, figure, image*; see *type*.] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silverware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with black-lead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper, through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin shell of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with stereotype-metal. Also *electrosterotype*, and commonly abbreviated *electro*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, prp. *electrotyping*. [= *F. électrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ē-lek'trō-tī-pēr), *n.* 1. One who makes electrotypes.—2. The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [*Eng.*]

electrotypic (ē-lek'trō-tī-pik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ē-lek'trō-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

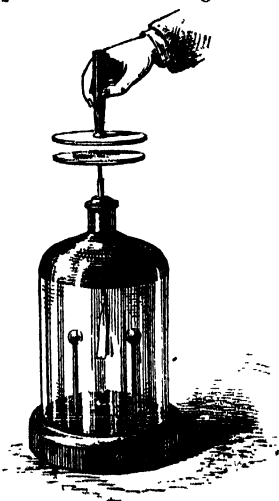
electrotypist (ē-lek'trō-tī-pist), *n.* [*electrotype* + *-ist*.] One who practises electrotyping.

electrotypy (ē-lek'trō-tī-pi), *n.* [= *F. électrotypie*; as *electrotype* + *-y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplasty*.

electrovection (ē-lek'trō-vek'shon), *n.* [*L. electrum, amber* (repr. electricity), + *vectio(n)-, a carrying*, < *vehere, pp. vectes, carry*; see *convection*, etc., < *vehicle*.] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

electrovital (ē-lek'trō-vī'tal), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

electrum (ē-lek'trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = *F. électrum* = *Sp. Pg. electro* = *It. elettro*, < *L. electrum, amber* (called in pure *L. succinum*), also the metallic compound so called, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, or ἤλεκτρος, amber*, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to *ἤλεκτρον*, the beaming sun, also fire as an element; to *ἡλεκτρα, a fem. name*; and prob. to *Skt. arka, the sun, archis, flame, √ arch, beam, shine*.] A word used by Greek (*ἤλεκτρον*) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' also as designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in electrum at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalc* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.

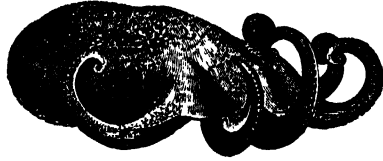


Condensing Electroscope.

electuary (ē-lek'ŭ-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. **electuaries** (-riz). [Also formerly *electary*; = OF. *electuaire*, F. *electuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *elethuario* (also formerly, by apheresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *lectuarie*, < OF. *lectuari* = Pr. *lectoari*, *lectoari*, = It. *lattuario*, *lattovaro*, > G. *latwerge* = Dan. *latwerge* = Sw. *latverg*), < LL. *electuarium*, also *electuarium*, an accom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of **eclictarium* (with L. suffix -arium), < Gr. *ἐκλεκτόν* (with equiv. *ἐκλεῖν*, > L. *colligere*: see *colligere*), an electuary, < *ἐκλεῖν*, lick up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λεῖν*, lick: see *lick*.] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

"How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient. Scott, *Albion*, xxvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. *ἑλεδώνη*, a kind of polypus.] A genus of



Eledone verrucosa.

cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidae*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.

eledonid (el-ed'ō-nid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidae*.

Eledonidae (el-e-dōn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eledone* + *-idae*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidae*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. Bailey, 1727.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [*<* ML. *eleemosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleēmosyna*, < Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working-classes—it never made them grateful: it is not in human nature that it should. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvi.

The beds of patients [in the hospital at Beaune] are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* convalescents. H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. Blackstone, Com., I. xviii.

Eleemosynary corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors. D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play. T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 390.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation*. II. *n.*; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation. South, Sermons, III. 1.

elegance (el'ē-gans), *n.* [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *élégance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *ēlegantia*, elegance, < *ēlegan(t)-s*, elegant: see *elegant*.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

Soracte, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 182.

Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntiness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason. Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegance: as, the *elegances* of polite society. = Syn. 1. Grace, beauty, polish. See comparison under *elegant*.

elegancy (el'ē-gan-si), *n.*; pl. *elegancies* (-siz). 1. The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies*. Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nice *elegancies* of art. Spectator, No. 477.

elegant (el'ē-gant), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elegant*, < OF. *elegant*, F. *élegant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *ēlegant(t)-s*, sometimes spelled *eligan(t)-s*, of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **elegare*, prob. equiv. to *eligere*, ppr. *eligen(t)-s*, choose, pick out: see *elect*, *eligible*.] 1. Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. vi.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste, And *elegant*, of sapience no small part. Milton, P. L., ix. 1018.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman.—3. Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense? Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

I have likewise heard this *elegant* distinction. Coryat, Crudities, I. 29.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison. Johnson, Addison.

He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 414.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—6. Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

An *elegant* sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet. Thomson, Spring, I. 1158.

= Syn. *Elegant*, *Graceful*, *tasteful*, *courtly*. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace: *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, fawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful*.

His easy art may happy nature seem, Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 4.

Not proudly high nor meanly low, A *graceful* myrtle rear'd its head. Montgomery, The Myrtle.

elegantemente (ā-lē-gān-te-men'te), *adv.* [It., *elegantemente*, < *elegante*, elegant, + *-mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *men(t)-s*, mind, with preceding adj. in agreement.] With elegance; in a graceful and pleasing style; a direction in music.

elegantly (el'ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his embassy most *elegantly* in the Italian language. Walton, Sir H. Wotton.

Dr. Warren preached before the Princess . . . of the blessedness of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the bliss of the beatific vision. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

elegiac (e-lē'ji-ak or el-ē'ji'ak), *a. and n.* [Formerly *elegiack*; = F. *élegiaque* = Sp. *elegiaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. *ἐλεγιακός*, < *ἐλεγεία*, *ἐλεγείον*, an elegy: see *elegy*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*); poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets*. *Elegiac* verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

In the hex | amēter | rises thō | fōuntain's | silv'ry | col- umn, In the pēn | tamēter | ēye | falling in | melōdy | bāck. Coleridge, The Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

You should crave his rule For pauses in the *elegiac* couplet, chaams Permissible only to Catullus! Browning, Ring and Book, I. 276.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 528.

Hence—3. Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate, Soft as the breath of distant futes. Gay, Trivia.

Mr. Lytleton is a gentle *elegiac* person. Gray, Letters, I. 220.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (a) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (b) *pl.* A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipenthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the *Heroides* and *Tristia* of Ovid are written in *elegiacs*. See I.

elegiacal (el-ē'ji'-a-kal), *a.* [*<* *elegiac* + *-al*.] Same as *elegiac*.

He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse. The American, VIII. 251.

elegiambi, *n.* Plural of *elegiambus*.

elegiambic (el'ē-ji-am'bik), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐλεγίαιον*, the meter of the elegy, + *ἰαμβικός*, *iambic*: see *elegy* and *iambic*.] I. *a.* Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter; being or constituting an elegiambus (which see): as, an *elegiambic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiambus (which see).

elegiambus (el'ē-ji-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *elegiambi* (-bi). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, Ars Gram., iv.), < L. *elegia*, elegy, + *iambus*, iambus.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

elegiast (e-lē'ji-ast or el-ē'ji'ast), *n.* [*<* *elegy* (L. *elegia*) + *-ast*.] An elegiast. [Rare.]

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

elegiographer (el'ē-ji-og'ra-fēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐλεγιογράφος*, a writer of elegies, < *ἐλεγεία*, an elegy, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs. Cookeraun.

elegious (e-lē'ji-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐλεγίαιος*, *elegiac*, < *ἐλεγεία*, elegy.] *Elegiac*; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harbring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.

Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

elegist (el'ē-jist), *n.* [*< elegy + -ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 108.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *v.* [*L.*, he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] 1. In law, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—2. The title to land held under execution of a writ of *elegit*.

elegize (el'ē-jiz), *v. i. or t.*; pret. and pp. *elegized*, ppr. *elegizing*. [*< elegy + -ize.*] To write or compose elegies; celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in.

H. Walpole, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegie*; = *D. G. elegie* = Dan. Sw. *elég*, *< OF. elegie*, *F. élégie* = Sp. *elegía* = Pg. It. *elegia*, *< L. elegia*, also *elegā, elegia*, *< Gr. ἔλεγια*, fem. sing., but orig. neut. pl., *τὰ ἔλεγια*, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of *ἔλεγιον*, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (*> L.L. elegium, elegem, elegion, elegem*, an elegy; cf. *L. dim. elegidion, elegidaron*, a short elegy), neut. (sc. *μῦθον*, meter, or *ἔπος*, poem) of *ἔλεγιος*, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, elegiac, *< ἔλεος*, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from *ἐλεγεῖν*, 'cry woe! woe!' a refrain in such songs (*ἐλεγεῖν* or rather *ἔλεγε*, an interjection of pain or grief, like *E. ah, ay²*, etc.; *λέγε*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *λέγω*, say), is no doubt erroneous.] 1. In classical poetry, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of longer, by long lamentation in *Elegie*: so was their song called, and it was in a piteous manner of metre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Hexameter, which made it godolourously more than any other meter.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody,
Tween doleful songs, tears and sad elegies.

Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sick'ning at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy*.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. Any serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not; as, Gray's "*Elegy in a Country Churchyard*."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself.

Coleridge.

4. In music, a sad or funereal composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge.—*Syn.* *Dirge*, *Requiem*, etc. See *dirge*.

eleidin (ē-lē'i-din), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔλαια*, olive-oil, oil, + *-id + -in²*.] In chem., a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *ceratohyalin*.

element (el'ē-ment), *n.* [*< ME. element*, *< OF. element*, *F. élément* = Sp. Pg. It. *elemento* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. element*, *< L. elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet, the A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, *< el + em + en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. *-um*, as in the common formative *-mentum*, *E. -ment*.] 1. That of which

anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought

Alone, and its quick elements, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. Shelley, Hellas.

Noble architecture is one element of culture.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

That element of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the elements of which the original (Roman) commonwealth was made.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

Specifically—(a) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

(b) pl. The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's "*Elements*" (*Gr. στοιχεια*), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry. (c) In geom., one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes" (*Cremona*, *Geom.*, tr. by Leudesdorf, § 81). (d) In math., one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. "The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant." (e) In astron., one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet (perhaps because the planets were called *elements*). They are six, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at any epoch, and the eccentricity. Hence—(f) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (g) pl. The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called *communion elements*.

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.

Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(h) In biol., one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or rings, the epicranium is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (i) In elect., a voltaic cell. See *cell*.

The bichromate of potassium batteries, composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty-four *elements* in circuit. A mercury commutator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon].

Science, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. Water, as an element, consists of all that is in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc.; fire, of lightning, the sun, etc.; these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. The *elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action: as, the fury of the *elements*.

"It is a water that is mad, I saye,
Of *elementes* foure," quod Plato.

Chaucer, Canon's Yoeman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. I. 1460.

3e haue thanne in the ampulle ij. *elementis*. that is to seie, watir and eyr.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

My Ariel,—chick,—

That is thy charge; then to the *elements*!

Be free, and fare thou well! Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

I've heard

Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements*. Massinger, Renegado, III. 2.

And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the *elements*.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four—fire, water, earth, and air. (See 2.) The older chemists, of the fifteenth century and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry an element, or elementary body, is regarded merely as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are over 70 elements at present (1890) recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, *metals* and the *non-metallic bodies* or *metalloids*. The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metalloid*.) The remaining elements are regarded as *metals*. (See *metal*.) Five of the elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine, are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic

weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic*.) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120
Arsenic	As	75
Barium	Ba	137.43
Beryllium (see <i>glucinum</i>)	Be	
Bismuth	Bi	208
Boron	B	10.95
Bromine	Br	79.96
Cadmium	Cd	112.3
Cæsium	Cs	132.9
Calcium	Ca	40
Carbon	C	12
Cerium	Ce	140
Chlorine	Cl	35.45
Chromium	Cr	52.14
Cobalt	Co	59
Columbium (see <i>niobium</i>).		
Copper	Cu	63.6
Didymium	Nd + Pr	142
Erbium	Er	166
Fluorine	F or Fl	19.05
Gallium	Ga	70
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Glucinum	Be or Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.3
Hydrogen	H	1
Indium	In	114
Iodine	I	126.85
Iridium	Ir	193
Iron	Fe	56
Lanthanum	La	138.5
Lead	Pb	206.92
Lithium	Li	7.03
Magnesium	Mg	24.36
Manganese	Mn	55.02
Mercury	Hg	200
Molybdenum	Mo	96
Neodymium	Nd	143.6
Nickel	Ni	58.7
Niobium	Nb	94
Nitrogen	N	14.04
Osmium	Os	190.8
Oxygen	O	16
Palladium	Pd	106.5
Phosphorus	P	31
Platinum	Pt	195.2
Potassium	K	39.14
Præcodymium	Pr	140.5
Rhodium	Rh	103
Rubidium	Rb	85.44
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150
Scandium	Sc	44
Selenium	Se	79
Silicon	Si	28.4
Silver	Ag	107.93
Sodium	Na	23.05
Strontium	Sr	87.68
Sulphur	S	32.06
Tantalum	Ta	183
Tellurium	Te	127.5
Terbium	Tr	160
Thallium	Tl	204.15
Thorium	Th	232
Tin	Sn	119
Titanium	Ti	48.17
Tungsten	W	184.4
Uranium	U	240
Vanadium	V	51.4
Vanadium	Vb	173
Ytterbium	Y	89
Yttrium	Zn	65.4
Zinc	Zr	90.5
Zirconium		

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not yet been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his *element*.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortune-telling. She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such dabbery as this is, beyond our *element*. We know nothing.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2.

This Tim is the head of a species: he is a little out of his *element* in this town; but he is a relation of Tranquillus, and his neighbour in the country, which is the true place of residence for this species.

Steele, Tatler, No. 86.

Circulating element. See *circulate*.—**Double element.** See *double*.—**Element of a figure,** in the calculus, an infinitesimal part of it.—**Elements of a crystal.** See *parameter*.—**Magnetic elements of a place,** the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction.—**Osculating elements.** See *osculate*.

element† (el'ē-ment), *v. t.* [*< element, n.*] 1. To compound of elements or first principles.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.

Boyle.

2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, sublunary lover's love

(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit

Of absence, 'cause it doth remove

The thing which *elemented* it.

Donne, Vindication Forbidding Mourning.

These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is *elemented* from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne, Letters, xxx.*

elemental (el-ē-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. elemental*; as *element* + *-al*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or underneath it, matter must be in its most *elemental* state.

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 295.

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid *elemental* matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 126.*

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world: more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and elemental war.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subsists by *elemental* strife;
And passions are the elements of life.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 169.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. n. A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See *I.*, 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-ē-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< elemental* + *-ism*.] The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

elementality (el-ē-men'tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< elemental* + *-ity*.] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute. *Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 456.*

elementally (el-ē-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken circumspectly, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.

Christian Religion's Appeal, xv. (Ord MS.).

Legislate as much as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constitutively, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Like the stars, they differ in their glory.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

elementary (el-ē-men'tār-i), *a.* [*< L. elementarius*; see *elementary*.] Elementary.

What thing occasioned the showers of rayne
Of fyre *elementary* in his supreme spere.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-ē-men'tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity (el-ē-men'tar'i-ti), *n.* [*< elementary* + *-ity*.] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then suits unto the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large class of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.*

elementary (el-ē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= D. *elementar* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementar* = Sw. *elementär* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. elementar*, *Pg.* also *elementario* = It. *elementare*, *elementario*, < L. *elementarius*, belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum*, element, rudiment: see *element*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex: as, an *elementary* substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen; and, in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as *elementary* or simple substances. *Huxley, Physiology, p. 105.*

Without ritual, religion may exist in its *elementary* state, and this *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent admiration.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 70.

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were *elementary* and of the plainest cast.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 101.

2. Initial; rudimentary; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments: as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry which are now lost.

Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind.

Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke, Army Estimates.*

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles: as, an *elementary* writer. — **Elementary analysis**, in *chem.*, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body. — **Elementary angles**, in *crystal.*, angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals. — **Elementary body**. See *element*, 3. — **Elementary particles of Zimmermann**. See *blood-plate*. — **Elementary proposition**, a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition. — **Elementary substances**. See *element*, 2.

elementation (el-ē-men'tā'shon), *n.* [*< element*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge. [Rare.]*

elementish (el-ē-men'tish), *a.* [*< element* + *-ish*.] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their town-house set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

elementoid (el-ē-men'toid), *a.* [*< L. elementum* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

elemi (el'e-mi), *n.* [= F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemi* = Pg. It. *elemi*; of Eastern, said to be of Ar., origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the natural order *Burseraceae*. The Oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia Freeriana*, a tree found in the region south of the gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Casuarina communis*. It is a stimulant resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera*; Brazilian elemi, from various species of *Protium* (*Iceia*); and Mauritius elemi, from *Casuarina paniculatum*.

elemi (el'e-min), *n.* [*< elemi* + *-in2*.] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ē-leng'k'), *n.* [*< L. elenchus*, < Gr. *ἐλέγχω*, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < *ἐλέγγω*, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In *logic*, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus*.

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent. *Blundeville (1609).*

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces them to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general; nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus*; these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus* — the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, under *fallacy*.

elenchic, elenchical (ē-leng'kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [*< elench* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey, 1776.*

elenchically (ē-leng'ki-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Dict.*

elenchizet (ē-leng'kiz), *v. i.* [*< Gr. ἐλέγχειν*, confute, + *-ize*.] To dispute; refute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.

Pro. Bless us, what's that?

Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize*. *B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.*

elenchitic, elenchitical, a. Erroneous forms of *elenchic, elenchical*.

elenchus (ē-leng'kus), *n.* 1. Same as *elench*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys, 1797.* (b) A genus of *Strepsiptera*. *Curtis, 1831.*

elenctic, elenctical (ē-leng'kik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenctic, -al*, < Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*, refutative, < *ἐλέγγω*, verbal adj. of *ἐλέγχειν*, refute, confute: see *elench*.] Same as *elenchic*.

elenge, elling, a. [Now only dial.; < ME. *elenge*, also, less often, *elynge, eling*; perhaps an alteration, with suffix *-ing*, of AS. *ellende, elende*, with equiv. *elendisc*, ME. *elendisc*, *helendisse, helendis*, -esse, foreign, strange, living in a foreign land (*eleland*, a foreign land), = OS. *elilendi* = D. *ellendig* = OHG. *ellenti*, for-

eign, living in a foreign land, MHG. *ellende*, the same, also unhappy, wretched, G. *elend*, unhappy, wretched, = Dan. *elendig*, = Sw. *eländig*, unhappy, wretched; < AS. *ele-, el-*, other (see *else* and *alien*), + *land*, land. The same development of sense appears in *wretched*, ult. < AS. *wrecca*, an outcast, exile.] Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Heuy-chered I gede, and *elynge* in herte.

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Poverty is this, although it seme *elenge*,

Possessoun that no wight wil challenge.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengelyt, adv. [ME., also *elengelych*; < *elenge* + *-lyt2*.] Cheerlessly; miserably.

Alisaundre that al wan *elengelych* ended.

Piers Plowman (B), xli. 46.

elengenesset, ellengnesset, n. [Early mod. E. *elengness*; < ME. *ellengnesset*.] Sorrow; trouble. *Rom. of the Rose.*

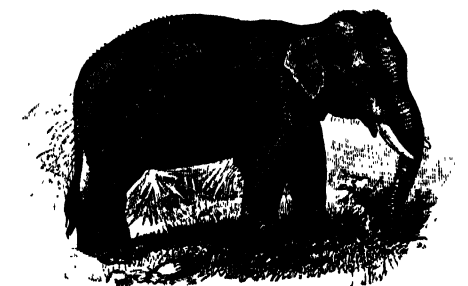
Eleocharis (el-ē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis*, < Gr. *ἑλεος* (gen. *ἑλεος*), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χαίρειν*, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal head of closely imbricated scales. There are about 20 North American species. Commonly known as *spike-rush*.

Eleotragus (el-ē-ot'rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Heleoctragus*, < Gr. *ἑλεος* (gen. *ἑλεος*), a marsh, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus*.

Eleotridinae (el-ē-ot-ri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (-rid-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinae*, but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinae*.

Eleotris (el-ē-ō'tris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius).] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinae*.

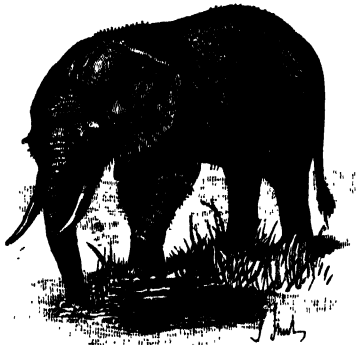
elephant (el-ē-fant), *n.* [*< ME. elefant, elephant, olifaunt, earlier and more commonly olifant, olifaunt, olefant, olifaunt, olifont, olifunt* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph*, as in L.), < OF. *olifant*, also *elifant*, F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante, elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elpend, elp, ylp*, an elephant (see *alp1*), = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olifant*, D. *olifant*, < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elefant*, also *elpender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, holfant, MHG. elefant, elfant, elfent, G. elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbanta, olbenta, olbanda*, MHG. *olbende, olbent* = AS. *olpend*, a camel: see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephans* (*elephant*), also *elephantus*, and ML. *elefantus*, < Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph*, an ox (cf. *Lucas*, Lucanian ox, the older L. name: see *alpha*); but some compare Heb. *ibāh*, Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant, and L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*. The Slav. and Oriental names are different: OBulg. *slonū* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *slon* = Russ. *slonū* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fil*, Hind. *fil, pil*, < Pers. *pīl*, elephant; Hind. *hāthi, hātī*, < Skt. *hastin*, elephant, < *hasta*, hand, trunk.] 1. A five-toed proboscidean mammal, of the genus *Elephas*, constituting a subfamily, *Elephan-*



Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

tinae, and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas (Loxodon) africanus*. The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile

Elephants are the largest quadrupeds at present existing. Their tusks are of great value as ivory, furnishing an important article of commerce, in Africa especially, and



African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

occasioning the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best-known is the hairy mammoth, *E. primigenius*. The mastodons are nearly related to elephants, but form a separate subfamily *Mastodontinae* (which see).

Than he returned toward him with his betell in his hand, and put his large hym-born that was of the bon of an *Olyfaunte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 338.

The castelles . . . that craftily bent upon the olivantes bakkes. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 191.

It is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak., T. and C.*, I. 2.

2. Figuratively, a burdensome or perplexing possession or charge; something that one does not know what to do with or how to get rid of; as, to have an elephant on one's hands; he found his great house very much of an elephant. —3. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [Poetical.]

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*.

4. A drawing- or writing-paper measuring in America 22 × 27 inches. —A white elephant, a possession or a dignity more troublesome and costly than profitable: in allusion to the rare and highly venerated white elephants of the East Indies, which must be kept in royal state, and which are said to be sometimes presented by the King of Siam to courtiers whom he desires to ruin.

Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the white elephant of Bazaine and the army.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 58.

Double elephant, a drawing- or writing-paper measuring in England 20½ or 27 × 40 inches, and in America (where it is also called double royal) 26 × 40 inches. —Elephant hawk-moth. See hawk-moth.

—Order of the White Elephant, a Danish order alleged to be of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Christian I., 1462, and its reorganization to Christian V., 1693. It is limited to 30 knights besides the members of the royal family, and no person can be a knight who is not previously a member of the order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and embattled towers. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on his head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon to which the badge is attached on ordinary occasions is sky-blue. —Rogue elephant, an elephant of ungovernably bad temper, which lives alone or apart from the herd, and is regarded as particularly dangerous. —To see or to show the elephant, to see or exhibit something strange or wonderful; especially, to see for the first time, or exhibit to a stranger, the sights and scenes of a great city, often implying those of a low or disreputable kind. [Slang, U. S.]

elephant-apple (el'ē-fan-ap'1), *n.* The wood-apple of India, *Feronia elephantum*, a large rutaceous tree allied to the orange, and bearing an orange-like fruit. The pulp of the fruit is acid, and is made into a jelly.

elephant-beetle (el'ē-fant-bē'tl), *n.* 1. A name of several lamellicorn scarabæoid beetles of enormous size. Specifically—(a) Any species of the cetonian genus *Goliathus*. See *goliath-beetle*. (b) Any species of either of the genera *Dynastes* and *Megasoma*. *M. elephas* is a large American species. Some of the elephant-beetles, as *Dynastes hercules* of tropical America, attain a total length of 6 inches, but of this the long prothoracic horn makes about half. See cut under *Hercules-beetle*.

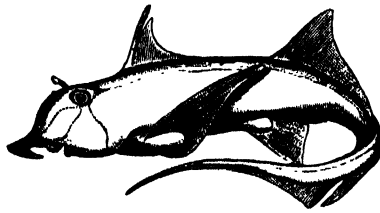
2. One of the rhynehophorous beetles or weevils; so called from the long snout or proboscis.

elephant-bird (el'ē-fant-bērd), *n.* A fossil bird of Madagascar, of the genus *Archæopteryx* (which see).

elephant-creeper (el'ē-fant-kre'pēr), *n.* The *Argyrea speciosa*, a convolvulaceous woody climber of India, reaching the tops of the tallest trees. Its leaves are white-tomentose beneath, and its deep-rose-colored flowers are borne in axillary cymes. The leaves are used for poultices and in various cutaneous diseases.

elephanter (el'ē-fan'tēr), *n.* A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephant-fish (el'ē-fant-fish), *n.* A name of the southern chimæra, *Callorhynchus antarcticus*: so called on account of the prolongation of the



Elephant-fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*).

snout, which has a peculiar proboscis-like appendage, serving as a prehensile organ. It is an inhabitant of the southern Pacific and the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and is sometimes eaten.

elephant-grass (el'ē-fant-grās), *n.* An East Indian bur-reed, *Typha elephantina*, the pollen of which is made into bread by the natives of Sind.

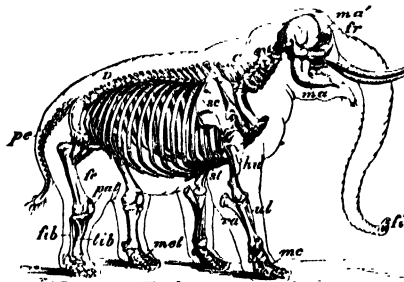
elephantiac (el'ē-fan'ti-ak), *a.* [*L. elephantiacus*, < *elephantiasis*: see *elephantiasis*.] Of the nature of or affected with elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el'ē-fan-ti'ā-sis), *n.* [*L. elephantiasis*, < *Gr. ἑλεφαντίασις*, a skin-disease, so called from its giving the skin the appearance of an elephant's hide, < *ἑλέφας* (*ēlēfant*), elephant: see *elephant*.] A name given to several forms of skin-disease. (a) Elephantiasis Arabum, or pachydermia. See *pachydermia*. (b) Elephantiasis Græcorum, or leprosy. See *lepra*.

elephantid (el'ē-fan'tid), *n.* A proboscidean mammal of the family *Elephantidae*, as an elephant, mammoth, or mastodon.

Elephantidae (el'ē-fan-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (-phant-) + *-ida*.] A family of the order Proboscidea, containing the living elephants and the fossil mammoths and mastodons. See *mammoth*, *mastodon*. These huge pachyderms have the upper incisors enormously developed as cylindro-conic tusks, projecting from the mouth and growing indefinitely; the lower incisors small or null, the molars successively displacing one another from behind forward, so that no premolars replace the deciduous teeth, and never more than one or two molars in functional position at once in either jaw; and the grinding surfaces with several transverse ridges alternating with cement-valleys. The skull is very high in front, to accommodate the roots of the tusks, there being a great development of diploic structure. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Elephantinae* and *Mastodontinae*. See cuts under *elephant* and *Elephantinae*.

Elephantinae (el'ē-fan-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (-phant-) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Elephantidae*, containing the living elephants and the extinct mammoths. They have the isomericus as distinguished from the hypsimer-



Skeleton and Outline of African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

fr. frontal; *ma.* mandible; *ma.* malar; *f.* "finger" at end of trunk; *C.* cervical vertebrae; *D.* dorsal vertebrae; *pr.* pelvis; *sc.* scapula; *st.* sternum; *hu.* humerus; *ul.* ulna; *ra.* radius; *mc.* metacarpus; *fe.* femur; *pat.* patella; *fib.* fibula; *met.* metatarsus.

rous or anisomericus dentition, the transverse ridges of the molars being three to five, the same on all the teeth, continuous, and the valleys filled with cement. The genera are *Elephas*, *Loxodon*, and *Stegodon*, the last extinct.

elephantine (el'ē-fan'tin), *a.* [= *F. éléphantin* = Sp. It. *elefantino* = Pg. *elephantino*, < *L. elephantinus*, elephantine, also of ivory, < *Gr. ἑλεφαντινός*, of ivory, < *ἑλέφας* (*ēlēfant*), elephant: see *elephant*.] 1. Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant.

With turcoles divinely blue
(Though doubts arise where first they grew,
Whether chaste elephantine bone
By min'ral ting'd, or native stone).

Sir W. Jones, The Enchanted Fruit.

Hence—2. Elephant-like; huge; immense; heavy; clumsy; as, he was of elephantine proportions; elephantine movements.

But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate, his step mawey and elephantine. *Lamb, Old Benchers.*

3. Made or consisting of ivory. See *chryselo-phantine*.—Elephantine books, in *Rom. antiq.*, certain books consisting (originally) of ivory tablets, in which were registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—Elephantine epoch, in *geol.*, the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms.

elephant-leg (el'ē-fant-leg), *n.* Pachydermia of the leg; Barbados leg. See *pachydermia*.

elephant-mouse (el'ē-fant-mous), *n.* Same as elephant-shrew.

elephantoid (el'ē-fan'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἑλεφαντός* (*ēlēfant*), elephant, + *είδος*, form.] I. *a.* Having the form of an elephant.

II. *n.* An elephantid.

elephantoidal (el'ē-fan-toi'dal), *a.* Same as elephantoid.

Elephantopus (el'ē-fan'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἑλεφαντόπους*, ivory-footed (NL. taken in sense of 'elephant's-foot'), < *ἑλέφας* (*ēlēfant*), elephant, ivory.] 1. A genus of herbaceous vernoniaceous composites of America, of a dozen species, one of which (*E. scaber*) is a common weed in most tropical countries. Three species occur within the United States. Some Brazilian species are reputed to have medicinal properties. 2. A genus of aculephs. *Lisson*, 1843.

elephantous (el'ē-fan'tus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑλεφαντίας* (*ēlēfantiasis*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis: as, the elephantous group of specific inflammations. *Quain, Med. Diet.*, p. 1432.

elephant-seal (el'ē-fant-sēl), *n.* Same as *sea-elephant*.

elephant's-ear (el'ē-fants-ēr), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from the form of their leaves.

elephant's-foot (el'ē-fants-fūt), *n.* 1. A book-name for species of *Elephantopus*, of which the word is a translation.—2. *Testudinaria elephantipes*, a plant of the natural order *Dioscoreaceae*.

elephant-shrew (el'ē-fant-shrō), *n.* A small mouse-like saltatorial insectivorous quadruped of Africa; one of the animals of the family *Macroscelidæ* or *Rhynchocyonidæ*. In superficial aspect they resemble some of the jumping-mice or kangaroo-mice, especially of the American genera *Zapus* and *Dipodomys*, having long hind limbs, well-developed ears, and the snout so long and sharp as to resemble a proboscis, whence the name. Also called *elephant-mouse* and *proboscis-rat*.



Elephant-shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

elephant's-tusk (el'ē-fants-tusk), *n.* A mollusk, *Dentalium arcuatum*, one of the tooth-shells.

Elephas (el'ē-fas), *n.* [NL., < *L. elephas*, < *Gr. ἑλέφας*, elephant: see *elephant*.] The typical genus of elephants, formerly embracing both the living species, or genera, now sometimes restricted to the type represented by the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas indicus*. In this restricted sense it is the same as *Elasmodon* and *Euclephas*. See cuts under *elephant*.

Elettaria (el-e-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian genus of scitamineous plants, of only one or two species. *E. cardamomum* furnishes the cardamom-seeds of commerce. See *cardamom*.

Eleusine (el-ū-si'nē), *n.* [NL., appar. in reference to Eleusis (?): see *Eleusinia*.] A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Chlorideæ*, having several linear spikes digitate at the summit of the culm. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe, and several are cultivated for their grain. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known as *natchnee*, *natcha rayer*, *natch*, and *natchwa*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain *tuccoso* is the product of another species, *E. tucosa*. *E. indica*, an annual species, is now naturalized in most warm countries, and is good for grazing and soiling, and as hay.

Eleusinia (el-ū-sin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [L., < *Gr. Ἐλευσινία*, neut. pl. of *Ἐλευσινίος*, pertaining to Eleusis, < *Ἐλευσίς* (*ēlēvōs*), Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous Athenian mysteries and festival of Eleusis, symbolizing the various phases of human life in the light of philosophic views as to its eternity, and honoring Demeter (Ceres), Cora (Proserpina), and the local Attic divinity Iacchos ("Ἰακχός") as the especial protectors of agriculture and of all fruitfulness, and the guardians of Athens. Eleusinia, introduced from Athens,

were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinia*.—**Great Eleusinia**, the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September–October).—**Lesser Eleusinia**, an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February–March).

Eleusinian (el-ū-sin'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Eleusinius, < Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis: see Eleusinia.*] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Eleutherata (e-lū-thē-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθεράτος, free, + -ατά².*] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coleoptera*.

eleutherian (el-ū-thē-ri-an), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλευθερίος, like a free man, frank, freely giving, bountiful (ἐλευθερία, freedom), < ἑλευθερος, free.*] Freely giving; bountiful; liberal.

And eleutherian Jove will bless their flight.

Glover, *Leonidas*, i.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lū'thē-rō-blas'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + βλαστός, germ.*] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydroida* and class *Hydrozoa*, represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis*, of the family *Hydridae*. The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body-wall of the single polypite of which the hydrosome consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh-water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lū'thē-rō-blas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea*.

eleutherobranchiate (e-lū'thē-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. *eleutherobranchiatus, < Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + βράγχια, gills.*] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchii*.

Eleutherobranchii (e-lū'thē-rō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + βράγχια, gills.*] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the selachians and the myzonts. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyli (e-lū'thē-rō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.*] In *ornith.*, those *Passeres* which have the hind toe perfectly free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylamidae* or *Desmodactyli* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres*. *Forbes.*

eleutherodactylous (e-lū'thē-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyli*.

eleutheromania (e-lū'thē-rō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free (ἐλευθερία, freedom), + μανία, madness.*] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, bagwigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused unlimited opposition in their heads.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. iii. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lū'thē-rō-mā-ni-ak), *a. and n.* [*< eleutheromania + -ac; cf. maniac.*] I. *a.* Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. iii. 4.

II. *n.* One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

eleutheropetalous (e-lū'thē-rō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + πῆταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + -ous.*] In *bot.*, having the petals distinct; polypetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lū'thē-rō-phil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + φύλλον = L. folium, a leaf, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a calyx or corolla, or to the perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomi (e-lū'thē-rō-pō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + πῶμα, a lid.*] A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lū'thē-rō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + NL. sepalum, sepal, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lū-thē-rū'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλευθερός, free, + οὐρά, tail.*] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*, so called

from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane. *E. aegyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.

elevate (el'ē-vāt), *v. t.;* prot. and pp. *elevated*, ppr. *elevating*. [*< L. elevatus, pp. of elevare (> It. elevare = Sp. Pg. elevar = F. élever), raise, lift up, < e, ex, out, + levare, make light, lift, < levis, light: see levity, lever. Cf. alleviate.*] 1. To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up: as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 2.

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.

J. Martineau.

You remember the high stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper fool's-cap on their heads, blushing to the ears.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 241.

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.

Hallam, *Introd. Lit. of Europe*, iii. 5.

The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson, Domestic Life.*

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.

Nor. Or art thou mad?

Clorin.

A little *elevated*
With the assurance of my future fortune:
Why do you stare and grin?

Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, ii. 1.

When men take pleasure in feeling their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so indulge their appetite as to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.

John Woolman, *Journal* (1756), p. 93.

Hence—4. To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ix.

5. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.

The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, i. 4.

Disclosed elevated. See *disclosed*.—**Elevated railroad**. See *railroad*.—**Elevating arc**. See *arc*.—**Syn.** 1. To lift up, uplift.—2. To promote, ennoble.—1–3. *Lift, Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

elevate (el'ē-vāt), *a.* [ME. *elevat*; *< L. elevatus*, pp. of *elevare*.] Raised; elevated. [Poetical and rare.]

And in a region *elevate* and high,
And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
As the most skillful seriously divine,
Foreshadow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.

Drayton, *Baron's Wars*, i.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 84.

elevatedness (el'ē-vā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being *elevated*.

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station.

Godwin, *St. Leon*.

elevating-screw (el'ē-vā-ting-skūr), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.



Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Eleutherurus aegyptiacus*).

elevatio (el'ē-vā'shi-ō), *n.* [*L.: see elevation.*]

1. In *anc. music*, a raising of the voice; arsis.—2. In *medieval music*, the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el'ē-vā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. elevacioun, < OF. elevation, F. élévation = Pr. elevation, elevatio = Sp. elevacion = Pg. elevação = It. elevazione, < L. elevatio(n-), a lifting up, < elevare, lift up, elevate: see elevate.*] 1. The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 147.

I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 48.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*.

Sir H. Wotton.

I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 115.

Hence—3. A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [Colloq.]—4. That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations*.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

5. Altitude. (a) In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (b) In *gun.*, the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (c) In *diating*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (d) In *topog.*: (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea-level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

Take ther the *elevation* of thi pool, and eke the latitude of thy region.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, ii. § 23.

6. In *arch.*, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—7. *Eccles.*, the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension*. The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell,
It was the *elevation* of the Host.

Longfellow, *Spanish Student*, i. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole**. See *altitude*.—**Angle of elevation**, in *ordnance*, the angle which the axis of the gun makes with a line passing through its sights and the target.—**Elevation bell**. See *bell*.—**Elevation of the panagia**. See *panagia*.—**Geometric elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation*.—**Syn.** 1. Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.—2. Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *élévateur* = Sp. *elevator* = It. *elevatore*, < L. *elevator*, one who raises up, a deliverer, < L. *elevare*, lift up: see *elevate*.] 1. One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (a) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator*. (b) Same as *extensor*. [Rare.]

There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators*, or extensors [of the digits], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator*.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevatory*.—4. In *mech.*, a hoisting apparatus; a lift. (a) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway; in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine*. (b) A structure for storing grain in bulk, including the grain-lifters and conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-boot, or the foot of an inclosed tube called the *elevator-leg* (see *leg*). In some instances the elevator-leg is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators,

conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic*.—**Elevator case,** a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (*Munn vs. Illinois*, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain-elevator tolls.—**Elevator-engine.** See *engine*.—**Floating elevator,** an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator,** an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston-rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing.—**Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air; a pneumatic hoist.

elevator (el'vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élévatoire* = It. *elevatorio*, < NL. **elevatorius*, < LL. *elevator*, elevator: see *elevator*, *elevate*.] **I. a.** Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent *elevatory* movements. Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 73.

Among these *elevatory*, and therefore reparative, agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 186.

II. n.; pl. elevatories (-riz). Same as *elevator*, 3.

élève (ā-lev'), *n.* [F., < *élever*, raise, bring up, educate, < L. *elevare*, raise: see *elevate*.] A pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

eleven (ā-lev'n), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ellevēn*, *enlevēn*, *enlevēne*, *enleve*, *ellevēn*, *ellevēne*, *enlevēn*, etc., < AS. *endleofan*, *endlufofn*, *endlyfofn* (= OS. *elef*, *elefan*, *eleven*, *elleran* = OFries. *andlora*, *alvenc*, *ellera* = D. *elf* = LG. *elwe*, *ölwe*, *ölvēn* = OHG. *einlif*, MHG. *einlif*, *einlef*, *eilef*, *eilf*, G. *elf*, *elf* = Icel. *ellif*, later *ellfu* = Sw. *elfva* = Dan. *elleve* = Goth. *ainlif*), *eleven*, orig. **ainlif* (the first syllable (*end-*, < *an*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd*, and the last syllable (*-an*, *-on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), < *an* (= Goth. *ain*, etc.), one, + *-lif*, an element appearing also in Goth. *twalif* = AS. *twelf*, E. *twelve*, etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *-lika*, in *vėnolika*, *eleven*, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **deka* = Gr. *deka* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*, making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim*, *eleven*, < *unus* = E. *one*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] **I. a.** One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, *eleven* men.

The game [shovel-board], when two play, is generally *eleven*; but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 395.

II. n. 1. The number which is the sum of ten and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI, or xi.—**3.** A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia *eleven*; there were two strong *elevens* matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ē-lev'n-o-klok-lā'di), *n.* [Tr. F. dame d'onze heures.] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

eleventh (ē-lev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ellevēnthe*, *ellevēnd*, *enlevēnthe*, *endleste*, *enleste*, etc., < AS. *endlyfta* (= OS. *elifto* = OFries. *andlōfta*, *elēfta*, *alfta*, *andlōfta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *einlifto*, MHG. *einlifte*, *einleste*, *elifte*, G. *elfte* = Icel. *ellifti*, mod. *ellifti* = Dan. *ellefte* = Sw. *elfte*, *eleventh*: as *eleven* (AS. *endleofan*, etc.) + *-th*, the ordinal suffix: see *-th*.] **I. a. 1.** Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

But about the *eleventh* hour he wente out and founde other stondynge, and he seide to hem, what stonden ye ad here al dai? Wyclif, *Mat. xx.*

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.—At the *eleventh* hour, at the

last moment; just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. *Mat. xx. 1-16.*

II. n. 1. One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.

The crysoprase the tenth is tygt;
The lacyngth the eleventh the gent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1013.

2. In early Eng. law, an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In music: (a) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (b) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; *pl. elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elfe*; < ME. *elf*, *elfe*, *alfe*, *pl. elvene*, *alvene*, < AS. *elf*, *pl. ylfe*, *m., alfen*, *elfen*, in a very early form *albin* (usually in comp.), *m.*, an elf, sprite, fairy, incubus, = MD. *alf*, D. *elf* = MLG. *alf*, LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp*, MHG. *alp* (*alb-*), *pl. elbe*, and G. *alp*, *m.*, MHG. *elbe*, f. (G. *elf*, *m., elfe*, f., < E. *elf*) = Icel. *álfr* = Sw. *alf*, *m., elfva*, f., *elf* (in comp.), *pl. elfvar* = Dan. *alf*, *elver* (in comp.), an elf: a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the Icel. form *álfr*, formerly *álfr*, is the doublet *auf*, *awf*, also written *auph*, *ouph*, and usually *oaf*, q. v., now discriminated in senses. See *erl-king*.] **1.** An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive tricksters in human form, given to capricious interference, either kindly or mischievous, in human affairs.

This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
But now kan no man se none *elves* no.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 6.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 2.

The *elves* also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
Herrick, *Night-Piece to Julia*.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave; a rogue.

Bid him, without more ado,
Surrender himself, or else the proud *elf*
Shall suffer with all his crew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 889]).

Spite of all the criticising *elves*,
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
Churchill, *The Rosciad*, l. 961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful.—**Syn. 1.** Sprite, hobgoblin, *imp*.—**3.** Urchin, dwarf.—**1** and **2.** *Fay*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

elf (elf), *v. t.* [< *elf*, *n.*, in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock*.] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shak., *Learn*, ii. 3.

elf-arrow (elf'ar'ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elf-bolt (elf'bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among paleolithic remains: so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow*, *elf-dart*, *elf-shot*, *elf-stone*.

elf-child (elf'child), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf'därt), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elf-dock (elf'dok), *n.* See *dock*, 2.

elf-fire (elf'fir), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

elfin (elf'in), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elfen*, < *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in def. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *elfen*, *alfen*, *albin* (usually in comp.) (= MHG. *elbinne*), a fairy, nymph, fem. of *elf*, an elf: see *elf*.] **I. n. 1.** An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

He was an *Elfin* borne of noble state
And mickle worship in his native land.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone, *The Schoolmistress*, st. 15.

=*Syn.* See *fairy*, *n.*

II. a. Relating or pertaining to elves.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorned not such legends to prolong:
They gleam through Spenser's *elfin* dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme.
Scott, *Marmion*, Int., l.

Excalibur, . . . rich
With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hilt.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Elfin pipe. See *fairy pipes*, under *fairy*.
elfish, elvish (el'fish, -vish), *a.* [< ME. *elvisch*, *elvisch*, *alvisc* (= MHG. *elbisich*); < *elf* + *-ish*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

O, spite of spites!
We talk with goblins, owls, and *elvish* sprites;
If we obey them not, this will ensue,
They'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue.
Shak., *C. of E.*, ii. 2.

I watched the water-snakes; . . .
And when they reared, the *elfish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

2t. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

He semeth *elvyssh* by his countenance,
For unto no wight doth he dalliance.
Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, ProL, l. 13.

elfishly, elvishly (el'fish-li, -vish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing
most *elvishly*, with the invisibles of her own race.
Scott, *Peveril of the Peak*, xvi.

elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* [< *elf* + dim. *-kin*.] A little elf.

elf-king (elf'king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkonig* = Dan. *clerkonge*.] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf'land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elf-land* faintly blowing.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

This is that very Mah,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 4.

You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock*; which nothing but the shears or a candle will undo.

Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
R. P. Burton, *El-Medinal*, p. 319.

elf-locked (elf'lokt), *a.* Wearing *elf-locks*; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

The *elf-locks* fury all her snakes had shed.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-queen (elf'kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *elfqueen*; < *elf* + *queen*.] The queen of the elves or fairies.

The *elfqueene* with hir joly compaignye
Daunced ful ofte in many a grene mede.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

There, every herd, by sad experience, knows
How wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifer lies.
Coltman, *Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands*.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *n.* 1. Same as *elf-bolt*.

The Stone Arrow Heads of the old Inhabitants of this Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called *Elf-shots*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 117, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin (elf'skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *cel-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's-tongue.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

elf-stone (elf'stōn), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elger (el'gēr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *elger*, *clger* (= MD. *aclgeer*, *elgeer*, D. *aalgeer*), ult. < AS. *æl*, eel, + *gār*, spear: see *gar*, *gor*.] An eel-spear. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elgin marbles. See *marble*.

Elia (ē'li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnesus. Also *Elean*.—**Elia school,** a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Phaedo, a scholar and favorite of Socrates. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *v. t.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elicer*, draw out, < *e*, out, + *lucere*, entice: see *lace*. Cf. *allect*.] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by col-

lision; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

From the words taken together such a sense must be elicited as will give a meaning to each word.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 254.

That may justly *elicit* the assent of reasonable men.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that *elicits* applause.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to *elicit* the truth.
D. Webster, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *a.* [*< L. elicitus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately directed to an end: opposed to *imperate*.

To give alms is a proper and *elicit* act of charity.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, nolitum, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

The schools dispute whether in morals the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will.
South, Works, I. 3.

elicitate (ē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< elicit + -ate*.] To *elicit*.

And make it streame with light from forms innate.
Thus may a skillful man hid truth *elicitate*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, II. 41.

elicitation (ē-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< elicitate + -ion*.] The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.
Bp. Bramhall.

elide (ē-lid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, pp. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, *< L. elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. *ἐκδιψέω*: see *ecthipsis*) suppress (a vowel), *< e*, out, + *ladere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide*.] 1. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

Before we answer unto these things, we are to cut off that whereunto they from whom these objections proceed do oftentimes fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, IV. 4.

2. In gram., to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< eligible*: see *-bility*.] 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, VI. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. eligible*, F. *éligible* = It. *eligibile*, *< ML. *eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilis*), *< L. eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] 1. A. 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

Peace with men can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an *eligible* theme.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis, 1789.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

Among the Mundrucus, the possession of ten smoke-dried heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

II. n. One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an *eligible* person.

The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded.
The American, XII. 132.

eligibleness (el'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being *eligible*; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.

It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights; these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibleness* to office.

G. P. Fisher, Regim. of Christianity, p. 49.

eligibly (el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an *eligible* manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (e-lig'mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmidæ*.

Eligmidæ (e-lig'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Eligmus + -idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping behind the umbones and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Oolite. They are generally referred to the family *Outreidae*.

Eligmus (e-lig'mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, *< Gr. ἑλγμός*, a winding, rolling, convolution, *< ἑλκεω*, wind, roll, turn: see *helix*.] The typical genus of *Eligmidæ*.

elimatē (el'i-māt or ē-lī-māt), *v. t.* [*< L. elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, *< e*, out, + *limare*, file, *< lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ē-lim'i-nā-bl), *a.* [*< L. eliminare*, eliminate: see *-able*.] Capable of being eliminated.

Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much nothing or southing in the direction of the line.
Enyc. Brit., XXII. 707.

eliminant (ē-lim'i-nant), *n.* [*< L. eliminant(t)s*, pp. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate*.] In math., a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant*.]

eliminate (ē-lim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, pp. *eliminating*. [*< L. eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *élimer*), turn out of doors, banish, *< e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary: see *limit*.] 1. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

In thy wretched cloister thou
Walkest thine own gray friar too;
Strict, and lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat*'st thy door.
Lovell, The Snail.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*.
Med. Repos.

Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best.
Prof. Blackie.

Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In math., to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange growing on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.—
To *eliminate* the personal equation. See *equation*. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *elicit*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural creation.
J. D. Morell.

To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the abuse.
Ruskin.]

elimination (ē-lim'i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élimination* = Sp. *eliminación* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, *< L.* as if **eliminatio* (*n-*), *< eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate*.] 1. A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition.
Sir W. Hamilton.

By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest *elimination* of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 190.

2. In law, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—3. In math., the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.—
Dialytic elimination. See *dialytic*.—
Euler's method of *elimination*, a method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the *m*th and *n*th degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the (*n* - 1)th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the (*m* - 1)th degree, and equating separately the *m* + *n* terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ē-lim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< eliminate + -ive*.] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

Eliminative or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.
H. N. Martin, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 30.

eliminator (ē-lim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [*< eliminate + -or*.] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretory products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either—to wit, oxygen.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 29.

eliminary (ē-lim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< eliminate + -ory*.] *Eliminative*.

Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminary* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter.
Med. News, LII. 294.

elinguate (ē-ling'gwāt), *v. t.* [*< L. elinguat*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, *< e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] To cut out the tongue of.

The damned Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
The Du'll that Du'll *elinguate* for his doome.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguation (ē-ling-gwā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. elinguatio* (*n-*), *< L. elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguate*.] In old Eng. law, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elinguid (ē-ling'gwīd), *a.* [With irreg. term. -id, *< L. elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, *< e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. *Colea*.

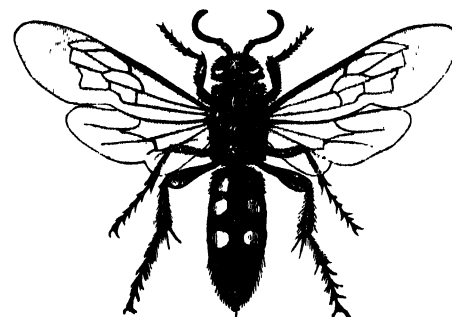
Elionys (ē-lī'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), *< Gr. ἑλιός* or *ἐλεός*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidae*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ē-lik'wā-ment), *n.* [*< LL. as if *eliquamentum*, *< eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, pp. *eliquating*. [*< L. eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, *< L. e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate*.] To separate, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. eliquatio* (*n-*), a liquefying, *< eliquare*, cause to flow freely, pour forth, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] See *liquation*.

Elis (ē'lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scelididae*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures.



Elis quadrimaculata, natural size.

They are large wasps of scollid habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadrimaculata* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.

elision (ē-lizh'on), *n.* [= F. *élision* = Sp. *elisión* = Pg. *elisão* = It. *elisione*, elision, *< L. elisio* (*n-*), a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. *ἐκδιψέω*: see *ecthipsis*), *< elidere*, pp. *elidus*, strike out, press out: see *elide*.] 1. A striking or cutting off; specifically, in gram., the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *wi*.

The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must ever be cumbered with *Elisions*. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

He has made use of several *Elisions* that are not customary among other English Poets.

Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

Nor praise I less that circumscription
By modern poets call'd *elision*,
With which, in proper station plac'd,
Thy polish'd lines are firmly brad'd.
Swift, The Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

24. Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124.

elisor (ē-lī'zōr), *n.* [*< OF. elisor, eslisor, elisor, eliseur, mod. F. eliseur, a chooser, < elire, mod. F. elire, < L. eligere, choose: see elite, v., elect.*] In law, a sheriff's substitute in performing the duty of returning a jury, provided in some jurisdictions when the sheriff is interested in a suit.

These *Elisors* [of Preston] (called inhabitants only in the charter) are by a bye-law of 1742 required to be capital burgesses, and in-guild burgesses.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1686.

elitet, *v. t.* [*ME. eliten* (pp. *elit*), *< OF. elit, eslit* (F. *elit*), pp. of *elire, eslire* (F. *elire*), choose, *< L. eligere, choose, elect: see elect. Cf. elite.*] To choose; elect.

One Creusa, . . .

That Eneas afterward *elit* to wed.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1490.

A mare yononed saddle, yblooked greet,
Yformed nobilly most been *elite*;
And though she be not swyfte, a strong one gete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

elitet, *n.* [*Sc. also elyte* (obs.), *< ME. elite, < OF. elit, eslit, elected, pp. of elire, eslire, elect: see elite, v., and elect, v. and n.*] One chosen; a person elected.

The pape wild not consent, he quassed ther *elite*.

Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 200].

élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [*F., < OF. eslite, < elire, eslire, F. elire, choose, pp. elit, eslit, choice: see elite, and elect, v. and n.*] A choice or select body; the best part; as, the *élite* of society.

elix (ē-lik's), *v. t.* [*< LL. elixare, boil thoroughly, seethe, < L. elixus, thoroughly boiled, seethed, < e, out, + lixare (rare), boil, < lix, ashes, lye.*] To extract.

With a straine of fresh invention,
She might presse out the raritie of Art;
The pur'st *elixed* juyce of rich conceipt.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

elixate (ē-lik'sāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. elizatus, pp. of elizare, boil thoroughly: see elix.*] To boil; seethe; extract by boiling.

Richardson.

elixation (ē-lik-sā'shōn), *n.* [*= F. élixation = Sp. elijacion = Pg. elização, < LL. as if *elixatio(n-), < elizare, pp. elizatus, boil thoroughly: see elixate.*] The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elization is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption or putrefaction is opposite.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 20.

The flesh which was included five weeks ago was this day found very good. I do not doubt but that perfect *elization* was able to contribute something to its preservation, because the sundry principles of which flesh consisteth had, whilst the heat continued, exerted their strength upon one another far better than if, the flesh being less boiled, by reason of the great avolation of parts, had been removed from the fire, as happens in ordinary coctions.

Boyle, Second Contin. of Experiments, Art. xix., Exp. 3.

elixir (ē-lik'sēr), *n.* [Formerly also *elixar*; *< ME. elixir = D. elixer = Sw. Dan. G. elixir, < OF. elixir, F. élixir = Pg. elixer = It. elisire, < Sp. elixir, elixir, < Ar. el iksir, the philosopher's stone: el, al, the; iksir, philosopher's stone, by some derived from kasara, break, break the edge, destroy, but prob. (like some other Ar. terms of alchemy: see alchemy, alembic, limbeck) of Gr. ἑξός, also ἑξός, dry, perhaps akin to χερρός, χερρός, dry: see Chersus, chersonese.] 1. In alchemy, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life. The great *elixir*, also called the *philosopher's stone*, or the *red tincture*, when shaken in very small quantity into melted silver, lead, or other base metal, was said to transmute it into gold. In minute doses it was supposed to prolong life and restore youth, and was then called the *elixir vitæ*. The lesser *elixir*, stone of the second class, or white tincture, was regarded as having these qualities in lesser degree; thus it transmuted baser metals into silver. The word is now often used figuratively.*

A! nay! lat be; the philosopher's stoon,

Elixir clept, we sechen faste echoon.

Chaucer; Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 310.

He that has once the flower of the sun,
The perfect ruby, which we call *elixir*, . . .
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life;
Give safety, valour, yes, and victory,
To whom he will. B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

What enables me to perform this great work is the use of my Obsequium Catholicum, or the grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature.

Guardian, No. 11.

The air we breathed was an *elixir* of immortality.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

2. In med., formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. The first object sought in the modern *elixir* is an agreeable taste, and usually this is attained only by such sacrifices as to render the effect of the medicine almost nil.

U. S. Dispensatory, p. 537.

3. The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification. [Rare or obsolete.]

She is not such a kind of evil as hath any good or use in it, which many evils have, but a distill'd quintessence, a pure *elixir* of mischief.

Milton, Church-Government, II., Con.

A serenity and complacency . . . infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delights.

South, Works, I. II.

Elxir of vitriol, aromatic sulphuric acid; a mixture of sulphuric acid, cinnamon, ginger, and alcohol.—**Elxir proprietatis**, a decoction of aloes, saffron, and myrrh in vinegar. Commonly abbreviated *elixir pro*.

Paracelsus declared them an *elixir* made of aloes, saffron, and myrrh would prove a vivifying and preserving balsam, able to continue health and long life to its utmost limits; and hence he calls it by the lofty title of *elixir of propriety* to man; but concealed the preparation, in which Helmont asserts the alchemist is required.

P. Shaw, Chemistry, Process 81.

Elxir vitæ. See above, 1.—**Elxir vitæ of Mathiolus**, a compound of alcohol and upward of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

elixir (ē-lik'sēr), *v. t.* [*< elixir, n.*] To give the character of an *elixir* to. [Rare.]

Yourself you have a good physician shown,
To his much grieved friends, and to your own,
In giving this *elixir* d' medicine,
For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne.

Lovelace, To Capt. Dudley Lovelace.

elixiviate (ē-lik-siv'i-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. e, out, + F. lixiviate.*] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly.

elixiviation (ē-lik-siv-i-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< elixiviate + -ion.*] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixiviation*, and (if it will bear such a fire) vitrification.

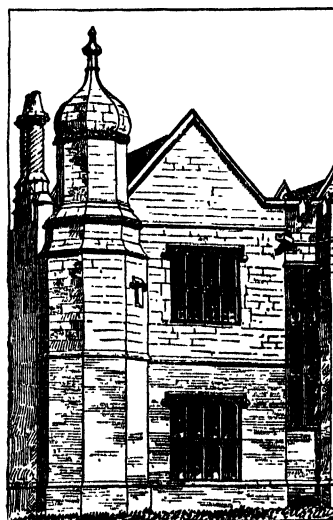
Boyle, Works, IV. 800.

Elizabethan (ē-liz-a-beth'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or to her times.

A new crop of geniuses like those of the *Elizabethan* age may be born in this age, and, with happy heart and a bias for theism, bring asceticism, duty, and magnanimity into vogue again.

Emerson, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of the Pointed and degenerate Italian styles were combined, producing a sin-



Elizabethan Architecture.—Hargrave Hall, England.

gular heterogeneity in detail, with, however, much picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are: windows large, either in the plane of the wall or deeply embayed, long galleries, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in par-

apets, window-heads, etc. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and, from its correspondence in period with the Renaissance of the continent, has sometimes been called the *English Renaissance*. The epithet *Jacobean* has been given to the latest variety of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater proportion of corrupt Italian forms.

The house was an admirable specimen of complete *Elizabethan*, a multitudinous cluster of gables and porches, oriels and turrets, screens of ivy and pinnacles of slate.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 47.

Elizabethan literature, the literature produced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was one of the most prolific and well-marked periods of English literary activity. It was very remarkable for the variety, vigor, and permanent value of much of its prose and verse, and especially for the great number and productiveness of its dramatic writers. The two most eminent names in this literature are those of Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of philosophers, and William Shakspeare, the greatest of all dramatists.—**Elizabethan type**. Same as *church text* (which see, under *church*, a.).

elk (elk), *n.* [*< ME. *elk* (not found), irreg. *< AS. elch* (occurring once in a glossary of the 8th century, glossing L. *tragelaphus*) for **elh*, with the reg. breaking **eolh* (cf. *eola*, glossing L. *damma*, deer, in the same glossary), = MD. *elgh* = OHG. *elaho, eliho, elho*, MHG. *elhe, elch*, G. *elch*, *< Icel. elgr* = Sw. *elg* = Norw. *elg* = Dan. *els-dyr* (for **elgs-dyr*) = L. *alces* = Gr. ἀλκη (the L. and Gr. perhaps of Teut. origin), elk. D. *eland*, an elk (also, in South Africa, an eland), G. *elend, elen*, usually *elen-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*, a beast), elk, are of other origin: see *eland*.] 1. Properly, the largest existing European and



Elk (*Alces malchis*).

Asiatic species of the deer family, or *Cervidae*, *Alces malchis* (formerly called *Cervus alces*). It stands when full-grown about 7 feet high at the withers, and bears enormous palmate antlers weighing sometimes 50 or 60 pounds. Its nearest living relative is the American moose.

2. In America, the wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*, a very different animal from the elk proper, representing the red deer or stag of Europe, *C. elaphus*. See *wapiti* and *Alces*.—3. In Asia, among the Anglo-Indians, some large rusine or rucervine deer or stag, as the sambar, *Cervus aristotelis*. These, like the wapiti of America, are related more or less nearly to the red deer or stag, and are quite unlike the true elk and the moose.

4. Same as *eland*, 1.—**Elk bark**. See *bark*.—**Irish elk**, the *Cervus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*, a very large extinct elk, with enormous palmate antlers, the remains of which occur in the peat-bogs of Ireland.

elk² (elk), *n.* [*E. dial., formerly also elke, ilke; ME. not found; perhaps a corruption of AS. elftu, ylftu* (for **ylftu*), earlier (Kentish) *aelbitu* = OHG. *alpiz, elbiz*, MHG. *elbez*, a swan.] The wild swan, or hooper, *Cygnus ferus*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

In water black as Styx, swims the wild swan, the *ilke*, Of Hollenders so termed. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

elk³ (elk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; It. *clce*, dial. (Sardinian) *clighe* = Pr. *cuze* = F. *yeuse*, *< L. ilx* (ilic-), the holm-oak: see *Ilex*.] A kind of yew of which bows are made. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Elkesaite, *n.* See *Elcesaites*.

elknut (elk'nūt), *n.* The *Pyralaria oleifera*, a santalaceous shrub of the southern United States. Also called *oilnut*.

elk-tree (elk'trē), *n.* The sourwood or sorrel-tree of the United States, *Oxydendrum arbo-reum*.

elkwood (elk'wūd), *n.* The umbrella-tree, *Magnolia Umbrella*, of the southern United States, a small tree with soft, light, close-grained wood.

ell¹ (el), *n.* [*< ME. elle, elne, < AS. eln*, an ell (18, 20½, 24, etc., inches), = D. *el, elle* = OHG.

elina, *elna*, MHG. *elne*, *elne*, *ellen*, G. *elle* = Icel. *alín* = Sw. *alín* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *aleina* (for **alīna*?), an ell, whence It. *auna*, F. *aune*, an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-boga*, E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna*, the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. *ὤλην*, the forearm: see *elbow*, *ulna*.] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1409 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 37.0968 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well-ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 22.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.424 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.650 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.257 inches; of Sweden, 23.378 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *cubit*, *pik*, *endazeh*, *kut*, *braccio*, *khalib*.

He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
And, may be, an ell in the waste.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).
O, here's a wit of cheverel that stretches from an inch
narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.
She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
Performs an inch of her fair promise'd ell.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

ell², **el²** (el), *n.* [*ME. *el*, *AS. el*, *L. el*, the name of the letter *L*, *cl*, the usual assistant vowel, + *-l*; a *L* formation, the Gr. name being *ἐλαβδα*.] 1. The name of the letter *L*, *l*. It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter *L*.—3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellachick (el'g-chik), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-lachick*.] A tortoise of the family *Chelomydidae*, *Chelopus marmoratus*. It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea-turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [**ellag*, an arbitrary transposition of *F. galle*, gall, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts. — **Ellagic acid**, *C₁₂H₆O₆*, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental bezonars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale-yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent prisms. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *bezonic acid*.

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [*ell¹* (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *elū* = L. *ulna*) + *bone¹*. Cf. *elbow*.] The bone of the forearm; the *ulna*.

ellebore², *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore*. (*Chaucer*.)

elleborin (el'ē-bō-rin), *n.* [*L. elleborus*, *helleborus*, + *-in*: see *hellebore*.] A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus hibernicus*, or winter hellebore.

elleck (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck*, *Ellick*, *Elck*, etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

eller¹ (el'er), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder²*.

eller² (el'er), *n.* A dialectal form of *alder¹*.

Ellerian (e-lē'ri-an), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Romondorf*, the place of their settlement, they are also called *Romondorfians*.

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *alder¹*.

ellest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *else*.

ellipchoanoid (el'i-pō-kō-ā-noid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipchoanoida*.] 1. *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipchoanoida*. Also *ellipchoanoidial*. Same as *ellipchoanoid*.

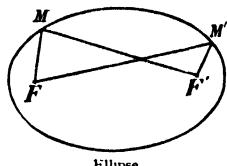
II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipchoanoida*. **Ellipchoanoida** (el'i-pō-kō-ā-noid), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, omitting, falling short (< *ἐλλείπειν*, omit, fall short: see *ellipse*), + *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *-ida*.] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall: contrasted with *Holopchoanoida*. A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

ellipchoanoidial (el'i-pō-kō-ā-noid'al), *a.* Same as *ellipchoanoid*.

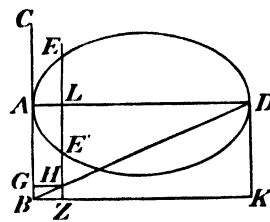
ellipse (e-lip's), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *ellisse*, *elisse*, ellipse, < L. *ellipsis*, a want, defect, an ellipse, < Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, a leaving out, ellipsis in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see def.), < *ἐλλείπειν*, leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, < *ἐν*, in, +

λείπειν, leave. Cf. *ellipsis*.] In geom., a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts obliquely the axis and the opposite sides of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary.

Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse*. A pair of conjugate diameters bisect, each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse axis*, also the *latus transversum*; it passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate axis*. The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices*. (See *conic*, *eccentricity*, *angle*.) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct an ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the *latus rectum*. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the *latus transversum* (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete the rectangle ADBK. From any point L, on the line AB, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and BD in H. Draw a line HQ, completing the rectangle ALHQ. There are now two points, E and E', on the line LZ, such that the square on LE or LE' is equal to the rectangle ALHQ. The locus of all such points, found by taking L at



Ellipse.
F and F' are the foci. FM + M'F = FM' + M'F. M and M' being any points in the curve.



different places on the line AD, forms an ellipse. [The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great conoid." The participle *ἐλλειπτικός*, "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid*, VI. 27). So *παρὰβαλλειν* and *ὑπερβαλλειν* (*Euclid*, VI. 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the extremity of a given line. Apollonius first defined the conic sections by plane constructions, using the *latus rectum* and *latus transversum* (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHQ "falls short" of the *latus rectum* AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHQ "overlaps" the *latus rectum*. In the case of the parabola there is no *latus transversum*, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the *latus rectum* for one side.]—**Cubical ellipse**. See *cubical*.—**Focal ellipse**. See *focal*.—**Infinite ellipse**. Same as *elliptic*.—**Logarithmic ellipse**, the section of an elliptic cylinder by a paraboloid. Booth, 1852.

ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (e-lips-es). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipsis* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *ellisse*, *elisse*, < L. *ellipsis*, < Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, omission, ellipsis: see *ellipse*.] 1. In gram., omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues which I admire"; "prythee, peace," for "I pray thee, hold thy peace."—2. In printing, a mark or marks, as —, * * *, . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *king*) or of words.—3. In geom., an ellipse.

When a right cone is cut quite through by an inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis*, in which the diameters are of an unequal length. Boyle, Works, IV. 464.

ellipsograph (e-lip'sō-gráf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; < Gr. *ἐλλειψις* ("ἐλλειπτικός"), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph*.

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [*Gr. ἐλλειψις*, ellipse, + *-ιδος*, form.] In geom., a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Axes of an ellipsoid**. See *axis*.—**Central ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion**. See *strain-ellipsoid*, below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration**, an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia**. Same as *ellipsoid of gyration*.—**Ellipsoid of revolution**, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate*; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate*.—**Equimomental ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes

are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid**, or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia**, a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poisson's ellipsoid*, though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion**, the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid**, or **ellipsoid of expansion**, the ellipsoid into which any strain transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'dal), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, **elliptical** (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *elíptico* = Pg. *elíptico* = It. *elíptico*, *elittico* (cf. D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. *elliptisk*), < ML. *ellipticus*, < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, in grammar, elliptical, defective, < *ἐλλείπειν* ("ἐλλείπτει"), ellipsis, ellipse: see *ellipse*, *ellipsis*.] 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical*, the transverse axis being horizontal. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xii.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

In all matters they [early writers] affected curt phrases: and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical*. 1. *D. Israel*, Amen, of Lit., II. 352.

His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical*; in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced—but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. J. S. Mill

3. In entom., elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base: applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera*.—4. In math., having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic* involution.—**Elliptical gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Elliptic arc**, a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck**. Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*).—**Elliptic compasses**, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid**, an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coordinates**. See *coordinates*.—**Elliptic epicycloid**. See *epicycloid*.—**Elliptic function**, a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral**, an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution**, one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion**, motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point on a surface, a cusp; a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.**

Elliptic polarization, in optics. See *polarization*.—**Elliptic singularity**, an ordinary or essential singularity of a function. See *singularity*.—**Elliptic space**. (a) The space enclosed by an ellipse. (b) See *space*.—**Elliptic spindle**, a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse are about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.

Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarized light. *Tait*, Light, § 27.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipsis; with something left out.

ellipticity (e-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*elliptic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{298}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tō-gráf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph*.

elliptoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*elliptic* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse. II. *n.* Same as *ellipsoid*.

elliptos (e-lip'tō-is), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, elliptic: see *ellipse*.] A curve defined by the equation $ay^m + x^n = bx^m$ ($a = x^n$), where m and n are both greater than 1. Also called *finite ellipse*.—**Cubic elliptos**. See *cubic*.

ellmother (el'muθ'er), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother*. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lō'pā), *n.* Same as *illupa*. See *Bassia*.

Ellopia (e-lō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825). < Gr. *ἐλλοπή*, *ellopē*, a fish: see *Elops*.] In entom.:

(a) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not

bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (b) A genus of leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidae*), having one species, *E. pedestris*, of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el'wond), *n.* [*ell* + *wand*.] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken ell-wand, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus's profession. *Scott, Kenilworth*, xix.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion*. Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand*.

ellyard, n. [*ME. elyerd*, *cf. elne*, *ell*, + *gerd*, *etc.*, *yard*.] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The hede of an *elgyerd* the large lenkthe hede, The grayn al of grene stele and of golde hewen. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 210.

elm (elm), *n.* [*ME. elm*, < *AS. elm* = *Icel. almr* = *Sw. alm* = *Dan. ælm* (*alm*, *elm*, *obs.*) = *D. olm* = *OHG. elm* (-*boum*), afterward (simulating *L. ulmus*) *MHG. ulm* (-*boum*), *G. ulme* = *L. ulmus*, *elm*.] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris*, of which the cork-elm (*U.*



Flowering Branch and Foliage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale.

suberosa), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or witch-elm, *U. montana*, is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. americana*; the cedar-elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia*; the cork-, cliff-, hickory-, swamp-, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa*; the red elm, slippery-elm, or moose-elm, *U. fulva*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata*, with corky-winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphananthe Philippinensis*, a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the order Boraginaceae, receive the name, as also the rubiacious *Hamelia pentricosa*. The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat-building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness, it is used for masts of vessels, shells for tackle-blocks, and common turnery. Witch-elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly-boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat-building, and to some extent for bows.

The elm delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclin'd to moisture, and where good pasture is produced. *Evelyn, Sylva*, iv. § 6.

When the broad elm, sole empress of the plain, Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign, Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem— A forest waving on a single stem. *O. W. Holmes, Poetry*.

elmen (el'men), *a.* [*cf. elm* + *-en*.] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin*. [*Rare*.]

Leaning against the *elmin* tree, With drooping head and slackened knee, With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands, In agony of soul he stands! *Scott, Rokeby*, II. 27.

elmeſt, elmeſſet, n. Middle English forms of *elms*.

Elmidae (el'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Elmis* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Elmis*: now called *Parnidae* (which see).

elmin, a. See *elmen*.

Elmis (el'mis), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidae*, having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxae. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, and North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.



Elmis glaber (Lane shows natural size.)

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire (el'mōz fir, sânt el'mōz fir). [After Saint Elmo, bishop of Formia, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corposant*.

elm-tree (elm'trē), *n.* See *elm*.

elm-wood (elm'wūd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el'mi), *a.* [*cf. elm* + *-y*.] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm extends Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves Of Symonds, honour'd through the sandy soil Of *elmy* Ross, . . . *Dyer, The Fleece*, i. *Southey*.

Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales, Thy venerable oaks! *Southey*.

elnet, n. An obsolete form of *ell*.

It must not be measured by the intemperate *elne* of it selfe. *Lord Brooke, Letter to an Honourable Lady* (1633), i.

elocation (ē-lō-kā'shōn), *n.* [*ML. elocatio* (-), a hiring out, < *L. elocare*, let out, hire out, < *e*, out, + *locare*, place, let, hire out; see *locate*. In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.'] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this consent in marriage may without sin or blame be forborne: as when the child, either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 1.

2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poetry . . . there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby, Athcomastix*, p. 30.

elocular (ē-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* [*cf. L. e*, out, + *loculus*, a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*, *locus*.] In bot., not particularly; having no compartments or loculi.

elocation (el-ō-kū'shōn), *n.* [= *F. elocation* = *Sp. elocucion* = *Pg. elocução* = *It. elocuzione*, < *L. elocutio* (-), a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance, *elocation*, < *eloqui*, pp. *eloctus*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak. *cf. eloquence*.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others. *E. Porter*.

2. Eloquence in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocation*. *Dryden*.

Graceful to the senate Godfrey rose, And deep the stream of *elocation* flows *Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, i.

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocation* to the mute. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 748.

Can you deliver a series of questions without a quickening of your *elocation*? *A. Phelps, English Style*, p. 208.

= *Syn. 1. Elocution, Delivery*. These words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from *E. Porter*, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than *delivery*. See *oratory*.

elocutionary (el-ō-kū'shōn-ār-i), *a.* [*cf. elocation* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to *elocation*.

elocutioner (el-ō-kū'shōn-ēr), *n.* A public speaker or declaimer. [*Colloq.*]

They [those] heedless young fellows, that think nothing of the fundamentals of their faith, but are eye crying out about the *elocutioners* and poetry-mongers they've heard in Gilescia. *W. Black, In Far Lochaber*.

elocutionist (el-ō-kū'shōn-ist), *n.* [*cf. elocation* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the art of *elocation*; one who teaches or writes upon *elocation*, or who gives public *elocutionary* readings or exercises.

elocutive (el'ō-kū-tiv), *a.* [*cf. elocution* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to *elocation*.

Preaching in its *elocutive* part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Fellham, Resolves*, ii. 48.

elod (el'ōd), *n.* [*cf. el(ectric) + od*.] Electric od; the supposed odic force of electricity. *Reichenbach*.

elodian (ē-lō'di-an), *n.* One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydridae* and *Emydidae*.

éloge (ā-lōzh'), *n.* [*F.*: see *eclōgy*.] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *éloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury, To M. Thiriot, Ep. Corr.*, i. 179.

elogia, n. Plural of *elogium*.

elogist (el'ō-jist), *n.* [= *F. élogiste* = *Sp. (obs.) It. elogista*; as *eclōgy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an *éloge*. [*Rare*.]

[One] made the funeral sermon which had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Watton, Reliquia*, p. 360.

elogium (ē-lō'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. elogia* (-jī). [*L.*: see *eclōgy*.] Same as *elogy*.

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Elogium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. *Stillington, Sermons*, i. viii.

elogy (el'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl. elologies* (-jiz). [= *F. éloge* = *Sp. Pg. It. elogio*, < *L. elogium*, a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus*, *logos*, a word, a saying (< *Gr. λόγος*, a word: see *logos*), with prefix *e-*, after *eloqui*, speak out; *cf. eloquium*, eloquence, also a declaration.] A funeral oration; an *éloge*. [*Rare*, *eulogy*, a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el'ō-him), *n. pl.* [*Heb. 'Elohim*, *pl.* of *'Eloah*: see *Allah*.] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity, others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief; still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohism (el'ō-hizm), *n.* [*cf. Elohim* + *-ism*.] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh, . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive *Elohism* of the patriarchs. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXIV. 502.

Elohist (el'ō-hist), *n.* [*cf. Elohim* + *-ist*.] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) of the Elohist passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, unartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson*.

It no longer seems worth while to write puerile essays to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 334.

Elohistic (el-ō-his'tik), *a.* [*cf. Elohist* + *-ic*.] A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as *Jehovah*. The Elohist paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character than the *Jehovistic*. Gen. i. 27 is Elohist, Gen. ii. 21-24 is *Jehovistic*.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistic* account, and speak of him [Balaam] disparagingly. *Engc. Brd.*, III. 259.

eloign, eloignatet, etc. See *eloin*, etc.

eloin, eloign (ē-loin'), *v.* [Also written *eloine*, *eloigne*; < *OF. eloigner, esloigner*, *F. éloigner* = *Pr. esloignar, esluignar*, < *LL. elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.: see *elong*.] *I. trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares himselfe he did *eloin*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, i. iv. 20.

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from your bed and your board. *Chapman, All Fools*, iv. 1.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloin* me thus.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.
If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction,
the sheriff may return that he is *eloin*ed.
Blackstone, Com., III. vii.

II. *intrans.* To abscond.

eloinate, **eloinatē** (ē-loi'nāt), v. t. [*eloin*,
eloin, + *-ate*, after *elongate*, q. v.] To remove;
eloin.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloin*-
ated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 149.

eloinment, **eloinment** (ē-loin'ment), n. [*eloin*,
eloin, + *-ment*, after *F. éloignement*.] Re-
moval to a distance; hence, distance; remote-
ness.

He discovers an *eloinment* from vulgar phrases much
becoming a person of quality.
Shenstone.

elomet, n. Orpiment.

elong (ē-lōng'), v. t. [*LL. elongare*, remove,
keep aloof, prolong, protract, < *e*, out, + *long*,
long; see *long*.] Cf. *eloin*.] 1. To elon-
gate; lengthen out.

Ne pulle it not, but goodly plaine *elonge*,
Ne pitche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor broke it not all down aboute a dale.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.

By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.
Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, li. 24.

elongate (ē-lōng'gāt), v.; pret. and pp. *elon-*
gated, ppr. *elongating*. [*LL. elongatus*, pp. of
elongare: see *elong*.] I. trans. 1. To make long
or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw
out in length: as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axis.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 465.

2. To remove further off.

The first star of Arles in the time of Meton the Athenian
was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and
removed eastward twenty-eight degrees.
Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To recede; move to a greater
distance; particularly, to recede apparently
from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [Rare.]

elongate (ē-lōng'gāt), a. [*LL. elongatus*, pp.:
see the verb.] Lengthened; extended or pro-
duced; attenuated; specifically, in *zool.* and
bot., disproportionately or comparatively long
or extended: as, a worm has an *elongate* body;
a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* an-
tennæ are about as long as the body of an in-
sect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdo-
men; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lōng-gā'shon), n. [*ME. elonga-*
cion, < *OF. elongation*, *F. elongation* = *Pg. elonga-*
ção = *It. elongazione*, < *ML. elongatio* (n-), <
LL. elongare, lengthen, *elongate*: see *elong*,
elongate.] 1. The act of elongating or length-
ening; the state of being elongated or length-
ened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the
world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elon-*
gation, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty
God.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 297.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the
union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when
they are separated by a wound.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.

His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his
hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrecence
called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillæ.
Cambridge, The Scribleriad, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumber-
land be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?
Pinkerton.

3. Distance; space which separates one thing
from another. *Glanville*.—4. A removing to
a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's pres-
ence must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting
distance from him.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or
stain (upon the soul), they have not been agreed: some
call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some
fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of
conditions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (a) The angular distance of a
planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of
a spectator on the earth; apparent departure
of a planet from the sun in its orbit: as, the
elongation of Venus or Mercury. (b) The an-
gular distance of a satellite from its primary.
—6. In *surg.*: (a) A partial dislocation, occa-
sioned by the stretching or lengthening of the

ligaments. (b) The extension of a part beyond
its natural dimensions.

elongative (ē-lōng'gā-tiv), a. [*< elongate +*
-ive.] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting
elongation; extended. [Rare.]

This *elongative* effort. *Congregationalist*, Oct. 22, 1885.

elope (ē-lōp'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *eloped*, ppr.
eloping. [Formerly also *ellope*; < *D. ontloopen*
(= *G. entlaufen* = *Dan. undløbe*), run away, <
ont- (= *G. ent-* = *AS. and-*: see *and-*), away, +
loopen, run (> *E. lope*, q. v.), = *AS. hleðpan*, *F.*
leap, q. v.] To run away; escape; break loose
from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run
away with a lover or paramour in defiance of
duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my lands decay
And former liveday fayle, she left me quight,
And to my brother did *elope* straight way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body
politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from
their allegiance.
Addison, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do.
Cawthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the
maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen
at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ē-lōp'ment), n. [*< elope + -ment*.]
A running away; an escape; private or un-
licensed departure from the place or station to
which one is bound by duty or law: specifical-
ly applied to the running away of a woman,
married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his
principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.
Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father.
Graves.

But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no al-
imony.
Blackstone, Com., II. xv.

eloper (ē-lō'pēr), n. One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to
wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making
you an *eloper* with a duellist.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, li.

Elopes (el'ō-pēs), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Elops*.] A
group of malacoptyergian fishes: same as the
family *Elopidæ*.

Elophilæ (e-lof'i-lē), n. pl. [*NL.* (Hübner,
1816), prop. *Helophilæ*, < *Gr. φλος*, palus, a marsh,
+ *philos*, loving.] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (e-lō'pi-an), n. A fish of the family

Elopidæ. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Elopidæ (e-lō'pī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Elops +*
-idæ.] A family of elupeiform isospondylous
fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger.
They have a completed lateral line and a flat membrane-
bone between the branches of the lower jaw. They have
cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded
on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed
of three elements. The species are very few, though wide-
ly distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes
entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops*
and *Megapops*. See cut under *Elops*.

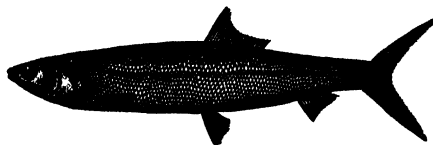
Elopinga (el'ō-pī'nā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Elops +*
-ina.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the
third group of his *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw
shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded,
and an osseous gular plate: same as the family
Elopidæ.

elopine (el'ō-pin), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining
to or having the characters of the *Elopinga*.

II. n. A fish of the group *Elopinga*.

elopitimum, n. An old name for vitriol.

Elops (el'ōps), n. [*NL.*, < *L. elops*, < *Gr. ελωψ*,
prop. ελωψ, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called,



Big-eyed Herring (*Elops saurus*).

prop. adj., mute.] The typical genus of the
family *Elopidæ*. *E. saurus*, known as the ten-pounder
and big-eyed herring, is a widely diffused species in both
the Atlantic and the Pacific.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), n. [*< ME. eloquence*,
< *OF. eloquence*, *F. eloquence* = *Pr. eloquencia*,
eloquens = *Sp. elocuencia* = *Pg. eloquencia* =
It. eloquenzia (obs.), < *eloquenzia*, < *L. eloquentia*,
< *eloquen* (t-s), eloquent: see *eloquent*.] 1. The
quality of being eloquent; moving utterance
or expression; the faculty, art, or act of utter-
ing or employing thoughts and words springing
from or expressing strong emotion in a manner
to excite corresponding emotion in others; by
extension, the power or quality of exciting
emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way: as,

pulpit *eloquence*; a speaker, speech, or writing
of great *eloquence*; the *eloquence* of tears or of
silent grief.

There is none that is here,
Of *eloquence* that shall be thy pere.
Chaucer, Prolog to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* (in source or origin) I find to be none but
the serious and hearty love of truth.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnia.
By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful
feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.
What is called *eloquence* in the forum is commonly
found to be rhetoric in the study.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.
[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men
gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence*; that is,
the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary
feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher rea-
son which alone can give force and permanence to words.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 248.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent
manner: as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*.
Shak., T. of the S., li. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. *Elocution*, *Rhetoric*, etc. See *oratory*.
eloquent (el'ō-kwent), a. [= *F. eloquent* = *Pr.*
elocuen = *Sp. elocuente* = *Pg. It. eloquente*, <
L. eloquen (t-s), speaking, having the faculty of
speech, eloquent, ppr. of *eloqui*, speak out, <
e, out, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. Having the power
of expressing strong emotions in vivid and ap-
propriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts
or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher;
an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loken ouermore,
Next of science the seconde
Is Rhetoric, whose faconde
About all other is *eloquent*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.
Lucullus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellent-
ly well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.
She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in
all languages.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Cheronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency
and power; movingly uttered or expressed;
stirring; persuasive: as, an *eloquent* address;
eloquent history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtless that indeed according to art is most *eloquent*
which returns and approaches nearest to nature from
whence it came.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnia.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chat-
ham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to
his memory.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or
interest through any of the senses; movingly
expressive or affecting: as, *eloquent* looks or
gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse
most *eloquent* music.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2 (Globe ed.)

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation;
vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131

eloquently (el'ō-kwent-li), adv. With elo-
quence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner
to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who their hearers swaying where they would
Could force affections, comfort and delect,
With learned lectures *eloquently* told.

Stirling, Domes-day, The Tenth Hour

eloquious, a. [*< L. eloquium*, eloquence, < *elo-*
qui, speak out: see *eloquent*.] Eloquent.

Eloquious hoarle beard, father Nestor, you were one of
them; And you, M. Uliasses, the prudent dwarf of Pallas,
another; of whom it is illudized that your very nose dropt
sugarcandie.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

elrich (el'rich), a. Same as *eldrich*.

else (els), adv. [*< ME. elles, ellis*, often *elle*, <
AS. elles, in another manner, otherwise, be-
sides, = *OFries. elles, ellis* = *OHG. alles, elles*,
MHG. alles = *OSw. aljes*, *Sw. eljest* = *Dan. el-*
lers, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of *ali*, *elle*,
(in comp. *elo-land*, another land, *eleland*, of
another land, etc.) = *Goth. alis* (gen. *aljis*) = *L.*
alius = *Gr. ἄλλος*, other. Cf. *L. alius*, prob. an
old gen., at another time, otherwise: see *alias*,
and cf. *alien*, *allo*, etc.] 1. In another or a dif-
ferent manner; in some other way; to a differ-
ent purpose; otherwise.

Your perfect self is *else* devoted. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.
2. In another or a different case; if the fact
were different; otherwise.

Take yee hede, lest ye don your rightwisenesse before men,
that yee be sen of hem, *ellis* [authorized version, otherwise]
ye shule nat han made at youre fadir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. 1 (Oxf.).

Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; *else* would I give it.
Pa. II. 18.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.

Shift for yourselves; ye are lost *else*.
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, *else* he
could never have so wrapped himself within the affections
of true men. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 244.

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the *else* un-
fathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its *else* in-
soluble riddles, to reconcile its *else* irreconcilable discrep-
ancies. *Swinburne*, *Shakespeare*, p. 76.

3. Besides; other than the person, thing, place,
etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or in-
definite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or ad-
verb (*who*, *what*, *where*, etc., *anybody*, *anything*,
somebody, *something*, *nobody*, *nothing*, *all*, *little*,
etc.), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other*:
as, *who else* is coming? *what else* shall I give
you? *do else* expect anything *else*?

Nothing *elses* y ne wiluede, loved, bote the [Nothing *else*
I wished, Lord, but Thee].

St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), I. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read *something else*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing *any*
courtesy *else*, which treble binds the Receiver to an Ac-
knowledgegment. *Howell*, *Letters*, II. 25.

All *else* of earth may perish: love alone
Not Heaven shall find outgrown!

O. W. Holmes, *Poems* (1873), p. 232.

[The phrases *anybody else*, *somebody else*, *nobody else*, etc.,
have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take
a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase):
as, this is *somebody else's* hat; *nobody else's* children act
so.] - *God forbid else*! *God* forbid that it should be
otherwise.

Ay, and the best she shall have; and my favour
To him that does best: *God forbid else*.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 2.

elsen, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial., Sc. also
elshin, *elshyn*, < OD. *elsene*, *aelsene*, mod. D.
els, < (perhaps through OHG. *alansa*, *alunsa*,
**alansa* > ME. *alansa*, > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna*,
alansa = Pr. *alona* = OF. *alonne*, F. *alène*), an
awl] OHG. *ala*, MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle*, etc., = AS.
al, *eal*, *æl*, *æwul*, E. *awl*: see *awl*.] An awl.

Nor binds w^t *elson* and hemp lingle,
Sit soeling shoon out o'er the lingle.
Ramsey, *Poems*, II. 203

elsewards (els'wärdz), *adv.* [*else* + *-wards*.]
To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers [the punctual] know that
they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppres-
sors [the unpunctual] their way *elsewards*.
Trollope, *Autobiography* (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat (els'hwt), *n.* [*ME. *elleswhat*, *elles-
hwat*, < AS. *elles hwæt*, *elleshwæt*: *elles*, *else*;
hwæt, indef., *what*. See *else* and *what*,
and cf. *somewhat*.] Something or anything
else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they ate.
Warner, *Albion's England*, 1592.

elsewhen (els'hwen), *adv.* [*ME. elleswhen*; <
else + *when*.] At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names of such men of
nolytliche here, as we thought mete and convenyent to
serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this presen-
ent yere, or *ellen-when*, to use their service in any other
foreyn country. *State Papers*, III. 552.

elsewhere (els'hwār), *adv.* [*ME. elleswher*,
elleswhar, < AS. *elles hwār*, *elleshwār*: *elles*, *else*;
hwār, indef., *where*.] In another place or in
other places; somewhere or anywhere *else*: as,
these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
To find content *elsewhere*.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophets*, IV. 5.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he
denies both heer and *elsewhere*, with many Imprecations,
but no solid evidence. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xii.

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we
honestly bestow *elsewhere*. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 13.

The Persian sword, formidable *elsewhere*, was not adapt-
ed to do good service against the bronze armor and the
spear of the Hellenes.

Von Ranke, *Univ. Hist.* (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwiθ'er), *adv.* [Early mod.
E. also *elwhither*; < ME. **elleswhider*, *elles-
whoder*, < AS. *elles hwider*, *elles hwyder*: *elles*,
else; *hwider*, *hwyder*, *whither*.] In another di-
rection. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, & *ellas wyder* heo mygte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither*. *Carlyle*, in *Froude*, I. 30.

elsewise (els'wiz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also
elwise; < *else* + *-wise*, after *otherwise*.] In a
different manner; otherwise.

And so is this matter, which would *elsewise* have caused
much spyte and hatred, opened in our names.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. III.

elsin, n. See *elsen*.

Elser's green. See *green*.

eltchi, n. See *elchi*.

eltth, n. An obsolete variant of *eld*.

elucidate (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elu-
cided*, ppr. *elucidating*. [*< LL. elucidatus*, pp.
of *elucidare* (> Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *élucider*),
make light or clear, < L. *e*, out, + *lucidus*, light,
clear: see *lucid*.] To make clear or manifest;
throw light upon; explain; render intelligible;
illustrate: as, an experiment may *elucidate* a
theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and *elucidate* the rea-
soning. *Macaulay*, *Dryden*.

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of infor-
mation, little or none of it had much to do with the mat-
ter to be *elucidated*. *J. Hawthorne*, *Dust*, p. 239.

=*Syn.* *Expound*, etc. (see *explain*); to unfold, clear up.

elucidation (ē-lū'si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucida-
tion* = Sp. *elucidación* = Pg. *elucidacão*, < LL.
as if **elucidatio*(-n), < *elucidare*, make light or
clear: see *elucidate*.] 1. The act of *elucidat-
ing* or of throwing light upon any obscure sub-
ject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, sub-
join the following experiment. *Boyle*.

The *elucidation* of the organic idea . . . is the business
and talk of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 39.

2. That which explains or throws light; ex-
planation; illustration: as, one example may
serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David
Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical contro-
versie. *Jer. Taylor*, *Real Presence*, § 12.

I shall . . . allot to each of them [sports and pastimes]
a separate *elucidation*. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 55.

elucidative (ē-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* [*< elucidate* +
-ive.] Making or tending to make clear; ex-
planatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in
various respects. *Carlyle*, *Cromwell*, I. 10.

elucidator (ē-lū'si-dā-tor), *n.* One who *eluci-
dates* or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of igno-
rance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucida-
tors*. *Abbot*.

elucidatory (ē-lū'si-dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< elucidate* +
-ory.] Tending to *elucidate*. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory* of what
was passing in his mind. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 95.

eluctate (ē-luk'tāt), *v. i.* [*< L. eluctatus*, pp.
of *eluctari*, struggle out, < *e*, out, + *luctari*,
struggle. Cf. *luctation*, *reluct*.] To burst forth;
escape with a struggle.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to
themselves. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, I. 36.

eluctation (ē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. elucta-
tio*(-n), < L. *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.]
The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with
a struggle.

Ye do . . . sue to God . . . for our happy *eluctation*
out of those miseries. *Bp. Hall*, *Invisible World*, II. § 7.

elucubrate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. t.* [*Cf. It. elucub-
rato*, adj.; < L. *elucubrare*, dep. *elucubrari* (>
F. *élucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e*, out,
+ *lucubrare*, work by lamplight: see *lucubrate*.]
Same as *lucubrate*.

Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed,
Boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate*
What the round brush is used for, what the square.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 240.

elucubration (ē-lū'kū-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucubra-
tion* = Pg. *elucubração* = It. *elucubracione*,
< *elucubrate* + *-ion*.] Same as *lucubration*.

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe
to me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubra-
tions* preferable to all other candle or lamp light what-
soever. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug., 1668.

elude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded*, ppr.
eluding. [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eludir* = It. *elu-
dere*, < L. *éludere*, finish play, win at play, *elude*
or party a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e*,
out, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude*,
collude, *delude*, *illude*.] 1. To avoid by artifice,
stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade:
as, to *elude* pursuit; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

The stroke of humane law may also . . . be evaded by
power, or *eluded* by slight, by gift, by favour.

Thou' stuck with Argus' Eyes your Keeper were,
Advis'd by me, you shall *elude* his Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

Me gentle Della beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope, *Spring*, I. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample,
they *elude* the great accusation.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unex-
plained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of: as,
secrets that *elude* the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to *elude* our
curiosity. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xlix.

One element must forever *elude* its researches; and that
is the very element by which poetry is poetry.
Macaulay, *Dryden*.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few as-
pects of a subject *eluded* it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The secret and the mystery
Have baffled and *eluded* me.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, I, Prol.

=*Syn.* To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, baffle, foil, frustrate.

eludible (ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [*< elude* + *-ible*.] Cap-
able of being *eluded* or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure,
. . . we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage
in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.
Swift, *Drapier's Letters*, vii.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *ālul*, gather, reap, har-
vest; cf. *Aram. ālal*, corn.] The twelfth month
of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the
ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of
August.

elumbated (ē-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [*< L. clumbis*,
hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e*, out, +
lumbus, loin: see *lumbus*, *loin*), + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².]
Weakened in the loins. *Bailey*.

eluscation (ē-lus-kā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. as if*
**eluscatio*(-n), < *eluscare*, make one-eyed, < L. *e*,
out, + *luscus*, one-eyed.] Blear-eye or pur-
blindness. *Bailey*, 1727.

elusion (ē-lū'zhon), *n.* [*< ML. elusio*(-n), < L. *elu-
dere*, pp. *elusus*, *elude*: see *elude*.] Escape by
artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his *elusion* enough to contest
against the authority of a council.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals
detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pre-
tended to it.

Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* [*< L. elusus*, pp. of *elu-
dere*, *elude*, + *-ive*.] Eluding, or having a ten-
dency to *elude*; hard to grasp or confine; slip-
pery.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed!
And, groaning, cling upon th' *elusive* weed.
Falconer, *Shipwreck*, III.

Piety is too subtle and *elusive* to be drawn into and con-
fined in definitions. *Atcott*, *Table-Talk*, p. 102.

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellowest light
on the gray domes, which in their soft, *elusive* outlines,
and strange effect of far-withdrawal, rhymed like faint-
heard refrains to the bright and vivid arches of the façade.
Howells, *Venetian Life*, xvii.

elusively (ē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by *elusion*.

elusiveness (ē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of
being *elusive*; tendency to *elude*.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her banjo and her
bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o'-the-
wisp *elusiveness* of mood. *W. Black*, *House-boat*, x.

elusoriness (ē-lū'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or
quality of being *elusory*.

elusory (ē-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. elusorius*, de-
ceptive, < L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, *elude*: see
elude.] Of an *elusive* character: slipping from
the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and reli-
gion itself had been *elusory*.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted*, ppr.
eluting. [*< L. elutus*, pp. of *elucere*, wash off, <
e, out, off, + *luere*, wash: see *lute*¹, *lotion*. Cf.
dilute.] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily any spirit is the more pernicious, because
it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, v.

elution (ē-lū'shon), *n.* [*< LL. elutio*(-n), a
washing, < L. *elucere*, wash off.] A washing out;
any process by which bodies are separated by
the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of
recovering sugar from molasses, which consists
in precipitating the sugar as sucrose of lime,
insoluble in cold water, and washing it free
from soluble impurities. The sucrose is decomposed
by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate,
and the pure sugar-solution is then evaporated to crystal-
lization.

elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elu-
triated*, ppr. *elutriating*. [*< L. elutriatus*, pp.
of *elutriare*, wash out, decant, rack off, < *elu-
ere*, wash out: see *elute*.] To purify by wash-
ing and straining or decanting; purify in gen-
eral.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.
Arbuthnot, *Air*.

elutrition (ē-lū'tri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élutria-
tion* = Pg. *elutriação*, < L. as if **elutritio*(-n), <

elutriare, wash out: see *elutriate*.] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ē-luk'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, ppr. *eluxating*. [*L. e.*, out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate*.] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boag*. [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā'shon), *n.* [*L. e.* + *luxare* + *-ion*.] The dislocation of a bone; luxation. *Dunghison*. [Rare.]

elvan¹ (el'vān), *a.* An improper form of *elvin*.
elvan² (el'vān), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans—or elvan-courses, as they are frequently called—have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse alike granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin ore which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan-rock*.

elvanite (el'vān-īt), *n.* [*L. e.* + *van* + *-ite*.] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up: nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphry* and *granitic porphyry*.

Elvellaceæ, Ellvellacei (el-ve-lā'sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei*.

elven (el'ven), *n.* [*A dial.* corruption of *elmen*.] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (el'vēr), *n.* [*A dial.* corruption of *eelfarc*, *q. v.*] A young eel; especially, a young conger- or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake (el'vēr-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf*.

elvine, *n.* [*E. dial.*; cf. *elver*.] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish, elfishly*.

elwand, *n.* See *elthwand*.

Elymnias (e-lim'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a case; cf. *elytrum*.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymniinae*. *E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymniinae (e-lim-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elymnias* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnias*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danaus* in general aspect.

Elymus (el'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum*. There are about a dozen species in the United States, some of which serve for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *rye-grass* or *lyme-grass*.

Elysia (ē-lis'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλισίος*, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] The typical genus of abran- chiate gastropods of the family *Elysiidae*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.



Elysia viridis.

Elysian (ē-liz'ian), *a.* [= F. *élyséen*, *a.*, *élysien*, *n.*; cf. Sp. *eliseo*, *elisio* = Pg. *elysio* = It. *elisio*, < L. *elysius*, < Gr. *ἑλισίος*, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

The power I serve
Laughs at your happy Araby, or the
Elysian shades. *Masinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.

In that Elysian age (misnamed of gold),
The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
When all were great and free! *Beattie*, Minstrel, II.

Hope's elysian isles. *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

Longfellow, Resignation.

Elysian Fields (cf. F. *Champs-Élysées* = Sp. *Campos Eliseos* = Pg. *Campos Eliseos* or simply *Eliseos* = It. *Campi Elisi*, < L. *Campi Elysi* or simply *Elysi*, tr. of Gr. *ἑλισίος* = *Elysium*, see *Elysium*).

elysiid (ē-lis'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysiidae*.

Elysiidae (el-i-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elysia* + *-idae*.] A family of marine sacroglossate pellibranchiate gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysiadae*. See cut under *Elysia*.

Elysium (ē-liz'ium), *n.* [= F. *Élysée* = Sp. *Eliseo*, *Elisio* = Pg. *Eliseo*, *Elysio* = It. *Elisio*, < L. *Elysium* (ML. also **Elyseum*), < Gr. *ἑλισίον* (neut. of *ἑλισίος*, Elysian), in *ἑλισίον πεδίων*, later in pl. *ἑλισία πεδία*, the Elysian Field, or Fields, i. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, < *ἔλσιος*, var. of *ἔλειςος*, a going or coming, advent, < *ἐλίσσασθαι*, future, *ἐλθεῖν* (ind. *ἔλθον*, *ἔλθον*), 2d aor., go, come (associated with *ἔρχεσθαι*, go, come), whence also prob. *ἐλθεῖν*, free.] In Gr. myth., the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields*. It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth; by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven*.

Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
There where the happy souls are crown'd with blessings.
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, III. 1.

The flowery-kirtled Naiades . . .
Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,
And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 257.

And, oh! If there be an *Elysium* on earth,
It is this, it is this.

Moore, *Light of the Harem*.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the
Greeks. *Is. Taylor*.

elytra, *n.* Plural of *elytrum*.

elytral (el'i-tral), *a.* [*L. e.* + *elytrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the elytra: as, *elytral* striæ; *elytral* sulci. — **Elytral ligula**, a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles. — **Elytral plica or fold**, a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (e-lit'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. e.* + *elytrum*, *elytrum*, < L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytriform.

elytrigerous (el-i-tri'jē-rus), *a.* [*L. e.* + *elytrum*, *elytrum*, < L. *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and cirriferous somites [of *Polynoe*] is very curious.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 206.

elytrine (el'i-trin), *n.* [*L. e.* + *elytrum* + *-ine*.] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (el-i-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis*.] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (el'i-trō-sēl), *n.* [*L. e.* + *elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] Same as *colpocoele*.

elytro-episiorrhaphy (el'i-trō-ep'i-si-or'a-fī), *n.* [*L. e.* + *Gr. ἔλτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *επισιόρρηφαι*.] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (el-i-trog'ō-nā), *n.* [NL., < *ἔλτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *-γωνος*, producing: see *-gonous*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididae*.

elytroid (el'i-troid), *a.* [*L. e.* + *Gr. ἔλτρον*, a sheath, + *ειδός*, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, *n.* See *elytrum*.

elytropic (el'i-trō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *elytropic* + *-ic*.] Same as *colpoclastic*.

elytropicity (el'i-trō-plas-ti), *n.* [*L. e.* + *Gr. ἔλτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *colpoclasticity*.

Elytrophera (el-i-trop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] Clairville's name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera*. It was never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnean and Fabrician systems, and adopted Ray's name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

elytrotasis (el'i-trop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrophaphy (el-i-trō-fā-fī), *n.* [*L. e.* + *Gr. ἔλτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *ράφή*, a seam, suture, < *βάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy*.

elytrotomy (el-i-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [*L. e.* + *Gr. ἔλτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, elytron (el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trā). [NL., < Gr. *ἔλτρον*, a cover, covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. *ἔλυμος*, a case, cover), < *ἔλβειν*, roll round, wrap up, cover.] 1. In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths*. They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle*.

2. In some chaetopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditidae*, or polychaetous annelids, as the *Polynoe*, one of the squamous lamellae overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cirri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages. — **Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate**, etc., *elytra*. See the adjectives.

Elzevir (el'ze-vēr), *a. and n.* [F. *Elzevir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, D. *Elsevier*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below. — 2. Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2. — **Elzevir editions**, editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elsevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1683 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. *n.* 1. A book printed by one of the Elzevir family. — 2. A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth century.

Elzevirian, Elzevirian (el-ze-vē'ran, -ri-an), *n.* [*L. e.* + *Elzevir* + *-an, -ian*.] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerite*.

An "Early-English dramatist," or an Elzevirian.
New Princeton Rev., V. 273.

em¹ (em), *n.* [ME. **em*, < AS. *em*, < L. *em*, the name of the letter M, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the Gr. name being *μῦ*.] 1. The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M*. — 2. In *printing*, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown is the em of the size pica; the small one is one fourth the size (one half the height and breadth), is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000; thus, this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred ems. In the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor, while the en is generally used for that purpose in Great Britain.

em², **em** (always unaccented, um), *pron.* [Usually written and printed 'em, in 17th century often 'hem, being regarded as a contraction or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem*, *him*, *heom*, *hom*, *ham*, < AS. *him*, *heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, he, *heō*, she, *hit*, it, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*: see *he*, *she*, *it*. But though this is the origin of *em* or *um*, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like 'at, 'ere, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that*, *there*.] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he*, *she*, *it*: equivalent to *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. i. 109.

em-1. Assimilated form of *en-1* before labials.

em-2. Assimilated form of *en-2* before labials.

emacerate (ē-mas'ē-rāt), *v. t. or i.* [*L. e.* + *macere*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciat* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for **emacrat*, < *e* + *macer* (*maer*-), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, *q. v.*] To make or become lean; emaciate.



Elytrum of *Polynoe*, a polychaetous annelid, bearing fimbriae; view ed from above (highly magnified).

emaciation (ē-mas-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [*< emacerate + -ion.*] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating*. [*< L. emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare* (> *It. emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, < *e*, out, + *maciare*, make lean, < *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean, *macer* (*maer*-), lean, whence ult. *E. meager*, *q. v.*] **I. trans.** To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks.

V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 56.

II. intrans. To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

He [*Aristotle*] *emaciated* and pined away.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *a.* [*< L. emaciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

Or groom invade me with defying front

And stern demeanour, whose *emaciate* steeds . . .

Had panted off beneath my goring steel.

T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

emaciation (ē-mā'shi-ā'shən), *n.* [= *F. émaciation* = *Sp. emaciación* = *Pg. emacição* = *It. emaciazione*; < *L.* as if **emaciatio(n)-*, < *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatus*, make lean: see *emaciate*.] 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectic fever.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence.

Scott.

emaculate (ē-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, < *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*.] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

Lapsius, Savile, Pichona, and others have taken great pains with him [*Tacitus*] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, etc.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 273.

emaculation (ē-mak'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [*< emaculate + -ion.*] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

email, **emalt**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Set rich ruhie to reed *emalt*,

The raven's plume to peacock's *emalt*.

Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em'ā-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. emanans(t)-*, ppr. of *emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate*.] **I. a.** Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the works of creation and providence.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 35.

II. n. In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantity with the operator ($x'd/dx + y'd/dy +$, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. Cayley (1856) defines it as one of the coefficients of the quantity formed by substituting for x, y , etc., the facients of the quantity to which the emanant belongs, $lx + mx, ly + my$, etc., and then considering l and m as the two facients of the new quantity so obtained.

emanate (em'ā-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating*. [*< L. emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> *It. emanare* = *Sp. Pg. emanar* = *F. émaner*, > *E. emane*, *q. v.*), flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, < *e*, out, + *manare*, flow: see *manation*, *madid*.] **I. intrans.** To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate*.

De Quincy.

All the stories we heard *emanated* from Calcutta.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 2.

The Hebrew word used here [*In Genesis*] for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now *emanate* from the solar photosphere.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. trans. To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while *emanating* the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.

Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em'ā-nāt), *a.* [*< L. emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. [Rare.]

emanation (em'ā-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. émanation* = *Sp. emanación* = *Pg. emanção* = *It.*

emanazione; < *LL. emanatio(n)-*, an emanation, < *L. emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.]

1. The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—2. In *philos.*: (a) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation*. Hence—(b) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the Enneads of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the Nous, and the Nous to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

In the work of the creation we see a double emanation of virtue from God. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; efflux; effluvia: as, the odor of a flower is an *emanation* of its particles.

Justice is the brightest *emanation* from the gospel.

Sydney Smith.

4. In *alg.*, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantity.

Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of *emanation* are identical. *J. J. Sylvester*.

Facients of emanation, the facients x', y' , etc., referred to in Cayley's definition of an emanant.

emanationism (em'ā-nā'shən-izm), *n.* [*< emanation + -ism.*] Devotion to theories of emanation.

It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, *emanationism*, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit-hosts.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em'ā-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [*< emanate + -ist.*] **I. n.** In *theol.*, one who believes in the efflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (b).

II. a. In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* (Valentinian and Manichean) doctrines, the Homoeousion need nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to vindicate for the word [Homoeousion] its Catholic meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.

Liddon, Bampton Lectures, pp. 439, 440.

emanative (em'ā-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< emanate + -ive.*] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

By an *emanative* cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an effect. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal of Soul, I. 6.

It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*: which word, though feigned with repugnancy to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.

Burgenatius, tr by a Gentleman.

'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects. . . . to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes.

Glanville, Essays, I.

emanatively (em'ā-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being.

Cudworth, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em'ā-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. *emanatorium* (neut. *emanatorium*, a fountain), < *L. emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.

Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, I. 6.

émanche (ā-moish'), *n.* In *her.*, same as *manche*.

emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating*. [*< L. emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, *emancipare* (> *It. emancipare* = *Sp. Pg. emancipar* = *F. émanciper* = *D. emanciperen* = *G. emancipiren* = *Dan. emancipere* = *Sw. emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the thrice-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, < *e*, out, + *manipare*, *mancupare*, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, < *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser,

a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *manceps* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit*.] 1. To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died.

Macaulay.

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.

Arbutnot.

No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 319.

= *Syn. Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, *disenthrall*, *release*, *unfetter*, *unshackle*. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative uses. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

Thought *emancipated* itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and restored to their country.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death-bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

To cast the captive's chains aside

And *liberate* the slave.

Longfellow, The Good Part.

emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt), *a.* [*< L. emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?

And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave

That parts us, are *emancipated* and look'd.

Copey, Task, II. 39.

emancipation (ē-man-si-pā'shən), *n.* [= *F. émancipation* = *Sp. emancipación* = *Pg. emancipação* = *It. emancipazione* = *D. emancipatie* = *G. Dan. Sw. emancipation*, < *L. emancipatio(n)-*, emancipate, < *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] 1. The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.; deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudices, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.

H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, II. 54.

Emancipation by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree.—**Catholic Emancipation Act**. See *Catholic*.—**Emancipation proclamation**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 22d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

Was the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficient the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so fast and so far as our armies reached the slaves or the slaves our armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern States. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil; but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery. = *Syn.* 1. *Release*, *manumission*, *enfranchisement*.

emancipationist (ē-man-si-pā'shən-ist), *n.* [*< emancipation + -ist.*] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ē-man'si-pā-tor), *n.* [*< L. emancipator, emancipare, emancipate: see emancipate.*] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and emancipator.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

emancipatory (ē-man'si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< emancipate + -ory.*] Pertaining to or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation: as, an emancipatory judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the emancipatory spirit of the North.

The Atlantic, LVII, 22.

A woman the most averse to any emancipatory ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexy of occupations, needlework.

Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ē-man'si-pist), *n.* [*< F. émancipiste, < émanciper, emancipate: see emancipate and -ist.*] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich emancipist (in New South Wales) and the free settlers.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II, 231.

For some time past the free colonists (in the French penal colonies), by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ emancipists, declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work.

Nineteenth Century, XXI, 839.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. e-mpriv + mandibula, mandible: see mandibulate.*]

1. In entom., having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera*. This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidae*, in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillae and labium are well developed.

2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emanet (ē-mān'), *v. i.* [= *F. emaner = Sp. Pg. emanar = It. emanare, < L. emanare, flow out, proceed from: see emanate.*] To flow out; issue; emanate.

We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this commission to the spirits which emanated from him.

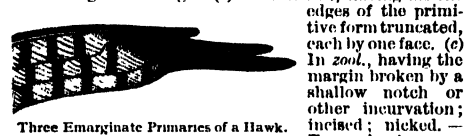
Sir W. Jones, Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus.

emangt, *prep. and adv.* An obsolete form of *among*.

emarcid (ē-mār'sid), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. e + marcidus, withered, after emarcescere, wither away: see marcid.*] In bot., flaccid; wilted.

emarginate (ē-mār'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [*< F. emarginer, ppr. emarginating. < L. emarginatus, pp. of emarginare, deprive of the edge, < e, out, + margo (margin-), edge, margin: see marginate.*] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

emarginate (ē-mār'ji-nāt), *a.* [*< L. emarginatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Having the margin or extremity taken away. Specifically—(a) In bot., notched at the blunt apex: applied to a leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi. (b) In mineral., having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (c) In zool., having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incurvation; incised; nicked.



Three emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

thorax or pronotum, in entom., one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera*.

emarginated (ē-mār'ji-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate*.

emarginately (ē-mār'ji-nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mār'ji-nā'shon), *n.* [*< emarginate + -ion.*] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away.

Specifically—(a) In bot., the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal: as, the *emargination* of a leaf. (b) In zool., the state of being emarginate; incision.

Either or both webs (of feathers) may be incised toward the end; this is called *emargination*.

The least appreciable forking (of a bird's tail) is called *emargination*, and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 112, 117.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mār'ji-nā'tō-eks'kāvāt), *a.* In entom., hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.



Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis*. a, a, Emarginations.

Emarginula (ē-mār-jin'ū-lā), *n.* [*NL., as emargin(ate) + -ula.*] A genus of keyhole-limpets, of the family *Fissurellidae*, or made type of a family *Emarginulidae*, having an emargination of the anterior edge of the deeply cupped shell. *E. elongatus*, of the Mediterranean, is an example.

Emarginulidae (ē-mār-jin'ū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Emarginula + -idae.*] A family of keyhole-limpets, typified by the genus *Emarginula*, separated from the family *Fissurellidae*.

emarginuliform (ē-mār-jin'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Emarginula + L. forma, form.*] Resembling a limpet of the genus *Emarginula*.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *v.* [*< F. emasculer, ppr. emasculating. < L. emasculatus, pp. of emasculare, < e, out, + masculus, male: see masculine, male.*] 1. To deprive of the male functions; deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; geld. Hence—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not emasculated their minds.

V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

The tastes and habits of civilization, the innumerable inventions designed to promote comfort and diminish pain, set the current of society in a direction altogether different from heroism, and somewhat emasculate, though they refine and soften, the character.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I, 136.

3. In general, to weaken; destroy the force or strength of; specifically, to weaken or destroy the literary force of, as a book or other writing, by too rigid an expurgation, or by injudicious editing.

McGlashan pruned frooly. James abused McGlashan for having emasculated his jokes. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 111.

II. intrans. To become unmanned or effeminate.

Though very few, or rather none which have emasculated or turned women, yet very many who from an esteem or reality of being women have infallibly proved men.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 17.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. emasculatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Deprived of the male functions; castrated; hence, unmanned; deprived of vigor.

Thus the harrast, degenerate, emasculate slave is befuddled with a jubilee, a manumission.

Hammond, Works, IV, 515.

Catholicism restricts "religion" to its priests and other emasculate orders, and allows the laity no nearness to God but what comes through their intercession.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 211.

emasculat (ē-mas'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. emasculat*; < *L. as if *emasculatio(n)-, < emasculare, emasculate: see emasculate.*] 1. The act of depriving a male of the functions which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; specifically, the act of eliminating or altering parts of a literary work in such a manner as to deprive it of its original force or vividness.

The *emasculations* [of an edition of "Don Quixote"] were some Scotchman's.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminate; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ē-mas'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< L. emasculator, < emasculare, emasculate: see emasculate.*] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ē-mas'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< emasculare + -ory.*] Serving to emasculate.

embacet, *v. i.* See *embace*.

emballet (em-bāl'it), *v. t.* [*< F. emballet, emballet, ppr. emballing, emballing. < F. emballer (= Sp. Pg. embalar = It. imballare, make into a bale, pack up), < en, in, + bale, balle, a bale, ball: see bale, ball.*] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the merchandize they lade outwards, they *emballet* it well with Oxen hides, so that if it take wet, it can have no great harm.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her straight legs most bravely were *embayld*

In golden buskins of costly Cordwayne.

Spenser, F. Q., II, III, 27.

emballingt (em-bā'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of emball, taken independently as < m-1 + ball: see embale, emball.*] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

Anne. I swear again, I would not be a queen

For all the world.

Old L. In faith, for little England

You'd venture an *emballingt*. Shak., Hen. VIII., II, 3.

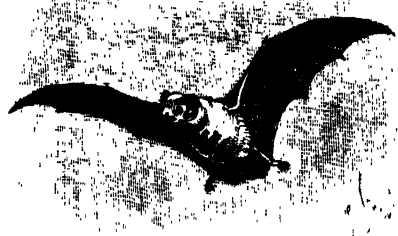
Emballonura (em-bal'ō-nū-rā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, + οὐρά, tail.*] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears

loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal'ō-nū'rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridae*.

Emballonuridae (em-bal'ō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Emballonura + -idae.*] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinae* and *Molossinae*.

Emballonurinae (em-bal'ō-nū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Emballonura + -inae.*] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridae*, having a slender tail which either perforates



Didelphus albus, belonging to the subfamily *Emballonurinae*.

the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulae. The leading genera are *Furia*, *Emballonura*, *Didelphus*, *Noctilio*, and *Rhinopoma*.

emballonurine (em-bal'ō-nū'rin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridae* and *Phyllostomidae*. The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *vespertilionine*.

2. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bām'), *v. t.* [*Formerly also im-balm; spelling altered as in balm; < ME. enbaumen, enbaumen, < OF. enbaumer, earlier embaumer, embasmer, embauser, embalsmer, etc., < F. enbaumer = Pr. embasmar, embaymar = Sp. Pg. embalsamar = It. imbalsamare, imbalsimare, < ML. imbalsamare, < L. in, in, + balsamum, balsam, balm: see balsam, balm.*] 1. To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy*.) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.

Gen. 12

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to *embalm* the corpse with sweet odours, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, 79

Hence—2. To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead.

Pope, Ep. to Jervas, l. 18.

No longer caring to *embalm*

In dying songs a dead regret.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,

Leucothea waked, and with fresh dews *embalm'd*

The earth.

Milton, P. L., xl, 136.

Here eglantine *embalmed* the air.

Scott, I. of the L., l. 12.

embalmer (em-bām'ēr), *n.* [= *F. embaumeur.*] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians were.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 171

embalment (em-bām'ent), *n.* [= *F. embaument; as embalm + -ment.*] 1. The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jefferies ordered the hearseman to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Cheapside, and leave it

there, till he sent orders for the *embalment*, which he added should be after the royal manner.
Malone, Dryden, "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vnder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of fine red powder, like a kinde of *embalment*. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 222.*

If I die,
Like sweet *embalment* round my heart shall lie
This love, this love, this love I have for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bang'k'), v. t. [Formerly also *im-bank*; < *em-1* + *bank*.] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bang'k'ment), n. [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.— 2. A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; a levee: as, the Thames *embankment* in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the *embankment*, and borne part of it away.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 303.

embarr (em-bär'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *embarr'd*, ppr. *embarring*. [Formerly also *imbar*; < OF. *embarer*, *embarer*, bar, set bars on, bar in, < *em-1* + *barer*, bar: see *em-1* and *bar*.] 1. To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.— 2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast *embarr'd* in mighty brasen wall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 44.

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long *embarr'd*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88.

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly *embarr'd*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 64.*

embarkation, n. See *embarkation*.

embargo¹ (em-bär'), v. t. [*em-1* + *barge*.] To put or go on board a barge.

Triumphal music from the flood arose,
As when the souteraign we *embarr'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Drayton, Legend of Robert.

embargo², v. t. See *embargo*.

embargo (em-bär'gō), n. [Formerly also *im-bargo*; = D. G. Dan. *Sw. embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg*, *embare*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, detain, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarri-care*, block up, *embar*, < L. *in*, in, in-2, + ML. *barra*, a bar: see *bar*, and cf. *barriade*, *em-bar*, *embarrass*.] 1. A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a *civil embargo*, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called *international embargo*.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power, by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. *Hume, Hist. Eng., V., App. iii.*

An *embargo* . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

Hence—2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything: as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Her *embargo* of silence.

Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 34.
The chill *embargo* of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 451 and 453), passed to counteract the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 88).

embargo (em-bär'gō), v. t. [*embarco*, n.] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo*, n.

embarguet, n. [*embarco*, n.] An embargo.

To make an *Embargue* of any Stranger's Ship that rides within his Ports upon all Occasions.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.
embarguet (em-bär'g'), v. t. [Also, less prop., *embarge*; < *embargo*, v.] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betweene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were *embarg'd* or arrested.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 555.
Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure (at which time they use here to *embarge* all the mules, and means of carriage in this town), I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.

Cabbala, Sir Wm. Alston to Sec. Conway.
It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian's Port, were suddenly *embargued* for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embarguement, n. See *embarguement*.

embark (em-bärk'), v. [Formerly also *embarque* and *imbarc*; < OF. (and F.) *embarquer* = Sp. Pg. *embarcar* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barca*, a bark: see *bar*.] 1. *Intrans.* To put on board a ship or other vessel: as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Safi, and *embarked* his two hundred women in a Flemming; his riches, in a Marsilian.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.
We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there *embarked* our selves in such Canoes and Perlags as our Indian friends furnished us withal. *Dampier, Voyages, I. iii., Int.*

The French have *embarked* Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland.
Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Hence—2. To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination: as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

I am sorry
I e'er *embarked* myself in such a business.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast *embark'd* many prayers for the successe of the Gospel in these darke corners of the earth.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, To the Reader.
I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not *embark* some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.

Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

II. intrans. 1. To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage: as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I *embarked* in another English ship.

Sandys, Travels, p. 7.
In the evening I *embarked*, and they choose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.

Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 100.
Did I but purpose to *embark* with thee
On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever *embarking* in Adventures, yet never comes to Harbour.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, I. 4.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.
They were most unwilling that he should *embark* in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, embarkation (em-bär-kä'shon), n. [= F. *embarkation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embarcacion* = Pg. *embarcação*); as *embark* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The *embarkation* of the army.
Clarendon.
Lost again and won back again, it [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of *embarkation* for the Imperial armies on their voyages to Italy.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 173.

2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarkation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.
3. The vessel on which something is embarked.

[Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these *embarkations* [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

embarkment (em-bärk'ment), n. [Formerly also *imbarment*, *embarguement*, *imbarquement* (and *embarguement*, q. v.); < OF. (and F.) *embarquement* (= Pg. *embarcamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarquer*, *embark*: see *embark*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. *Middleton, Life of Cicero, I. 289* (Ord MS.).

embarment (em-bär'ment), n. [*embar* + *-ment*.] An embargo. *Halliwel.*

A true report of the general *embarment* of all English shippes.
Title of a Tract (1584).

embarquement, n. [Occurring in the following passage in Shakspeare, where some editions have *embarguement*; < OF. *embarquement*, taking ship, putting into a ship, loading: see *embarkment*. *Embargo* does not appear to have been in use in any form in Shakspeare's time.] A word of uncertain meaning (perhaps a loading, burdening, restraint) in the following passage:

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarquements [var. *embarguements*] all of fury.
Shak., Cor., I. 10.

embarras (on-ba-ri'), n. [F.] See *embarrass*.

embarrass (em-bar'as), v. t. [*F. embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarrasar* = Pg. *embaraçar* = It. *imbarazzare*, *embarrass*), < L. *in*, in, + F. **barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barra*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar*, *embargo*, and *debarrass*, *disembarrass*.] 1. To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pecuniary complications, etc.: as, public affairs are *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business; the merchant is *embarrassed* by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but *embarrass* the interview.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

Hugo was an indefatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less *embarrassing* in variety than in amount.

Edinburgh Rev., CXIII. 131.
2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; abash: as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.
He [Washington] never appeared *embarrassed* at homage rendered him.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 364.
= **Syn.** 1. To hinder, impede, obstruct, harass, distress, clog, hamper. 2. *Embarrass*, *Puzzle*, *Perplex*. To *embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done; also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To *puzzle*, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To *perplex*, literally, is to inclose, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think or how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and puzzle all the wise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to *perplex* their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 409.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders.

embarrass (em-bar'as), n. [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarazo* = Pg. *embaraço* = It. *imbarazzo*, embarrassment, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] 1. Embarrassment.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest *embarras* that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet and my Lord Chancellor."

Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

These little *embarrasses* we men of intrigue are eternally subject to.

Fonte.
2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bar'as-ing-li), adv. In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment), n. [*embar* + *-ment*.] 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations.

Bancroft.
Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*.
Watts, Logic.

Defeat, universal agitation, financial *embarrassments*, disorganization in every part of the government, compelled Charles again to convene the Houses before the close of the same year. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Perplexity or confusion of mind; bewilderment; discomposure; abashment.

You will have the goodness to excuse me, if my real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

embarrel (em-bar'el), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *barrel*.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Our *embarrel'd* white herrings . . . last in long voyages. *Nashe*, *Leuten's Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

embarren (em-bar'en), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *barren*.] To make barren; sterilize.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Felltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 9.

embase (em-bās'), *v. t.* [*ME. enbassen*, < *OF. enbasser*, *embasser*, lower, abase, < *en-1* + *bas*, low, base: see *base*¹. Cf. *abase*.] 1. To lower; degrade; depress or hollow out.

When God . . . Had scoured the Floods, level'd the Fields, Embas'd the Valleys, and embos'd the Hills. *Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

2. To lower in value; debase; vitiate; deprave; impair.

Mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon*, *Truth* (ed. 1887).

They that *embase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, iv. 8.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelic; a pleasure *embased* by no attendant sting. *South*.

3. To lower in nature, rank, or estimation; degrade.

They saw that by this means they should somewhat *embase* the calling of John. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 11.

Should I . . . *Embasse* myself to speak to such as they? *Greene and Lodge*, *Looking Glass* for Lond. and Eng.

Uncleanliness is hugely contrary to the spirit of government, by *embasing* the spirit of a man. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, ii. 3.

embasement¹ (em-bās'ment), *n.* [*embase* + *-ment*.] The act of *embasing*, or the state of being *embased*; a vitiated, impaired, or debased condition; depravation; debasement.

There is dross, alloy, and *embasement* in all human tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 28.

embasement² (em-bās'ment), *n.* [**embase*, verb assumed from *embasis*, + *-ment*.] Same as *embasis*.

embasiater (em-bas'i-āt), *n.* [An obs. form of *embassade*.] Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwick understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiater* was deluded. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 90.

embasis (em'hā-sis), *n.* [L.L., < Gr. *ἐμβασις*, a bathing-tub, a foot, hoof, step, a going into, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, go into, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go.] In *med.*, a bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water for bathing. Also called *embasement*. [Rare or obsolete.]

embassade, **ambassade** (em'-, am'hā-sād), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassad*, *ambassad*, etc. (and see *embasiater*, *ambasiater*), < late ME. *ambassade*, *ambassiade*, *ambassade* = D. G. Dan. *ambassade* = Sw. *ambassad*, < *OF. ambassade*, also *ambassade*, *ambayade*, and *ambassade*, F. *ambassade*, < *OSp. ambaxada*, mod. Sp. *embajada* = Pg. *embaxada* = It. *ambasciata* = Pr. *ambassat*, *ambassada* = *OF. ambasse*, *ambasse*, *embasse* (> E. *ambassy*, *embassy*, which are related to *ambassade*, *embassade*, as *army*² to *armada*: see *ambassy*, *embassy*), < ML. **ambactiata*, spelled variously *ambaxiata*, *ambaxata*, *ambaxiata*, *ambassata*, etc., an *embassade*, *embassy*, prop. pp. fem. of **ambactiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambaxiare*, etc., go on a mission, announce, < **ambactia*, *ambaxia*, *ambascia*, *ambassiu* (> *OF. ambasse*), a mission, embassy, charge, office, < L. *ambactus*, cited by Festus from Ennius as a Gallic word meaning 'servant' (*servus*), and applied by Cæsar to the vassals or retainers (*ambactos clientesque*) of the Gallic chiefs; identified by Zeuss with W. *amaeth* (for **amarth*, orig. type **ambact*), a husbandman, orig. perhaps a tenant, retainer, or a footman, goer about, < W. *am*, formerly *amb* (= L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, q. v.), around, about, + *aeth* (pret.), he went. With the L. *ambactus* is connected an important Teut. word, AS. *ambeht*, *embeht*, *ombiht*, *onbeht* (rare and poet.), a servant, attendant, = OS. **ambah*, *ambahleo* = OHG. *ambah*, *ampah*, *n.*, = Icel. *ambött*, *ambött* (> ME. *ambott*), fem., = Goth. *andabhts*, *m.*, a servant; a word common in later Teut. only in the deriv.

AS. *ambeht*, *ambieht*, *ambiht*, *ambyht*, *ombeht*, *onbeht* (in earliest form *ambaeht*), in comp. also *anbyht* = ONorth. *embeht*, service, office, = OS. *ambah* (in comp.) = OFries. *ombeht*, *ombeht*, *ambocht*, *ambucht*, *ombet*, *ambet*, *ambt*, *ampt*, *amt*, service, office, jurisdiction, bailiwick, = OD. *ambacht*, service, office, charge, mod. D. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, = OHG. *ambahiti*, *ambah*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammeh*, G. *amt*, service, office, charge, magistracy, jurisdiction, district, business, concern, corporation, divine service, mass, etc. (> Dan. Sw. *amt*, jurisdiction, district: see *amt*, *amtman*, *amtman*), = Icel. *ambatti*, service, office, divine service, = Sw. *embete*, office, place, corporation, = Dan. *embete*, office, place, = Goth. *andabhts*, service; whence the verb, AS. (ONorth.) *embehtian* = Icel. *embetta* = Goth. *andabhtjan*, serve. The Teut. word has been taken as the source of the L., but the case is prob. the other way, Goth. *and-b-* standing for L. *amb-*, which combination does not occur in Goth., while *and-b-* is common; AS. *amb-*, *omb-*, for L. *amb-*, or accom. *an-b-*, *on-b-*, the reg. reduction of AS. **and-b-*, which is never reduced to *amb-*, *omb-*, in native words (cf. *ambel*¹).] Same as *ambassy*.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends, Lord, how sweete musicke that unto them lends! *Spenser*, *In Honour of Beautie*.

embassador, *n.* See *ambassador*.

This Luts hath written 3. large bookes in Spanish collected . . . out of Don Iuan de Baltasar, an Ethiopian of great account, who had bene *Embassador* from his Master Alexander. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 606.

embassadorial (em-bas-a-dō'ri-āl), *a.* See *ambassadorial*.

embassadress (em-bas'a-dres), *n.* See *ambassadress*.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes, And to the bright *embassadress* replies. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xiv.

embassage (em'ba-sā), *n.* [Formerly also *embassage*; another form, with suffix *-age*, of *embassade* or *ambassy*, q. v.] 1. The business or mission of an ambassador; embassy. [Rare.]

Carnades the philosopher came in *embassage* to Rome. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 14.

Honour persuaded him [Edward IV.] that it stood him much upon to make good the *Embassage* in which he had sent the Earl of Warwick, to a great Prince. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 205.

There he [Elder Brewster] served Mr. Davison, a godly gentleman, and secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and attended him on his *embassage* into Holland. *N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 221.

2†. The commission or charge of a messenger; a message.

And ever and anone, when none was ware, With speaking looks, that close *embassage* bore, He rovd' at her. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 28.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me; And am I last to know it? *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iii. 4.

embassy (em'ba-si), *n.*; pl. *embassies* (-sīz). [Formerly also *ambassy*; a var. of *embassade*, *ambassade*.] 1. The public function or mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; hence, an important mission of any kind: as, he was qualified for the *embassy*.—2. A message, as that of an ambassador; a charge committed to a messenger. [Archaic.]

How many a pretty *Embassy* have I Received from them! *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, ii. 59.

Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy*. Repeat That to obtain thy friendship Asia's prince To me hath proffer'd sov'reignty o'er Greece. *Glomer*, *Leonidas*, x.

Such touches are but *embassies* of love. *Tennyson*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

3. A mission, or the person or persons intrusted with a mission; a legation.

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold*, *Hist. Rome*, xlii.

In 1155, the first year of Henry II., there was an *embassy* from the kings of Norway. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 124.

4. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings.

embastardize (em-bas'tār-dīz), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *bastardize*.] To bastardize. Also written *imbastardize*.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, Pref.

embaterion (em-ba-tō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *embateria* (-ī). [*Gr. ἐμβατήριον* (sc. μέλος, song), the air to which soldiers marched, a march (the anapestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called), neut.

of *ἐμβατήριος*, of or for marching in, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, step in, enter upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go, step.] A war-song sung by Spartan soldiers on the march, which was accompanied by music of flutes.

embathe (em-bāth'), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *bathe*.] To bathe. Also written *imbathe*.

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe* In nectar'd lavors, strow'd with asphodel. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 837.

embattle¹ (em-bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*, *embattell*; < ME. *embataillen*, *embatolen*, array for battle, < *OF. embataillier*, array for battle, < *en-1* + *bataille*, battle: see *battle*¹.] A different word from *embattle*², but long confused with it.] 1. *trans.* To prepare or array for battle; arrange in order of battle.

Whan that he was *embattailed*, He goth and hath the felde assailed. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, I. 221.

It was not long Ere on the plaine fast pricking Guyon spide One in bright armes *embattailed* full strong. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The English are *embattled*, you French peers. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 2.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world. *Emerson*, *Concord Hymn*.

II.† *intrans.* To form in order of battle.

We shall *embattle* By the second hour i' the morn. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv. 9.

The Regent followed him [the French king], but could not overtake him till he came near to Senlis: There both the Armies encamped and *embattled*, yet only some light Skirmishes passed between them. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 183.

embattle² (em-bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*; < ME. *embataillen*, *embatelen*, later *embatell*; also, without the prefix, *bataillen*, northern *battalen*, mod. *battle*², q. v.; only in pp.; altered after *bataille* (E. *battle*¹), < *OF. *embastiller* (cf. ML. *imbatajare*, fortify), < *en-1* + *bastiller*, build, fortify, *embattle*: see *battlement*. A different word from *embattle*¹, but long confused with it.] To furnish with battlements; give the form of battlements to: used chiefly in the past participle.

I saugh a gardeyn. . . . Enclosed was, and walled welle, With high walles *embattailed*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 136.

I *embatell* a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it to loke out at. *Palsgrave*.

Ancient towers, And roofs *embattled* high, . . . Fall prone. *Comper*, *Shak.*, II. 122.

Spurr'd at heart with fiercest energy To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof. *Tennyson*, *Sonnet to J. M. K.*

embattle² (em-bat'l), *n.* [*embattle*², *v.*] In *her.*, a merlon, or a single one of the series of solid projections of a battlement. See cut under *battlement*.

embattled (em-bat'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embattle*², *v.*] Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.*, broken in square projections and depressions like the merlons and intervals of battlements: said of one of the lines forming the boundaries of an ordinary or other bearing; also said of the bearing whose outline is so broken: as, a fesse *embattled*. Also *battled*, *crénelé*, *crenelated*, *crenellated*. Also written *embattled*.

This Logryu a-mended gretly the Cfree, and made towres and stronge walles *embattled*, and whan he hadde this *embattled* he changed the name and clipped it Logres, in breteigne, for that his name was Logryu. *Martin* (E. T. S.), ii. 147.

With hesitating step, at last, The *embattled* portal-arch he passed. *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, l. 107.

embattled embattled. See *battled*².—**Embattled grady**. See *grady*.—**Embattled molding**, in *arch.*, a molding indented like a battlement.



Embattled Molding.—Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

embattlement (em-bat'l-ment), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic *embattailment*, *embatailment*; not found in ME.; < *embattle*² + *-ment*, or rather the same

an **battlement**, with superfluous prefix *em*-1.] An indented parapet; a battlement.

embay¹ (em-bā'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbay*; < *em*-1 + *bay*2.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; land-lock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *embayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed*
In polar ice, propitious winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, II. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S.*, I. 90.

embay² (em-bā'), *v. t.* [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *embathe*, as *bay*¹⁰, *g. v.*, for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joys.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xli. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his fill,
In the warme sunne he doth himselfe *embay*.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, I. 206.

embayed (em-bād'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embay*¹, *v.*] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *imbayed*.

A superb *embayed* window.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 140.

embaylet, *r. t.* An obsolete spelling of *embale*.
embayment (em-bā'mēt), *n.* [*< embay*¹ + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick.

embear¹ (em-bēm'), *v. t.* [*< em*-1 + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

embed, **imbed** (em-, im-bed'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *embedded*, *imbedded*, pp. *embedding*, *imbedding*. [*< em*-1, *im*-1, + *bed*¹.] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *imbedding* tissues, the crude blood gets what small aeration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 307.

The *imbedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 189.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embellif, *a.* [ME., a word of uncertain origin, found only in Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe"; prob. an extreme corruption (the form being appar. accom. initially to ME. *embe*-, *umbe*-, *um*-, around (see *um*-), and terminally to OF. *-if*, E. *-ive*) of a word not otherwise found in ME., namely, **oblik*, mod. E. *oblique*, < L. *obliquus*, *obliquus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] Oblique; slanting.

Nota that this forswerd rihte orisonte that is clepid orison rectum, diuideth the equinoxial into riht angles, and the *embelif* orisonte, wher as the pol is enhaused vpon the orisonte, ouerkeruyth the equinoxial in *embelif* angles.

Chaucer, Astrolabe (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embelliset, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel'ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embelissen*, *embelisen*, *embelisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir*, *embellezir* = Sp. Pg. *embellecer* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in* + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*, *beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betwene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The sloping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury.

Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

And so we must suppose this ignorant Diomedes, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey, Homer*, II.

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.

E. Diccy, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

See Ornament, Decorate, etc. (see *adorn*). See list of synonyms.

embellisher (em-bel'ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which *embellishes*.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*.

Spectator, No. 121.

embellishingly (em-bel'ish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to *embellish*; with *embellishments*. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel'ish-ment), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of *embellishing*, or the state of being *embellished*.

Endeavour a little at the *Embellishment* of your Stile.
Steele, Tender Husband, II. 1.

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it.

Prescott.

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the Eastern manner.

Waburton, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life.

Addison, Cato.

Specifically—3. In *music*, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Adornment, enrichment.

embench¹ (em-bench'), *r. t.* [*< em*-1 + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdicus was the first May-Lord or captain of the Morris-dance that on those *embenced* shelves stamp his footing.

Nash, Leiten Stufe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

ember¹ (em'bēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imber*, *imbre*, *ymber*; < ME. *cymbre*, *eymyr*, usually in pl. *emmeres*, *emeres*, north. *ammeris*, *amris* (mod. Sc. *emmers*, *aumers*), < AS. *æmbergan* (Leechd., iii. 30, 18), *æmyrgan* (Benson), pl. = MLG. *āmere*, *ēmere*, *āmer*, LG. *emern*, *aumern* = OHG. *cimurja*, MHG. *emere*, *eimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *aimern*, *emern* = Icel. *cimyrja* = Norw. *cimyrja*, *aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *eldmyrja*, as if < *eld* = Icel. *eldr*, fire (see *elding*), + *myrja*, *embers*; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *mörja*, *embers*, is itself an abbr. of *cimyrja* = Dan. *emmer*, pl., *embers*. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great Incumbers,
Kindle again my faiths near-dying *embers*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel.

Colebrook.

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.

Dryden, Alced.

So long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

ember² (em'bēr), *n.* [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr*-, *ymber*-, *umbr*-(see *ember-days*, *ember-week*), < AS. *ymbren*-, in comp. *ymbren-dag*, *ember-day*, *ymbren-wice*, *ember-week*, *ymbren-fasten*, *ember-fast*; also abbr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, *ember-days*; < *embyrne*, *embrin*, *ymbren*, *ymbrene*, *ymbryne*, a circuit, course (*geðres ymbryne*, the year's course; *Leutenes ymbren*, the vernal equinox, 'lit. the return of spring); < *ymb*, *ymbe*, *embe*, around (= OHG. *ambi*-, G. *um*-, L. *ambi*-, Gr. *ἀμφι*-, around: see *ambi*-, *amphi*-, *um*-), + *ryne*, a running, a course, < *rimnas*, run. The Icel. *imbru-dagar*, OSw. *ymberdagar*, Norw. *imbredagar*, *ember-days*, Icel. *imbru-nátt*, *ember-night*, Icel. *imbruvika*, Norw. *imbrevika*, *ember-week*, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage*, also *katember*, D. *quateremper*, *quatemper*, LG. *tamper*, *quater-tamper*, G. *quatemper*, formerly *kottemper*, *kottemer*, etc., are corruptions of the Gr. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the *ember-days*.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season: a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days*, *-eve*, *-fast*, *-tide*, *-week*, and in the derivative *embering*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em'bēr-dāz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *amber-dāyes*; < ME. *embyr-dāyes*, *ymber-dāyes*, earlier *umbr*-*dāwes*, < AS. *ymbren-dag*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), *ember-days*: see *ember*² and *day*¹.] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which *ember-days* fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

embered (em'bērd), *a.* [*< ember* + *-ed*.] Strewn with *embers* or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth
Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey, Joan of Arc*, II.

ember-eve (em'bēr-ēv), *n.* The vigil of an *ember-day*. See *eve*¹.

It hath been sung, at festivals,
On *ember-eves*, and holy-ales.

Shak., Pericles, Prol. to I.

ember-fast (em'bēr-fāst), *n.* [*< ME.* (not found), < AS. *ymbren-fasten*: see *ember*² and *fast*³.] The fast observed during the *ember-days*.

ember-goose (em'bēr-gūs), *n.* [Also (dial.) *emmer*-, *imber*-, *imner*-, *ammer-goose*; cf. D. *embervogel* (D. *voegel* = E. *fowl*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber*, *imner*, Norw. *imbre*, var. *yumer*, *humber*, *hymbern*, Faroic *imbrin*, Icel. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrim*, the *ember-goose*.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator immer*.

embering¹ (em'bēr-ing), *n.* [*< ember*² + *-ing*¹.] An *ember-day*.

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Luce. *Old rime.*

embering-days¹ (em'bēr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The *ember-days*.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils.

Quoted by Hallam.

Emberiza (em-be-rī'zā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus; earlier in Kilian, 1598), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embitze*, *emmeritz*, equiv. to MHG. *amerinc*, *āmerinc*, G. *emmering*, *āmering* (= MD. *emmerinc*), G. also *emmerling*, *āmerling* (= MD. *emmerling*), a bunting, dim. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a bunting, = AS. *amore*, E. **ammer*, *hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidae*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow bunting (*E. citrinella*), the ciril-bunting (*E. cirillus*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. None of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizinae*, and cuts under *bunting* and *ciril-bunting*.

Emberizidæ (em-be-riz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idæ*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinae (em'be-rī-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inae*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidae*. The group is probably inacceptable of zoological definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidae* (the others being *Coccothraustinae* and *Fringillinae*), having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbits, the mandibular tonia not continuous throughout, leaving a gap in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonysal angle well marked. In such acceptance, the *Emberizinae* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and 'sparrows' of English-speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip-, snow-, and vesper-bird, lark-linch, lark-and-towhee-bunting, black-throated bunting, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, field-, fox-, song-, swamp-, and savannah-sparrows, the long-spurs, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī'zin), *a.* [*< NL.* *emberizinus*: see *Emberizinae*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Coues*.

Emberizoides (em'be-rī-zoi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringillinebirds with long acuminate tail-feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.

Embernagra (em-ber-na-grā), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Emberiza* + (Ta) *nagra*.] A Texas Sparrow (*Embernagra rubrocapitata*)



TEXAS SPARROW (*Embernagra rubrocapitata*)

The emblems in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the devices; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See *device*, 7.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, l. 1.

A fit emblem, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Honiwood's man, and dined with me — a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man, I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true emblem of an old ordinary serving-man.
Pepys, Diary, II. 159.

= **Syn. 2 and 3. Emblem, Symbol, Type.** *Emblem* and *symbol* refer to tangible objects; *type* may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a *type* of the crucifixion, the serpent being a *type* or *emblem* of Christ. A *symbol* is generally an emblem which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of emblems"; but an emblem may be a *symbol*, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called *emblems* than *symbols* of Christ's death. *Symbol* is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. *Emblem* is most often used of moral and religious matters, and *type* chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. *Type* in its religious application generally points forward to an *antitype*.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An emblem of stainless purity.

D. M. Moir, *The White Rose*.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind.

Longfellow, *The Harvest Moon*.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the *type*
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.

S. J. Hale, *Beauty*.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [*< emblem, n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblemize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be *emblem'd* by the cozening fig-tree
that our Saviour curst'd?
Feltham, *Resolves*, i. 80.

emblemata (em-blē'mā), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-mātā). [*L. < emblem.*] In *archæol.*: (a) An inlaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (b) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archæol.*, p. 265.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. emblématique* = *Sp. emblemático* = *It. emblematico* (cf. *D. G. emblematisch* = *Dan. Sw. emblematisk*), *< L.* as if *'emblematicus*, *< emblemata*, emblem: see *emblem*.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The emblematic gem.
Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful emblematic meaning, Homer must be a myth.
De Quincey, *Homer*, i.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is emblematic of royalty; whiteness is emblematic of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age.

Tennyson, *Princess*, ii.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, and so did the Egyptians, unto whom the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, emblematically joining the two great elements of masonry.

Swift.

emblematicness (em-ble-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The character of being emblematic. *Bailey*, 1727.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [*< emblematic + -ize.*] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblemize. [Rare.]

He [Giacomo Amiconi] drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prisms were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and cupids.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, iv. 3.

emblematist (em'blem-a-tist), *n.* [*< L. emblemata(-t), emblem, + -ist.*] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griffins, basilisks, phoenix, and many more; which emblematicists and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblematicist.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 188.

emblemize (em'blem-a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [*< L. emblemata(-t), emblem, + -ize.*] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to emblemize a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was emblemized by a starry figure.
Bp. Hurd, *Marks of Imitation*.

emblemment (em'ble-ment), *n.* [*< OF. emblaiement, emblaiement, crop, harvest, < embluer, embluer, embluer, emblayer, also embluer* (also, without prefix, *bluer, bleer, blayer*), *F. emblaver* (= *It. imbiadare*), *< ML. imbiadare*, sow with grain, *< L. in, in, + ML. bladum* (> *OF. ble, blec, blef, bled, F. blé, bled* = *Pr. blat* = *It. biado, biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatus*, nout. of *L. ablatus*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away: see *ablative*.]

1. *pl.* In law, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblems thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblemments*, or profits of the crop.
Blackstone, *Com.*, II. 8.

2. The right to such crops. — **Emblemments Act**, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 25), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblemments, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops seized under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a tithe-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemize (em'ble-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [*< emblem + -ize.*] Same as *emblemize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once *emblemise* and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 562.

embloom (em-blōm'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bloom-1.*] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + blossom-1.*] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossom'd spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.

Cunningham, *Day, A Pastoral*.

embodier (em-bod'i-er), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *imbodier*.

He [Shakspeare] must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetuator of it.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 165.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbodiment*; *< embody + -ment.*] 1. Investment with or manifestation through an amate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed *embodiment* of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an *embodiment* of all the virtues.

The theory of *embodiment* serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the *embodiment* of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling *embodiment* of the present.
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 104.

Multiform *embodiments* of selfishness in unjust laws.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 451.

He [the Sultan] has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the *embodiment* of wrong.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization; an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the *embodiment* of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an *embodiment* of the "customs of the realm."

H. Spencer, *Prim. of Sociol.*, § 529.

embody (em-bod'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbodiy*; *< em-1 + body-1.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To invest with an amate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coordinate

the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to *embody* thought in words; legislation is *embodied* in statutes; architecture is *embodied* art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that Spirits are embodied.
Glauville, *Witchcraft*, § 11.

The soul while it is embodied can no more be divided from sh, than the body itself can be considered without flesh.
South, *Sermons*, XI. 1.

Morals can never be safely embodied in the constable.

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 56.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be embodied before they can excite a strong public feeling. *Macaulay*.

Even among ourselves embodied righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 388.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that embodied the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the Militia battalions, which will be at once embodied, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 269.

= **Syn. 2.** To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. intrans. To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one.

Locke.

To *embody* against this court party and its practices.

Burke, *Present Discontents*.

embog (em-bog'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [*< em-1 + bog-1.*] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was enclosed *embogged*, and defeated.
Walpole, *Letters* (1700), III. 392.

It would be calamitous for us, & propos of this matter, to get *embogged* in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are.

W. James, *Mind*, IX. 4.

embogue (em-bōg'), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [*< Sp. embocar*, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = *Pg. embocar*, get into the mouth of a passage, = *It. imboccare*, feed, instruct, disembogue, = *F. emboucheur*, put into the mouth, refl. disembogue, embogue (> *embouchure*, q. v.), *< L. in* (> *Sp. en*, etc.), in, + *bucca*, the cheek (> *Sp. boca*, *Pg. bocca*, *It. bocca*, *F. bouche*, the mouth): see *bucca*, and cf. *disembogue*.] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

emboil (em-boil'), *v.* [*< em-1 + boil-1.*] 1. *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever.

Faynt, wearie, sore, *emboiled*, grieved, bront,
With heat, toyle, wounds, arnes, smart, and inward fire,
That never man such mischiefs did torment.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. xi. 28.

II. intrans. To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight *emboiling* in his haughtie hart,
Kilt all his forces.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 9.

emboitement (on-bwot'mon), *n.* [*F.*, a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see *def.*), *< embouter*, joint, fit in, lock (step), *OF. embouter*, lit. inclose as in a box: see *emboss*.] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the aggregation of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolon*.

embolæmia, *n.* See *embolæmia*.

embold (em-bōld'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bold-1.*] To embolden.

But now we dare not shew our selfe in place,
Ne vs *embold* to dwell in company
There as our hert would loue right faithfully.

Court of Love.

embolden (em-bōl'dn), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bold + -en-1.*] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they [Richard and Geoffrey] pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, *emboldened* by their Assistance, grows now more insolent than he was before.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 54.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing *emboldens* them sooner to mutiny than want.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 146.

Fame . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assured and emboldened modesty.

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 54.

emboldener (em-bōl'dn-er), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

embolismia, embolismia (em-bō-lē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. *embolismia*, < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός*, thrown in (see *embolism*, *embolus*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolismia, n. See *Embolismia*.

emboli, n. Plural of *embolus*.

embolia¹ (em-bō'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *emboliae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*.

embolia², *n.* Plural of *embolium*.

embolic (em-bol'ik), *a.* [*embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic*.] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . *embolic* invagination. Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 114.

embolimean, embolismic (em-bō-lim'ē-an, -ik), *a.* [*LL. embolimeus*, inserted: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolismic*.

Emboliminae (em-bol-i-mī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidae*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennae 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomina*. Förster, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bol'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), also *improp. Embolimus*, < Gr. *ἐμβολιμος*, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*, typical of the subfamily *Emboliminae*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the



Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolimus*.

embolism (em'bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *embolisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *embolismo*, < LL. *embolismus*, intercalation (also as adj. intercalary, an error for *embolismus*), as if < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός*, < *ἐμβολιμος* (LGr. also *ἐμβολιμαίος*, > LL. *embolimeus*), inserted, intercalated (cf. *ἐμβολος*, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2), < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus*.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called *ἐμβολικὸς μῆν, ἢ μὴν ἐμβολικος*, intercalated month.

2. Intercalated time.—3. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism commonly causes paralysis in the brain, with more or less of an apoplectic shock.—4. In *liturgies*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus*.

Also *embolia*.

embolismal (em-bō-liz'mal), *a.* [*embolism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, embolismatical (em'bō-liz-mat'ik, -i-ka), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-at-ic, -al*. The LGr. form *ἐμβολισμα(-τ)* means 'a patch.'] Embolismic. Scott.

embolismic, embolismical (em-bō-liz'mik, -i-ka), *a.* [*embolism* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. Grosier, China (trans.).

The [Hebrew] year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. Encyc. Brit., IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz'mus), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*, 4.

The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus*. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 514.

embolite (em'bō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολή*, an insertion (< *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, insert), + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβόλιον*, something thrown in, < *ἐμβολος*, thrown in: see *embolus*.] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em'bō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing*. [*embolus* + *-ize*.] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

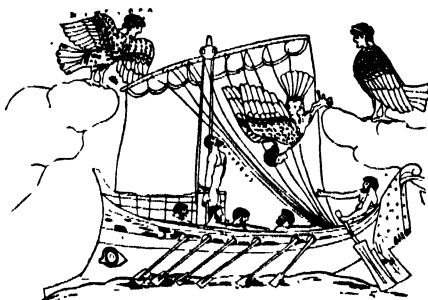
Embolomeri (em-bō-lom'ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *embolomerus*: see *embolomerous*.] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

embolomerism (em-bō-lom'ē-rizm), *n.* [*embolomer-ous* + *-ism*.] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lom'ē-rus), *a.* [*NL. embolomerus*, < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, thrown in, + *μέρος*, part.] Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebrae of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

The caudal region is *embolomerous*. E. D. Cope, Geol. Mag., II. 527.

embolon, embolum (em'bō-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lā). [*L. embolum*, < Gr. *ἐμβολον*, neut., *ἐμβολος*, masc., the bronze beak or ram of a



Embolon.—Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

ship: see *embolus*.] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line.

2. Same as *embolus*.

embolophasia (em'bō-lō-fā'zi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, thrown in, + *φάσις*, a saying, < *φάω* = *L. fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, n. See *embolon*.

embolus (em'bō-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-li). [*L.*, the piston of a pump, < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, masc., *ἐμβολον*, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prop. an adj., thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, thrust in, throw in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli*.—3. The nucleus emboliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon, embolum*.

emboly (em'bō-li), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολή*, insertion, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in: see *embolus*.] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tucking half of a hollow india-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocoele, the formation of an aroclenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondage (em-bon'dāj), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *bond-age*.] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

If the devil might have his own option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchise all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true. J. W. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 4.

embonpoint (em-bōn'pōint), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; *em-1*, to embrace *en bon point*, in good condition: *em-1*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *in-1*, *bonus*, and *point*.] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fatness* or *fleshiness*.

A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

The Queen [Victoria] was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 286.

emborder (em-bōr'dér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-1* + *border*. Cf. OF. *emborder*, border, < *en-1* + *bord*, border.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

Thick-woven arbores and flowers Imborder'd on each bank. Milton, P. L., ix. 428.

embordered (em-bōr'dérd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-būz'um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-1* + *bosom*.] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

This graceless man, for furtherance of his guile, Did court the handmaid of my Lady deare, Who, glad t' embosome his affection vile, Did all she might more pleasing to appeare. Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 25.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

His house embosomed in the grove. Pope, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

The little kingdom of Navarre, embosomed within the Pyrenees. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Safe-embosomed by the night. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 26.

emboss¹ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *embosse*; < ME. *embossen*, *embocen*, < OF. *embosser*, *embocer*, swell or arise in bunches, *emboss*, < *en-1* + *bosse*, a boss: see *boss*.] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

To *embosse* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diwe [due] Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

I le onely now *emboss* my Book with Braas, Dye 't with Vermilion, deck 't with Coperaas. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Dead Corps *emboss* the Vale with little Hills. Cowley, Davideis, ii.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm The bees drive out upon each other's backs, To *emboss* their hives in clusters. Dryden, Don Sebastian

Hammer needs must widen out the round, And file *emboss* it fine with lily-flowers, Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing*.

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. Scott.

Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 60.

emboss^{1†} (em-bos'), *n.* [*emboss*, *v.* Cf. *boss*, *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

In this is a fontaine out of which gushes a river rather than a stream, which ascending a good height breakes upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearls. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

emboss^{2†} (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Appar. only in the following passage, in pp. *embosk*, which appears to stand for *embosk*, pp. *embosk*, var. *embosk*, in other senses; the proper form would be *embosk*, < OF. *emboscar* = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, ML. *imboscare*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. The older form, ME. *embussen*, etc., appears in *ambush*, q. v.] To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

Like that self-gotten bird In the Arabian woods *embost*. That no second knows nor third. Milton, S. A., I. 1799.

emboss^{3†} (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Altered from pp. *embosk*, < OF. *embosier*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in + *boiste*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boist*, bush.]

box². Cf. embottlement and embow.] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

A knight her mett in mighty armes *embost*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 24.
The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
In his bras-plated body to *embosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

embossed (em-bost'), *p. a.* [Formerly also *im-bossed*, *embost*, *imbost*; < ME. *embossed* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss¹*, *v.*] 1. Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures: as, *embossed* leather; *embossed* writing.—2. In *bot.*, projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up.

All the *embossed* sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world.
Shak., As you like it, II. 7.

4. In *entom.*, having several plane tracts of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—5. In *glass-decoration*, grained.—6. [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babees Book" under *emboss¹*.] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running: a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

Anone vpon as she these wordis saide,
Ther come an hert in att the channier dore
All *embosid*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 80.

Like dastard Curres that, having at a bay
The salvage beast *embost* in wearie chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
Ne lyte before.
Spenser, F. Q., III. I. 22.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
Brach Merriman, the poor cur is *embosid*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I.

I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
J. Tonkins (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos'er), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
Preece and Siverwright, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *emboss¹*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the sunken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height, and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing- or stamping-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in couched work. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a dusky paper; and all engravings and *embossings* appear plain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos'ing-i'ern), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos'ing-ma-shen'), *n.* 1. A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—2. A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is stained and passed between the rolls while hot. 3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos'ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos'ment), *n.* [< *emboss¹* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—2. A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or embossments.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

The gold *embossment* might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 65.

The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich *embossment* from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 64, note.

embottle (em-bot'l), *v. t.* [< *em-1* + *bottle²*.] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle; bottle.

Strom, earnest fruit,
Embottled (long as Priamian Troy
Withstood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.
J. Phillips, Cider, II.

embouchure (on-bö-shür'), *n.* [F., < *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge; see *embogue*.] 1. The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

We approached Pitca at sunset. The view over the broad *embouchure* of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 180.

At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the *embouchure* of a glacier-river.
Schlegel and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically—(a) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (b) In music. (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's *embouchure*.

embound (em-bound'), *v. t.* [< *em-1* + *bound¹*.] To shut in; inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay.
Shak., K. John, IV. 3.

embow (em-bö'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow*; < *em-1* + *bow²*.] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

I saw a bull as white as driven snowe,
With gilded hornes, *embowed* like the moone.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

For *embowed* windows, I hold them of good use.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

To walk the studios cloysters pale,
And love the high-*embowed* roof,
With antick pillars unassy proof.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*. **Embowed-contrary**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embowed*.

embowel (em-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embowed* or *embowelled*, ppr. *emboweling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *imbowel*; < *em-1* + *bowel¹*.] 1. To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

Deepe *emboweld* in the earth entyre.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, *q. v.*] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

Fossils, and minerals, that th' *embowelled* earth
Displays.
J. Phillips, Cider, I.

P. Hen. Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though may dearer, in this bloody fray;
Embowed'll will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.

Patnaff. [Rising slowly.] *Embowed!* If thou *embowest* me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow.
Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4.

W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embalming, having preserved the Corps of a Gentlewoman sweet and entire Thirteen Years, without *embowelling*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou'el-er), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler*, *imboweller*; < *embowel¹*, *v.*, + *-er¹*.] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou'el-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment*; < *embowel¹* + *-ment*.] 1. Evisceration.—2. *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous *embowelments* of lead and brass.
Lamb, Old Bencher.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou'er), *v.* [< *em-1*, *im-*, + *bowel¹*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs *embowering*,
(haunted their sundrie times with sweet consent,
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2. *To form a bower.* Milton.

II. trans. To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
Milton, P. L., IV. 1038.

A small Indian village, pleasantly *embowered* in a grove of spreading elms.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

And the silent *isle imbowers*
The Lady of Shalott.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

The *embowered* lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, I.

embowl (em-böl'), *v. t.* [< *em-1* + *bowl¹*.] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

Long ere the earth, *embowl'd* by thee,
Beare the forme it now doth beare:
Yea, thou art God for ever, free
From all touch of age and year.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. xc.

embowment (em-bö'ment), *n.* [< *embow* + *-ment*.] An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

embox (em-boks'), *v. t.* [< *em-1* + *box²*. Cf. *emboss³*.] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

Emboxed, the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, Rosciad.

emboyssement, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

Then shuln ye euermo coudre waite *emboyssements*, and alle esplaille.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

embrace¹ (em-bräs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, ppr. *embracing*. [Formerly also *embrace*; < ME. *embracen*, *embracen*, *embracen*, < OF. *embracer*, F. *embrasser* = Pr. *embrassar* = Ospr. *embrasar*, *embrazar* (Sp. *abrazar*), *embrace*, = Pg. *abraçar*, take n the arm, as a buckler, = It. *abbracciare*, *embrace*, < ML. *abbrachiare*, take in the arms, *embrace*, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm; see *brace¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To take, grasp, clasp, or infold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clip.

And but as he *embraced* his horse nekke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right.
Merton (E. E. T. S.), II. 331.

Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to *embrace* you.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 225.

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, *embrace*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

He took his place upon the double throne,
She cast herself before him on her knees,
Embracing him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

You'll see your Rome *embrac'd* with fire, before
You'll speak with Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., v. 2.
Low at his feet his spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*.
Sir J. Denham.

A river sweeping round,
With gleaming curves the valley did *embrace*,
And seemed to make an island of that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

3. Figuratively, to take. (a) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self; as, to *embrace* the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

With shyfte of mouthe and pennance smerte
They were their bliss for to *embrace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

I thought he would have *embraced* this opportunity of speaking to me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our aims; work out your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

(b) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

I *embrace* this fortune patiently,
Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 5.

Thurio, give back, or else *embrace* thy death;
Come not within the measure of my wrath.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—5. *To hold; keep possession of; sway.*

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom:
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

6. *To throw a protecting arm around; shield.*

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And sovereign favor towards chastity,
Do succor send to her distressed one;
So much high God doth innocence *embrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 29.

7. In *bot.*, to clasp with the base; as, a leaf *embracing* the stem.—8. In *zool.*, to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, elytra are said to *embrace* the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margins; wings in repose *embrace* the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. intrans. To join in an embrace.

While we stood like fools
Embracing, . . . out they came,
Trustees and Aunts and Uncles
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

embrace¹ (em-brās'), *n.* [Formerly also *imbrace*; from the verb.] An inclosure or clasp with the arms; specifically, a pressure to the bosom with the arms; an embracement; a hug.

Now my embraces are for queens and princesses,
For ladies of high mark, for divine beauties.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, iii. 1.

Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last embrace.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

embrace² (em-brās'), *v. t.* [*OF. embraser, embracer, F. embraser, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate, < en- + braise, live coals: see braize*.] Hence *embracer*², *embracery*.] In law, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or jury, by threats, bribes, promises, services, or entertainments, or by any means other than evidence or open argument.

Punishment for the person embracing (the embracer) is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value.
Blackstone, *Com.*, IV. x.

embraced (em-brāst'), *p. a.* In *her*, braced together; tied or bound together.

embracement (em-brāst'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracement*; < *F. embrassement, < embrasser, embrace: see embrace and -ment*.] 1. The act of embracing; a grasp or clasp in the arms; a hug; an embrace. [Obsolescent.]

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.
Sir P. Sidney.

I should freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour than in the embracements of his bed, where he would show most love.
Shak., *Cor.*, i. 3.

Soft whisperings, embracements, all the joys
And melting toys
That chaster love allow.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

They were all together admitted to the embracement, and to kiss the feet of Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 346.

2. The act of taking to one's self; seizure; acceptance. [Rare.]

Such a benefactor is Almighty God, and such a tribute he requires of us; a ready embracement of, and a joyful complacency in, his kindness.
Barrow, *Works*, I. viii.

He shows the greatness
Of his vast stomach in the quick embracement
Of th' other's dinner.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, ii. 1.

3†. Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her [the soul's] wide embracements filled be.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*.

embracer¹ (em-brā'sér), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracer*; < *embrace + -er*.] One who embraces.

The Neapolitan is accounted the best courtier of ladies, and the greatest embracer of pleasure of any other people.
Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 39.

embracer², **embraceor** (em-brā'sér, -sör), *n.* [Also *embrasor*; < *OF. embraceor, embraseor, embrasour, embraseur*, one who sets on fire, an incendiary, fig. one who inflames or incites, < *embraser, embracer, F. embraser, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see embrace*.] In law, one who practises embracery.

embracery (em-brā'sér-i), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracery*; < *OF. (AF.) *embracerie, < embraser, embracer, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see embrace*.] In law, the offense of attempting to influence a jury or court by any means besides evidence or argument in open court, such as bribes, promises, threats, persuasions, entertainments, or the like. It involves the idea of corruption attempted, whether a verdict is given or not, or whether the verdict is true or false.

embracing (em-brā'sing), *p. a.* Comprehensive; thorough. [Rare.]

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects [ferments] was embracing.
Tyndall, *Life of Pasteur*, Int., p. 24.

embrasive (em-brā'siv), *a.* [*< embrace + -ive*.] (Given to embracing; caressing. [Rare.]

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and embrasive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.
Thackeray, *Newcomer*, lvii.

embraid¹† (em-brād'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embroid*; < *em-1 + braid*.] To braid.

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embroided were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong midlight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 18.

embraid²† (em-brād'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embraide*; < *em-1 + braid*.] To upbraid.

To embraide them with their vnhelief, by this example of a man being both a heathen and a souldier.
J. Udall, *On Luke* vii.

embraill (em-brāl'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + braill*.] *Naut.*, to braill up. [Rare.]

And he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first embraill the lee yard-arm.
Falconer, *Shipwreck*, ii.

embranchement (F. pron. on-brōnsh'mon), *n.* [*F.:* see *embranchment*.] Same as *embranchment*; specifically, one of the main branches or divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch, phylum, or subkingdom.

The embranchement or sub-kingdom Mollusca.
R. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 632.

embranchment (em-brānsh'ment), *n.* [*< F. embranchement, a branching out, a branch, < embrancher, branch, < en- + branche, branch: see branch*.] A branching out, as of trees; ramification; division.

This Fraternity with its embranchments.
D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Together*, v.

embrangle, imbrangle (em-, im-brang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrangled, imbrangled*, ppr. *embrangling, imbrangling*. [*< em-1, im-, + brangle*.] To mix confusedly; entangle.

I am lost and embroiled in inextricable difficulties.
By Berkeley, quoted by *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 66.
Physiology imbrangled with an inapplicable logic.
Coleridge.

The half-witted boy . . . undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to embroil.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 3.

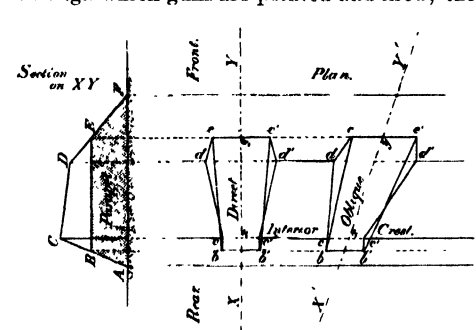
embranglement (em-brang'gl-ment), *n.* [*< embrangle + -ment*.] Entanglement.

embrasor, n. See *embracer*².

embrasure¹ (em-brā'sūr), in military use, em-brā-sūr), *n.* [*< F. embrasure, an embrasure, orig. the skewing, splaying, or chamfering of a door or window, < OF. embraser, skew, splay, or chamfer the jambs of a door or window (mod. F. ébraser, splay), < en- + braser, skew, chamfer*.] 1. In arch., the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, designed to give more room or admit more light, or to provide a wider range for ballistic arms.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's embrasure,
Sat the lovers, and whispered together.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, i. 3.

2. In fort., an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are pointed and fired; the



Section and Plan of Embrasure.
A, B, E, F, section of parapet; B, C, D, E, elevation of one cheek of embrasure; A, B, genouillère; B, E, slope of sole; X Y, A' Y', directrices of embrasures; c b c', throat, or interior opening; d e d', mouth, or exterior opening; x y, axis; c b d, c' b' e d', cheeks or sides; a b' e' e', sole or bottom; c c' b' e e' d', merlon; b b', sill. The widening of the embrasure toward the front is called the splay.

indent or crenelle of an embattlement. When the directrix (the line which bisects the sole) is perpendicular to the interior crest of the parapet, the embrasure is termed *direct*; when the directrix makes an acute angle with it, the embrasure is said to be *oblique*. The axis of an embrasure is that part of the directrix which lies within the boundaries of the sole. See *battlement*.

We saw . . . on the side of the Hill an old ruined parapet with four or five embrasures.
Cook, *Third Voyage*, vi. 5.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep embrasures frown?
O. W. Holmes, *Voyage of the Good Ship Union* (1802).

embrasure²† (em-brā'sūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *embrace, F. embrasser, + -ure*.] An embrace.

Where injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, . . . forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embrasures.
Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4.

embracev (em-brāv'), *v. t.* [Also *imbrave*; < *em-1 + brave*.] 1. To inspire with bravery; make bold.

Psycho, embra'v'd by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xvii., Arg.

Sage Moses first their wondrous might deserv'd,
When, by some drops from hence imbraced, he
His triumph sung o'er th' Erythraean Tide.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 3.

2. To embellish; make fine or showy; decorate.

The faded flow'ers her corse embrace.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

embrawn† (em-brān'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + brawn*.] To make brawny or muscular.

It will embraune and iron-crust his flesh.
Nashe, *Lenten Stuffs* (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

embread, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*¹.

embreatement (em-brēth'ment), *n.* [*< em- + breathe + -ment*; a lit. translation of *L. inspiratio(n)-*, inspiration.] The act of breathing in; inspiration. [Rare.]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreatement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost.
W. Lee.

embrew¹† (em-brō'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + brew*.] To strain or distil.

embrew²† (em-brō'), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embright† (em-brīt'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bright*.] To make bright; brighten.

Mercy, co-partner of great George's throne,
Through the embrighted air ascendant flies.
Cunningham, *On the Death of his Late Majesty*.

embring-days† (em'bring-dāz), *n. pl.* Same as *embring-days*.

embrithite (em-brith'it), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμβριθής, heavy, weighty (< ἐν, in, + βριθος, weight, < βίθω, be heavy, weigh down), + -ite*.] A variety of the mineral bouldangerite, from Neretchinsk in Siberia.

embroacht (em-brōch'), *v. t.* [*< ME. embrochen, put on the spit, < OF. embrocher, spit, broach, run through the body (= Sp. embrocar = It. imbrioccare: see embrocado), < en- + broche, a broach, spit: see broach*.] To put on the spit; broach.

Embroke hit overtwert . . .
And roast it browne.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.

embroaden (em-brā'dn), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + broad-en*.] To broaden.

The embroadened brim [of the pelvis] found in certain savage tribes is a retention of a feature of adolescence.
Cleland, *Nature*, XXXVI. 598.

embrocado (em-brō-kā'dō), *n.* [A Spanish-looking modification of *It. imbriocata*, a thrust with the sword, a hit, pp. fem. of *imbrioccare*, hit the mark, oppose, aim, = *Sp. embrocar* (pp. *embrocado*), fasten (a shoe in making) with tacks to the last, = *F. embrocher, spit, broach, run through the body: see embroacht*.] A pass in fencing. *Halliwel*.

embrocate (em'brō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrocated*, ppr. *embrocating*. [*< ML. embrocatus, pp. of embrocare (< It. embrocicare = Sp. Pg. embrocar = OF. embroquer), foment, < embroca, LL. embrocha, < Gr. ἐμβροχά, a fomentation, < ἐμβρέχειν, soak in, foment, < ἐν, in, + βρέχειν, wet, steep, rain, send rain: see bregma*.] To moisten and rub, as a bruised or injured part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with liniment.

I embrocated the tumour with ol. litior and cham.
Wiseaman, *Surgery*, i. 9.

embrocation (em-brō-kā'shon), *n.* [Formerly *embrocation* (after the LL.); < *OF. (and F.) embrocation = Sp. embrocacion = Pg. embrocacão = It. embrocacione, < ML. embrocatio(n)-*, < *embrocare, foment, < embroca, LL. embrocha, a fomentation: see embrocate*.] 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a bruised or injured part with some liquid substance.

Embrocation, a devise that physicians have to foment the head or any other part, with some liquor falling from aloft upon it, in manner of rain, whence it took its name.
Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, Expl. of *Obscure Words*.

2. The liquid with which an affected part is rubbed; a fomentation; liniment.

To scour away the foule dandruffe, an embrocation of it [wild mint] and vinegre upon the head in the sun is counted singular.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xx. 11.

embrodert, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embroider*.

embroglio (em-brō'lyō), *n.* [An erroneous form (imitating *embroid*) of *imbroglio*.]

embroid† (em-broid'), *v. t.* [*< ME. embroyden, embrouden, embrouden, embrauden, embrawdēn, < OF. embroder, embroider, < en- + broder, broier, broider (cf. ME. broyden, brouden, etc., partly var. of breiden, braiden, braid): see brouder, broider, and border*.] Same as *embroider*.

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede,
Al ful of froche floures, white and rede.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 83.

This woful lady ylernd had in youthe
So that she werken and embrowden couthe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

embroider (em-broi'dér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *embroider*, *embroder*; extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, *q. v.*, after *broidery*, *embroidery*, from earlier *embroid*.] 1. To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *embroidery*.

His garment was disguised with vayne,
And his embroidered Bonet sat awry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.
Ex. xxviii. 39.

Some *embrowdered* with white beads, some with Copper,
Other painted after their manner.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth
of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *embrowdered*
thereon, of the Florentine. Sandys, Travels, p. 132.

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

None of his writings are so agreeable to us as his Letters,
particularly those which are written with earnestness,
and are not *embrowdered* with verses.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi'dér-ér), *n.* One who *embroiders*, in any sense of the word.

Their *embrowderers* are very singular workmen, who work
much in gold and silver. Coryat, Crudities, I. 122.

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this
embrowderer, who has stuffed his writings with so many
lies that those who bear him the least ill-will are forced
to blush at his fopperies and toys.
North, Life of Qvonlambee.

embroidery (em-broi'dér-i), *n.*; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [*embroider*, after *broidery*.] 1. The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonies; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*.

2. A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

They were cloaks of the richest material, covered with
lace and *embroidery*; corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers,
ornamented to the utmost of their means; and this extravagance
was anxiously followed by men of all classes.
Fairholt, I. 256.

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors: ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth
richer than the cope of the sky. B. Jonson, The Penates.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt
and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape
of his own possessions. Spectator, No. 414.

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls. — *Canadian, chain-stitch, chenille, cloth, cordovan embroidery.* See the qualifying words. — *Cut-cloth embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging-lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*. — *Danish embroidery.* See *Danish*. — *Darned embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains. — *Etching-embroidery.* See *etching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi'dér-i-frām), *n.* A frame on which material to be *embroidered* is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi'dér-i-nē'dl), *n.* Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted- or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crochet- and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi'dér-i-päst), *n.* An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Dict. of Needlework.*

embroid¹ (om-broi'), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *broil¹*.] Appar. confused with *embroid²*.] To broil; burn.

Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroid* the whole frame of the body.
N. Ward, Simple Cebler, p. 7.

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rifle
God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve
only to *embroid* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.
Decay of Christian Piety.

embroid² (em-broi'), *v. t.* [*OF. embroillir, embrouillir, embrouiller*, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod. *F. embrouiller* (= *Sp. embrollar* = *Pg. embrolhar* = *It. embrogliare*), entangle, confuse, *embroid*, < *en- + broil-er*, confuse, jumble: see *broil²*.] 1. To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]

Omitted paragraphs *embroid²* the sense,
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 266.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroided*
with fable and legend. Addison.

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.

I had no design to *embroid* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

It pleas'd God not to *embroid* and put to confusion his
whole people for the perverseness of a few.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that
prevails that *embroids* communities more than any thing else.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

embroid² (em-broi'), *n.* [*embroid²*, *v.*] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury*.

What an *embroid* it had made in Parliament is not easy
to conjecture. Roger North, Examen, p. 568.

embroilment (em-broi'ment), *n.* [*OF. (and F.) embrouillement* (= *Pg. embrolhamento* = *It. imbrogliamento*), < *embrouiller, embroil*: see *embroid²* and *-ment*.] The act of *embroiding*, or the state of being *embroided*; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a
new *embroilment*, but rather wished it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Our Times, an. 1678.

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had
largely contributed by his firmness and discretion to save
the country from a foreign *embroilment*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 180.

embronzet (em-bronz'), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *bronze*.] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largesses exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embrown*'d may stand,
Spill'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, II.

embrothel (em-broth'el), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *brothel²*.] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

embroudet, embrowdet, *v. t.* Middle English variants of *embroid*.

embrown (em-broun'), *v.* [Formerly also *imbrown*; < *em-1* + *brown*. (cf. *OF. embrunir*, darken, make brown or blackish, < *en- + brun*, brown.)] 1. To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, P. L., IV. 246.

II. intrans. To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs
and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage; the
embrowning grain. Longfellow, Kavanagh, xviii.

embruet (em-brü'), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

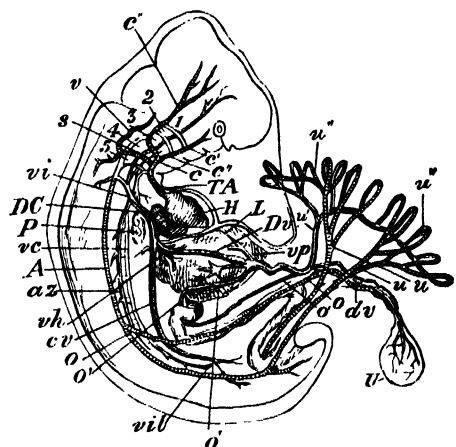
embrute (em-brüt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *imbrute*; < *em-1* + *brute*.] 1. *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

All the man *embruted* in the swine.
Cavethorne, Regulation of the Passions.
Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *embrute*,
That to the highth of deity aspir'd!
Milton, P. L., IX. 166.

II. intrans. To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and *embrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, l. 468.

embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryon*, formerly also *embrion*); < *F. embryon* = *Sp. embrion* = *Pg. embrião* = *It. embrione*, < *NL. embryon*, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as *embryo(n)*, as if from a Gr. *ἐμβρύων, but properly *embryon* (reg. L. **embryum*), < Gr. ἐμβρυον (stem ἐμβρυ-, the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, neut. of ἐμβρυος, growing in, < ἐν, in, + βρύω, swell, be full.)] 1. *n.* 1. The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the



Early Human Embryo, giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation.

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *T.A.*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c, c', c''*, common, external, and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the aortic arches (the persistent left aortic arch hidden); *A*, subvertebral aorta; *a, a'*, omphalo-mesenteric artery and vein, to and from *U*, the umbilical vesicle with its vitelline duct; *du, du'*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u, u'*, in the placenta; *u*, umbilical vein; *th*, hepatic vein; *cv*, inferior vena cava; *vi*, iliac veins; *az*, an azygous vein; *vc*, a posterior cardinal vein; *vp*, innominate vein; *pp*, portal vein; *du*, the ductus venosus; *DC*, a ductus Cuvieri. The anterior cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus Cuvieri, on the under side of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see cut under *dorsal*): as, the hen's egg contained an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a cestoid worm.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts; but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single internode of an axis, which upon germination develops at one extremity a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud, and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or culicle (often incorrectly called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called cotyledons, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed oospore in vascular cryptogams. See cuts under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase *in embryo*.

There were items of such a Treaty being in *Embryo*.
Congress, Way of the World, I. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. Swift.

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor in *embryo*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*. = *Syn. Fetus, Germ, Rudiment*. The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated

ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rude' stages of an embryo.

II. a. Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manner of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manner. Seebohm, Eng. VII. Community, p. 341.

Embryo buds, in bot., the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ok'tō-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *κτείνω*, *<* *κτείνω*, destroy.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em'bri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-ō-jē-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *γεννέω*, *<* *γεννέω*, producing: see *-geny*.] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of embryogeny and adult structure. Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 40.

embryogony (em-bri-og'ō-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *γονία*, generation, *<* *γονος*, producing, generating: see *-gony*.] Same as *embryogeny*.

embryograph (em'bri-ō-gráf), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. His of Leipzig.

embryographic (em'bri-ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*<* *embryograph* + *-ic*.] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *γραφία*, *<* *γράφω*, write.] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryologic, embryological (em'bri-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologies of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their embryological development, when that is possible.

Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 233.

embryologically (em'bri-ō-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

Is the hyppolais a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to singing? Kingsley, *Life*, II. 203.

embryologist (em-bri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*<* *embryology* + *-ist*.] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryon (em'bri-on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embryon*; *<* F. *embryon*: see *embryo*.] **I. n.** 1. The earlier form of *embryo*.

Let him c'en die; we have enough beside,
In *embryon*. B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

The reverence I owe to that one womb
In which we both were *embryons*, makes me suffer
What's past. Fletcher (*and another*), *Queen of Corinth*, i. 2.

Give me leave: I have
An *embryon* in my brain, which, I despair not,
May be brought to form and fashion.
Massinger, *Great Duke of Florence*, iii. 1.

I perceive in yon *embryon* of a mighty intellect
which may one day enlighten thousands.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 230.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, with one species, *E. griseovillosus*, of Brazil. Thomson, 1857.

II. a. Embryonic; rudimental; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and verities yet in their chaos.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 5.

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their *embryon* atoms. Milton, P. L., ii. 900.

Even the beings of his creation lie before him [Shakespeare] in their *embryon* state.

I. D. Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 189.

embryonal (em'bri-on-al), *a.* [*<* *embryon* + *-al*.] This and the following forms in *embryon-* are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (NL.) stem *embryon-* instead of the proper stem *embryo-*, *embryo-*.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. Bastian.

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetaceans, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal* rudiments.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 460.

Embryonal vesicle, in bot., the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *ovum*.

embryonary (em'bri-on-ā-ri), *a.* [*<* *embryon* + *-ary*.] Same as *embryonal*. [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em'bri-on-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*<* *embryon* + *-ate*, *-ated*.] In the state of or formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. Locke, *Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester*.

embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [*<* *embryon* + *-ic*.] Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos; hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an *embryonic* animal, germ, or cell; *embryonic* development or researches; an *embryonic* scheme; civilization is in an *embryonic* state.

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? is it in the egg? in the fetus of this month or of that? in the new-born infant? or at five years of age?

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 68, note B.

embryonically (em-bri-on'ik-al-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. M. Foster, *Embryology*, i. 255.

embryoplastic (em'bri-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *πλαστικός*, *<* *πλάσσω*, form.] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em'bri-ō-sak), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *σάκος*, L. *saccus*, sac.] 1. In bot., the reproductive cell of the ovule in phanerogams, containing the embryonal vesicle.—2. In *conch.*, same as *protoconch*.

embryoscope (em'bri-ō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em'bri-ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*<* *embryoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.

embryotega (em-bri-ot'e-gā), *n.* [NL., also *embryotegium*, *<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τέγος*, a roof.] In bot., a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em'bri-ō-thlas'tā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, + *θλάστος*, verbal adj. of *θλάω*, break.] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. Dunglison.

embryotic (em-bri-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic*. [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Foreseeing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 644.

embryotocia (em'bri-ō-tō-si-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τόκος*, delivery.] Abortion. Dunglison.

embryotomy (em-bri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* NL. **embryotomia* (NGr. *ἐμβρυοτομία*), *<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—2. In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryonist (em'bri-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, growing in, neut. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo*.] Same as *embryonal*.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryonic*. Feilham, *Resolves*, i. 11.

emburset, *v. t.* See *imburse*.

embusht, *r.* An obsolete form of *ambush*.

embushment, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

To the cete unsene thay soughte at the gayneste,

And sett an *embushment*, als theme-selle lykys.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 311b.

embusyt (em-biz'i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embusyt*, *embusy*; *<* *em-1* + *busy*.] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyll warke raysyng byrdes in howres,

With vertue *embused* all tymes and howres.

Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*.

Whilst thus in battell they *embused* were.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 29.

emcristenet, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian*.

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me fern geit
Sixty sithe ich sleuthe haue for-gute hit sitthe.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 46.

emet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam*. Chaucer.

emeer, *n.* See *emir*.

emell, emelt, prep. See *imell*.

emembrated (ē-mem'brā-ted), *a.* [*<* ML. *emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *emembrare*, deprive of members, *<* L. *e*, *ex*, out, + *membrum*, member.] Gelded. Bailey, 1727.

emend (ē-mend'), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the L.: = F. *émender* = Pr. *emendar* = Sp. Pg. *emendar* = It. *emendare*, *<* L. *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] 1. To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them.

Feltham, *Low Countries*, II.

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of; as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended*.

He [Dubner, in his edition of Arrian] confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 204.

=Syn. *Improve, Better*, etc. See *amend*.
emendable (ē-men'dā-bl), *a.* [*<* L. *emendabilis*, *<* *emendare*, amend: see *emend*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ē-men'dalz), *n. pl.* [*<* *emend* + *-al*.] In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

emendately (ē-men'dāt-li), *adv.* [*<* **emendate*, adj., + *-ly*, after L. *adv. emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, *<* *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] Without fault; correctly.

The printers herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultlesse and *emendately* as the shortness of tyme for the recognysing of the same wold require.

Taverner, *Dedication to the King* (Bible, 1539).

emendation (em-en- or ē-men-dā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *emendation*, F. *émendation* = Pr. Sp. *emendacion* = It. *emendazione*; *<* L. *emendatio* (n-), *<* *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] 1. The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. Jer. Taylor.

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation*. J. Ward, *Mind*, XII. 569.

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations*.

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*.

=Syn. 1. Amendment, rectification, reformation.
emendator (em'en- or ē'men-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *émendateur* = Pr. *emendador* = Sp. Pg. *emendador* = It. *emendatore*; *<* L. *emendator*, a corrector, *<* *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.

Bp. Cosin, *Canon of Holy Scriptures* (1672), p. 121.

emendatory (ē-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *emendatorio*; *<* L.L. *emendatorius*, corrective, *<* L.

emendator, a corrector: see **emendator**.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; amendatory.

He had what is the first requisite to **emendatory** criticism, that intuition by which the Poet's intention is immediately discovered. Johnson, Pref. to Shak.

emender (ē-men'dēr), *n.* One who emends. **emendicator** (ē-men-di-kāt), *v. t.* [**L.** *emendicator*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *e*, out, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. Cockeram.

emerald (em'g-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term. altered after Sp., It., etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emerod*, *emrod*; < ME. *emeraude*, *emeraude*, *emeraunde*, < OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, *F. emeraude* = Pr. *esmerauda*, *maracda*, *f. maragde*, *maracde*, *maraude*, *meraude*, *m.*, = Sp. Pg. *esmeralda* = It. *smefaldo* (ML. *esmaraldus*, *esmaraudus*, *esmerauda*, *esmaraudis*), < L. *smaragdus* (> directly E. *smaragd*, *q. v.*), < Gr. *σμάργδος*, sometimes *μάργδος*, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, *marakta*, an emerald.] **I. n. 1.** A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

In that Lond Men fynden many fayre *Emeraude* and y nowe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

The semes echon,
As it were a maner garnishing,
Was set with *emerauda* one and one.
Flower and Leaf, 1. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between minion (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—**3.** In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpn pruina*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodesma smaragdaria*.—**Emerald-green.** See *green*.—**Lithia emerald**, or **emerald spodumene**, an emerald-green variety of spodumene, also called *hiddenite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. a. Of a bright green, like emerald.

My aliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
Of turkis blue and emerald green.
Milton, Comus, 1. 894.

That vast expanse of emerald meadow. Macaulay.
Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue,
Flush'd. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Emerald copper. See *diopside*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in his poem called "Erin."—**Emerald nickel.** See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em'g-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobiomullus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em'g-ral-din), *n.* [**L.** *emerald* + *-ine*.] In *dyeing*, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em'g-rald-mōth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em'g-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) variant of *emerald*.

As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the emerant lea.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Killmeny.

emerase (em'g-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud¹, **emeraude¹**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud², **emeraude²**, *n.* See *emerod²*.

emerge (ē-mérj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= **F.** *émerger* = Pr. *emerger* = Sp. *emerger* = It. *emergere*, < **L.** *emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the

ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. Dryden, Iliad, 1.

Then from ancient gloom emerged
A rising world. Thomson.

Through the trees we glide,
Emerging on the green hill-side.

M. Arnold, Resignation.
Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly emerged. Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 268.

2. To issue; proceed.

The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second reflecting surface of the prism. Newton, Opticks.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enunciation. Sir W. Hamilton.

II. trans. To immergo; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 700.

emergement (ē-mérj'ment), *n.* [**L.** *emerge* + *-ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably. Roger North, Examen, p. 401.

emergence (ē-mér'jens), *n.* [= **F.** *émergence* = Sp. Pg. *emergencia* = It. *emergenza*; < **L.** *emergere* (t-s, ppr.: see *emergent*, *a.*)] **1.** The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. Newton, Opticks.

The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 273.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—**3.** An emergency; exigency.

But let the *emergence* be passed when they need . . . y head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portioner of Glendearg. Scott, Abbot, III.

emergency (ē-mér'jen-si), *n.* and *a.* [As *emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **I. n.**; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). **1.** Same as *emergence*, 1.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. Boyle, Colours.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 116.

The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., 1. 25.

The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. Emerson, Eloquence.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. Addison, Freeholder.

4. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 159.

= **syn.** 3. *Crisis*, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. a. Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880; how "boycotting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "emergency men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 117.

emergent (ē-mér'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= **F.** *émergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emergente*; < **L.** *emergere* (t-s), ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] **I. a. 1.** Rising from or out of anything that

covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. B. Jonson, Catiline, 1. 1.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds. Milton, P. L., vii. 286.

Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 187.

Specifically—(a) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichetium: applied to the capsule. (b) In *lichenology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. South, Sermons.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions. Bacon, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.

To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. Doune, Sermons, x.

It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. R. Choate, Addresses, p. 324.

This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 705.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. n. That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any several profits, until the common stock of the companies shall be furnished. Haktuyt's Voyages, I. 228.

There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergents*, not resultants. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 49.

emergently (ē-mér'jent-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergency; by emergency.

The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

emergentness (ē-mér'jent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em'g-ril), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, *q. v.*] **1.** *Emery*.

Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send.
Drayton, Polyolbion, 1. 53.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited (ē-mér'i-ted), *a.* [**L.** *emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. Evelyn, III. vii. § 15.

emeritus (ē-mér'i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [**L.** *emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit.] **I. a.** Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

Even after he [Josiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warn them with a fire younger than their own. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 97.

II. n.; pl. *emeriti* (-ti). **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—**2.** One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod¹, **emeroid¹**, *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, *emeraude*, etc., < OF. *emmeroide*, < **L.** *hæmorrhoids*,

a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid*.] Obsolete forms of *hemorrhoid*.

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods*.
1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod², *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald*. Chaucer.

emersed (ē-mōr'st'), *a.* [*L. emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, rise out: see *emerge*.] In bot., standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ē-mēr'shōn), *n.* [*L. as if *emersion* (*n.*) (for which *emersus*, a coming out), < *emergere*, pp. *emersus*, *emerge*: see *emerge*.] 1. The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion*, etc.

The mersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.
Barrow, Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. De Quincey.

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands—some of them, at least cannot yet be overturned. Science, VII. 303.

2. In astron.: (a) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (b) The heliacal rising of a star—that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. Ptolemy, Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (ēm-ēr-sō-ni-ān), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.

To be *Emersonian* is to be American.

2. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality.
The Century, XXVII. 930.

emery (em'ē-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emeril* (the form *emery* being accented to mod. *F. émeril*); = *D. amaril*, < *OF. emeril*, mod. *F. émeril* and *emeri* = *Sp. Pg. esmeril* (= *G. schmergel*, *schmirgel*, *smirgel* = *Sw. Dan. smergel*, < *It. smeriglio* (with dim. term.), < *Gr. σμῖρις*, *smiris* (also *σμίρις*, as if < *σμίρι*, wipe, rub), *emery*.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxides. Emery, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magnetite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape.—*Corn emery*, the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em'ē-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em'ē-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em'ē-ri-clōth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em'ē-ri-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em'ē-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em'ē-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emery and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em'ē-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of emery-stone. Sometimes called *corundum-wheel*.

Emesa (em'e-sā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < *L. Emesa*, Gr. Ἐμεσα, a city of Syria, now Hems.] The typical genus of the family *Emesidae*. *E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em'e-sid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidae*: as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. P. R. Uhler.

2. *n.* One of the *Emesidae*.

Emesida (ē-mes'i-dā), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinae*.
Emesidae (ē-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-ida*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinae (em-e-sī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Emesidae*, having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida*.

emesis¹ (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐμεσις*, a vomiting, < *ἐμεω*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesis² (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808). Cf. *Emesa*.] In *zool.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidae*. *E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emet, *n.* An obsolete form of *emet*.

emetia (ē-mō'shi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *emet(ic)* + *-ia*.] Same as *emetine*.

emetick (ē-met'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *emetick*; = *F. émetique* = *Sp. emético* = *It. emetico*, < *L. emeticus*, < *Gr. ἐμετικός*, causing vomit, < *ἐμεω*, vomiting, < *ἐμεν* (√ **εμεν*) = *L. vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartick properties of antimony. Boyle, Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Lobelia inflata*, a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted quack medicine in some parts of the United States.

2. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics*, which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system. Quain, Med. Dict.

emetical (ē-met'i-kal), *a.* [*< emetic* + *-al*.] Same as *emetick*. [Rare.]

emetically (ē-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls. Boyle, Works, I. 330.

emetize (ē-met'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emetized*, ppr. *emetizing*. [*< emetic* + *-ize*.] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emetise*. [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emetized* subjects were men, while the strong nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women. Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 31, 1887.

emetine (em'e-tin), *n.* [*< emetic* (in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*²).] An alkaloid found in *ipecaeuana*, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia*.

emetocathartic (em'e-tō-kā-thār'tik), *a. and n.* [*< emetic* + *cathartic*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

2. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em'e-tō-mōr'fī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἐμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *NL. morphia*.] Same as *apomorphine*.

emou, *n.* See *emul*.

émeute (F. pron. ā-mēt'), *n.* [F., a disturbance, riot, < *L. emota*, fem. of *emolus*, pp. of *emovere*, move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove*, *emotion*.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emul*.

E. M. F. In *elect.*, a common abbreviation of *electromotive force*.

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics. Nature, XXX. 595.

emforth, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth*. Chaucer.

emgalla, emgallo (em-gal'ā, -ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochoerus aethiopicus*.

emicant (em'i-kant), *a.* [*< L. emican* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *emicare*, break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e*, out, + *micare*, quiver, sparkle: see *mica*.] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which *emicant* did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emication (em-i-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. emicatio* (*n*)-, < *emicare*, break forth: see *emicant*.] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and *emication*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

emiction (ē-mik'shōn), *n.* [*< L. e*, out, + *miccio* (*n*)-, *miccio* (*n*)-, < *mingere*, pp. *micus*, *micatus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] 1. Same as *micturition*.—2. Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ē-mik'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory*.] 1. *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

2. *n.*; pl. *emictories* (-riz). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddest, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst*.

Emidosauri, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria*.

emigrant (em'i-grant), *a. and n.* [= *F. émigrant* = *Sp. Pg. It. emigrante* (= *D. G. Dan. Sw. emigrant*, *n.*), < *L. emigran* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*. Cf. *immigrant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant*.—2. Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

2. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish-carts, aristocrat *émigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France. E. Doulsen, Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *émigrants*, and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character. Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

Bounty emigrant. See *bounty*.—**Emigrant aid societies**, in *U. S. hist.*, societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emigrated*, ppr. *emigrating*. [*< L. emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, move, remove, depart: see *migrate*. Cf. *immigrate*.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government.

A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 39.

= *Syn.* *Immigrate*, etc. See *migrate*.

emigratet, *a.* [*< L. emigratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet.

And in abstract embraces greet.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228.

emigration (em-i-grā'shōn), *n.* [= *D. emigratie* = *G. Dan. Sw. emigration*, < *F. émigration* = *Sp. emigración* = *Pg. emigração* = *It. emigrazione*, < *LL. emigratio* (*n*)-, a removal from a place, < *L. emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] 1. Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *émigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circæan liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada. Burke, Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *émigration*.—3. A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesus had some extraordinary transvolutions and acts of *émigration* beyond the times of his ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom. Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *émigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels. Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā'shōn-al), *a.* [*< emigration* + *-al*.] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em'i-grā-tōr), *n.* [*< emigrate* + *-or*.] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *émigrer*. *L. emigrare*, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] An emi-

grant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyrand during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 81.

Emilian (ē-mil'ian), *a.* [*< It. Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Emilia*, *< L. Via Emilia*, a road (an extension of the *Via Flaminia*) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by M. *Æmilius* Lepidus, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartment or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient *Via Emilia*, or *Æmilian Way*, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* [= *D. eminentie* = *G. eminenz* = *Dan. eminence* = *Sw. eminsens*, *< OF. eminence*, *F. éminence* = *Pr. Sp. eminencia* = *It. eminenza*, *< L. eminentia*, excellence, prominence, *< emine(n)-t-*, excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] 1. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminencia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden*, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Specifically—2. A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II, 1.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke*.

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerful preaching, their unwearied labouring in the world, their unquenchable charity. *Milton*, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.

High on a throne of royal state . . . Satan exalted sat, by merit raised To that bad *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., II, 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson*.

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne. *Irrving*, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st (And pure thou wert created), we enjoy In *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., viii, 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

This *eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Louis (turns laughingly to the Cardinal). Enough! Your *eminence* must excuse a longer audience. *Bulwer*, Richelieu, iv.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articular*.—**Canine eminence.** See *canine*.—**Collateral eminence.** See *collateral*.—**Eminence of Doyere**, in anat., the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma.—**Iliopectineal eminence.** See *iliopectineal*.—**Syn. 1.** Height, elevation. **eminency** (em'i-nen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie*; as *eminence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton*, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencie* above others hath made him a man of worship, for hee had neuer bene prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 28.

You are to become a body poltick, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest. *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

eminent (em'i-nent), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *emynent*; = *D. G. Dan. Sw. eminent*, *< OF. eminent*, *F. éminent* = *Sp. Pg. It. eminente*, *< L. eminen(t)-s*, prominent, eminent, excellent, ppr.

of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, *< e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citie of Jherusalem ys a flayer *Emynent* Place, for it stonddth vpon such a grounde, That from whence so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and silver; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone, Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill, Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us. *Fletcher* (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv, 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride. *Laethorne*, Doctor Grimshawe, I.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished; said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay*.

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st In triumph and luxurious wealth are they First seen in acts of prowess *eminent* And great exploits. *Milton*, P. L., xi, 789.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II, xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*).—**Syn. 1.** Elevated.—2. *Illustrious*, *Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

eminencia (em-i-nen'shi-ā), *n.*; pl. *eminenciae* (-ē). [*L. eminencia*: see *eminence*.] In anat., an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance. **Eminencia capitata**, the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitulum* and *capitulum*. See *capitulum* under *capitulum*. **Eminencia cinerea**, the lower prominent portion of the ala cherebra. **Eminencia iliopectinea**, the iliopectineal eminence. **Eminencia intercondylea**, the spine of the tibia. **Eminencia papillaris, pyramidalis, or stapedii**, the pyramid of the tympanum. **Eminencia symphysialis**, the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

eminential (em-i-nen'shal), *a.* [*< eminence* (*L. eminentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Containing or pertaining to something eminently.—2. In anat., pertaining to an eminencia; prominent or protuberant. **Eminential equation**, an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several independent equations.

eminently (em'i-nent-li), *adv.* 1. In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these virtues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of their own happiness. *Milton*, Elkonoklastes, xxi.

The highest flames are the most tremulous; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr'), *n.* [Also written *emcer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *ameer*, *amir*; = *D. G. Dan. Sw. emir* = *F. émir* = *Sp. emir*, *amir* = *Pg. emir* = *It. emiro*, *< Turk. amir* = *Pers. Hind. amir*, *< Ar. amir*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *ameer*, and cf. *admiral*.] 1. Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *ameer*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron*, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr'āt), *n.* [*< emir* + *-ate*.] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-iā). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. emissarius*, taken in lit. sense: see *emissary*.] In anat., an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein. **Emissarium Santorini**, or **emissarium parietale**. See *emissary veins*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. émissaire* = *Sp. emisario* = *Pg. It. emissario*, *n.*, *< L. emissarius*, sent out (as *adj.*, first in *L.L.*), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in *L.L.* also an attendant, *< L. emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. *a.* 1. Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet.—2. Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleepe; No, nor forth your window peepe With your *emissarie* eye. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, No. 8.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). 1. A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. jun. What are *emissaries*? *Thu.* Men employed outward, that are sent abroad To fetch in the commodity. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, I, 1.

Its [popery's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I, xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters. *D. Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In anat., that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*.—**Syn. 1.** *Spy*, *Emissary*. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [*< emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson*.

emissile, *a.* That may be cast or sent. *Bailey*, 1727.

emission (ē-mish'on), *n.* [= *F. émission* = *Sp. emision* = *Pg. emissão* = *It. emissione*, *< L. emissio(n)-*, a sending out, *< emissus*, pp. of *mittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosophers may disagree If sight *emission* or reception be, Shall it be thence infer'd I do not see? *Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aerial rootlets. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflamed heap of stubble, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 23.

Specifically—(a) In *finance*, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation; an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of coin, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (b) In *physiol.*, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen.—**Theory of emission**, Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious (em-i-sish'us), *a.* [*< L. emissitius*, better *emissicius*, send out (*oculi emissicii*, prying, spying eyes), *< emissus*, pp. of *mittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malignous mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, II, § 8.

emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* [*< L. emissus*, pp. of *mittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive*.] 1. Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc.
W. R. Grove, *Corr. of Forces*.

Emissive power, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.* [*< emissive* + *-ity*.] Emissive or radiating power. [Rare.]

The *emissivity* of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature.
Tait, *Light*, § 309.

emissory (em-i-sō-ri), *a.* [*< NL.* as if **emissorius*, *< ML.* *emissor*, one who sends out, *< L.* *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= *F.* *émètre* = *Sp.* *emitir* = *Pg.* *emitir* = *It.* *emettere*, *< L.* *mittere*, send out, *emit*, *< e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *amit*², *commit*, *demit*¹, *demit*², *dimit*, *permit*, *remit*, *transmit*.] 1. To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and stars *emit* light.

The dying lamp feebly *emits* a yellow gleam.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 4.

While you sun *emits* his rays divine.

Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, li.

A baker's oven, *emitting* the usual fragrance of sour bread.
Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, v.

A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself *emit*.
Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [Rare.]

Pay sacred Reverence to Apollo's Song;
Lest wrathful the far-shooting God *emit*
His fatal Arrows.
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority.
Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

No state shall . . . *emit* bills of credit.
Constitution of United States, Art. i. § 10.

To emit a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ē-mit'ēt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.* *emitten(t)-is*, ppr. of *mittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. *a.* Emitting; emissive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who or that which emits.

They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient.
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 237.

emmanché (e-mōn-shā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, *< en-* + *manche*, a handle, haft, = *Sp.* *Pg.* *mango* = *It.* *manico*, *< ML.* *manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. *L.* *manicula*), a handle, *< L.* *manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (a) Having a handle: said of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different tinctures. (b) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantlet (e-man'tl), *v. t.* [*< em-* + *mantle*.] 1. To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pourprised and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantled* and covered).
Holland, tr. of Pliny, i. 1.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantled* about other towns. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 1.

Emmanuel (e-man'ū-el), *n.* 1. See *Immanuel*. — 2. An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarblet (e-mär'bl), *v. t.* [*< em-* + *marble*.] To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *emmarble*.

Thou dost *emmarble* the proud hart of her
Whose love before their life they doo prefer.
Spenser, in Honour of Love, l. 139.

emmeleia (em-e-lē'yā), *n.* [*< Gr.* *ἐμμελία*, harmony, unison, *< ἐμμελής*, harmonious, in unison, *< ἐν*, in, + *μέλος*, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*: (a) Consonance; concord; harmony. (b) A for-

mal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogic (e-men-a-gōj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (e-men'a-gog), *n.* [= *F.* *éménagogue* = *Sp.* *eménago* = *Pg.* *It.* *emmenagogo*, *< NL.* **emmenagogus*, *< Gr.* *ἐμμηνα*, menses (neut. pl. of *ἐμμηνα*, monthly, *< ἐν*, in, + *μήν* = *L.* *mensis*, a month), + *αγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, *< ἀγείν*, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmenopathy (e-men-i-op'a-thi), *n.* [*< Gr.* *ἐμμηνα*, menses, + *πάθος*, suffering, *< παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunghison*.

emmenological (e-men-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< emmenology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr.* *ἐμμηνα*, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'er-gūs), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; *< ME.* *emet*, *emete* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emotte*, *emotte*, appar. simulating *ME.* forms of *moth*: see *moth*, *mad*², *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *ante*, *ampte*, *ante*, *> mod. E.* *ant*), *< AS.* *æmete*, *æmette*, **ēmete*, an emmet, ant: see further under *ant*¹, the common form of the word.] An ant.

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future.
Milton, P. L., vii. 485.

As well may the minutest *Emmet* say
That Caucasus was rais'd to pave his Way.
Prior, *Solomon*, l.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun'tēr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Lynx torquilla*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [As *emmetropia*.] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *ἐμμετρος*, in measure, proportional (*< ἐν*, in, + *μέτρον*, measure), + *ὥς* (ὡς-, eye).] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trōp'ik), *a.* [As *emmetropia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the *emmetropic* condition. *J. S. Wells*, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 499.

The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances.
Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 47.

emmetropy (e-met'rō-pī), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called *emmetropy*.
Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 46.

emmewt, immewt (e-, i-mū'), *v. t.* [*< em-*, *in-*, + *mew*².] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *enmew*, *inmew*.

This outward-sainted deputy,—
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl, — is yet a devil.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

emmonsite (em'on-zit), *n.* [After S. F. *Emmons*, a geologist.] A doubtful ferric tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove, *v. t.* See *emove*.

emodin (em'ō-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a glucoside (C₁₅H₁₀O₅), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-ō-les'ēns), *n.* [*< L.* *e*, out, + *mollēscere*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (ē-mol'iāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emolliated*, ppr. *emolliating*. [Irreg. *< L.* *emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient*.] To soften; render effeminate. [Rare.]

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour.
Pinkerton.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *émollient* = *Sp.* *emoliente* = *Pg.* *It.* *emolliente*, *< L.* *emollire* (t-s), ppr. of *emollire*, soften, *< e*, out, + *mollire*, soften, *< mollis*, soft: see *mollient*, *mollify*.]

I. *a.* Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

The regular supply of a mucilage, more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other.
Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, viii.

II. *n.* A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward *emollients*, that make the parts more apt to assimilate.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 59.

emollient (em-ō-lish'ēn), *n.* [*< L.* as if **emollio* (n-), *< emollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [Rare.]

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollient*.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

emollitive (ē-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.* *emollitus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + *E.* *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to soften; emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plasters which are devised for the sores of the head.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 21.

II. *n.* An emollient.

The misetto is a great *emollitive*; for it softeneth, dissolveth, and resolveth also hard tumors.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 1.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [= *F.* *émolument* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *emolumentum*, *< L.* *emolumentum*, *emolumentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, *< emoliri*, effect, accomplish, *< e*, out, + *moliri*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish*.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in *emolument*, one of the highest in the University of Oxford.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatsoever *emoluments* grew by them), and such like.
Holinshead, *Descrip. of England*.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument*.
Tatler.

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private *emolument*.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 167.

= *Syn.* 1. Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income. 2. Benefit.

emolumental (ē-mol'ū-men'tal), *a.* [*< emolument* + *-al*.] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [Rare.]

The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature
Evelyn, *Sylva*, To the Reader.

amongt, *prep.* An obsolete form of *among*.

At last far off they many Isles and spy
On every side floating the floodes among.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 10.

amongst, amongst, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *amongt*.

And Cupid still *amongst* them kindled lustful fires.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 39.

emony, *n.* A corruption of *anemone*.
emotion (ē-mō'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *émotion* = *Sp.* *emocion* = *Pg.* *emoção* = *It.* *emozione*, *< L.* as if **emotio* (n-), *< emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove*.] 1. Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

I think nothing need to be said to encourage it [bathing in cold water], provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warmed him or left any *emotion* in his blood or pulse.
Locke, *Education*, § 8.

2. An agitated or aroused, and usually distinctly pleasurable or painful, state of mind directed toward some object; technically, a sensation excited by an idea and directed toward an object, and accompanied by some bodily commotion, such as blushing, trembling, weeping, or some slighter disturbance not manifest to a second party. Under violent emotion all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common objects are in the expression of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, named in the order of their expressiveness. The voice is also generally affected.

The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, impurity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary *emotions*, and are known to Hindu.
J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 45.

It has been usual with psychologists to confound *emotions* with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to *emotion*. But, strictly speaking, a state of *emotion* is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.*

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

Syn. 2. *Trepidation, Tremor, etc.* See *agitation*.

emotional (ē-mō'shon-āl), *a.* [*< emotion + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of *emotion*.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is *emotional* rather than *perceptive*. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 384.*

It is *emotional* force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 598.*

2. Characterized by *emotion*; attended by or producing *emotion*; subject to *emotion*: as, an *emotional* poem; an *emotional* temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large *emotional* nature. *A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 236.*

3. Employing appeal to the *emotions*; aiming at the production of *emotion* as an object: as, an *emotional* orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ē-mō'shon-āl-izm), *n.* [*< emotional + -ism.*] 1. The character of being *emotional*, or of being subject to *emotion*; tendency to *emotional* excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and *Emotionalism* puts it in feeling. *J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.*

2. The practice of working upon the *emotions*; the disposition to substitute superficial *emotion* for deeper feeling or right purpose.—3. The expression of *emotion*.

emotionalist (ē-mō'shon-āl-ist), *n.* [*< emotional + -ist.*] 1. One who is easily overcome by *emotions*; a person subject to or controlled by *emotion*.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp *emotionalist*.

N. A. Rev., CXLI. 262.

2. One who endeavors to excite *emotional* feeling; one who appeals to the *emotions* rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ē-mō'shon-āl-i-ti), *n.* [*< emotional + -ity.*] The quality of being *emotional* or of expressing *emotion*; *emotionalism*.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an *emotionality* which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself. *The Century, XXX. 206.*

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial *emotionality*.

Allen, and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.

emotional (ē-mō'shon-d), *a.* [*< emotion + -ed.*] Affected by *emotion*. [*Rare.*]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' *emotional* soul betrays!

Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ē-mō'tiv), *a.* [*< L. emotus, pp. of emovere, move (see emotion) + -ive.*] Producing or marked by or manifesting *emotion*; of an *emotional* character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own texture, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep *emotive* sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 1.

emotively (ē-mō'tiv-lī), *adv.* In an *emotive* manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ē-mō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *emotive*. [*Rare.*]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

emotivity (ē-mō'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< emotive + -ity.*] The capacity or state of being *emotive*; *emotionality*. [*Rare.*]

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.

Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176

emove (ē-mōv'), *v. t.* [*Less correctly emmove, < L. emovere, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < e, out, + movere, move: see move.*] To move; arouse to *emotion*.

One day, when him high courage did emmove,
As wont ye knights to seek adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, emove
Your barbarous hearts?

Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empæstic, empæstic (em-pes'tik), *a.* [*Also, less prop., empæstic; < Gr. ἐμπαεστικός, sc. ῥέχνη, the art of embossing, < ἐμπαεστός, struck in, embossed, < ἐμπαεῖν, strike in, stamp, emboss, < ἐν, in, + παεῖν, strike. Cf. anapest.*] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid, as work in metal.

empair (em-pär'), *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser.*

empaistic (em-päs'tik), *a.* Same as *empæstic*.

empale¹, **empaled**, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale² (em-päl'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + pale.*] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady empales their face. *G. Fletcher.*

empanel, empannel (em-pan'el), *v. t.* See *impanel*.

empanement, empannelment (em-pan'el-ment), *n.* See *impanement*.

empanoply (em-pan'ō-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empanoplied*, ppr. *empanoplying*. [*< em-1 + panoply.*] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

empardise (em-par'a-dis), *v. t.* See *imparadise*.

emparchment (em-pärch'ment), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + parchment.*] To write on parchment. [*A nonce-word.*]

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it. *Carlyle.*

empark (em-pärk'), *v. t.* See *impark*. *Bp. King.*

emparlauncet, *n.* See *imparlance*.

empasm (em-pazm'), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπασσειν, sprinkle in or on, < ἐν, in, + πασσειν, sprinkle.*] 1. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—2. A cataplasm.

empassion (em-pash'on), *v. t.* See *impassion*.

empassionatet (em-pash'on-ät), *a.* See *impassionate*.

empastet (em-päst'), *v. t.* See *impaste*.

empathema (em-pa-thé'mä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐμπαθής, in a state of emotion or passion, < ἐν, in, + πάθος, suffering, passion.*] In *pathol.*, ungovernable passion. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 45.*

empatronize, *v. t.* See *impatronize*.

empawn, *v. t.* See *impawn*.

empeacht, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empearl (em-pär'), *v. t.* See *impearl*.

empechet, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empiret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*. *Chaucer.*

empirema (em-pi-rō'mä), *n.* See *empirema*.

empeople (em-pé'pl), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + people.*] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondred much, and gan enquire . . .
What unknown nation there *empeopled* were.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

emperess, empericet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *empress*.

emperlit (em-per'il), *v. t.* See *imperlil*.

emperish (em-per'ish), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + perish.*] To destroy; ruin.

His fraille senses were *emperish* quight,
And love to frenzy turn'd, sith love is franticke hight.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

emperor (em'pér-ör), *n.* [*Early mod. E. empereur; < ME. empereur, empereur, emparour, emperere, < OF. empereur, F. empereur = Pr. emperador = Sp. Pg. emperador = It. imperatore, < L. imperator, imperator, Ol. induperator, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < imperare, imperare, command: see empire.*]

1†. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Agamemnon that giffen the gouernance holo,
for worthiest of wit that worship to haue;
And ordant hym *Emperour* by oþyn assent,
With power full playn the pepull to lede.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3670.

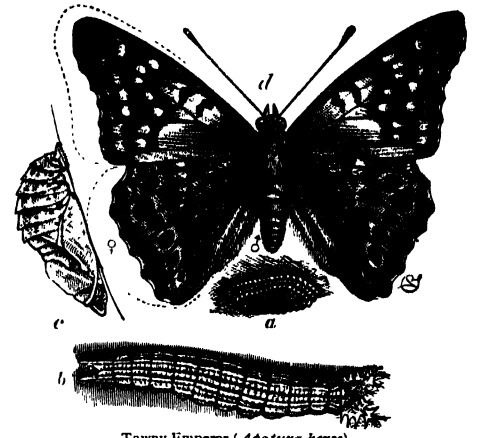
2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of *king*: as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia. See *empire*. The title *emperor*, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Caesar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne, who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which see, under *empire*). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822; and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed *empress*

of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called *emperors*.

Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 417.

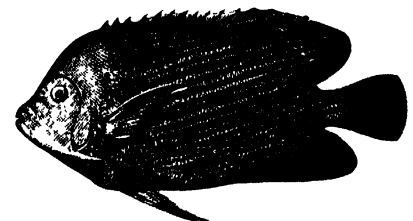
3. In *zool.*: (a) In *entom.*: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor*, *Saturnia pavonia*. (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidae*: as, the purple *emperor*, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the purple



Tawny Emperor (*Apatura herse*).

a, eggs; b, larva, dorsal view; c, pupa, lateral view; d, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size)

high-flier; the tawny emperor, *A. herse*. See *Apatura*. (b) In *ornith.*, one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (c) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor*.—**Emperor-fish**. Same as *emperor of Japan*.—**Emperor goose**, *Philacte canagica*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white.—**Emperor moth**, a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).—**Emperor of Japan**, a chetodontoid fish, *Holacanthus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the pre-



Emperor of Japan (*Holacanthus imperator*).

operculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*.—**Emperor penguin**, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—**Emperor tern**, the American variety of the Casplan tern, *Sterna tachegrava imperator*.—**Purple emperor**, *Apatura iris*. See def. 3 (a) (2).—**Syn. 2. Monarch**, etc. See *prince*.

emperorship (em'pér-ör-ship), *n.* [*< emperor + -ship.*] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe. *Carlyle.*

The *emperorship* was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct. *Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 170.*

empéry (em'pér-i), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also emperie; < ME. emperie, emperye, < OF. emperie, var. of empire, empire: see empire.*] Empire; power; government.

Oh, misery,
When Indian slaves thirst after *empéry*.
Lust's Dominion, III. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sat down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's *empéry*.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empæstic, *a.* See *empæstic*.

Empetraceæ (em-po-trä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Empetrum + -aceæ.*] An order of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or dioecious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 4 species, belonging to the 3 genera *Empetrum*, *Corema*, and *Ceratiola*. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is usually placed near the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Empetrum (em'pé-trum), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἔμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks, < ἐν, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock:*

see *pier*, *petro*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of 2 species, the type of the natural order *Empetraceae*; the crowberry or crakeberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America.

emphaset (em-faz'), *v. t.* [*< emphasis.*] To emphasize.

Frank. I . . . bid you most welcome.

Lady P. And I believe your most, my pretty boy.
Being so emphasized by you. B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 1.

emphasis (em-fā-sis), *n.* [= *F. emphase* (> *D. G. emphase* = *Dun. enfase* = *Sw. enfus*) = *Sp. enfusis* = *Pg. emphasis* = *It. enfasi*, *emphasis*, < *L. emphasis* (in pure *L. significatio*); see *significatio*), < *Gr. ἐμφασις*, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, *emphasis*, < *ἐμφαίνω*, show forth, < *ἐν*, in, + *φαίνω*, show, mid. *φαίνεσθαι*, appear, > *φάσις*, phase, appearance: see *phase*.] 1. In rhet.: (a) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (b) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; hence, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllabic accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a sin may be a sin of omission or a sin of commission (instead of omission, commission).

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. E. Porter, Rhetorical Delivery, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gesticulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.

Sir W. Hamilton.

=**Syn.** 1. *Emphasis*, *Accent*, *Stress*. *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the accent in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection*.

That voice all modes of passion can express
Which marks the proper word with proper stress;
But none emphatic can that speaker call
Who lays an equal emphasis on all. Lloyd.

By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual accent on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. G. L. Raymond, Orator's Manual, § 27.

emphasize (em-fā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing*. [*< emphasis* (is) + *-ize*.] 1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading.—2. To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

In winter [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI, 535.

Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasize* the situation.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII, 192.

emphatic (em-fat'ik), *a.* [= *F. emphatique* = *Sp. enfático* = *Pg. enfático* = *It. enfatico* (cf. *F. emphatisch* = *Dan. Sw. enfatisch*), < *Gr. ἐμφατικός* (< *ἐμφασις*, stem **ἐμφα-*), equiv. form of *ἐμφαντικός*, expressive, vivid, forcible, < *ἐμφαίνω* (*ἐμφαν-*), show, declare: see *emphasis*.] 1. Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence.—2. Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angeln as Old England than to speak of England as New Angeln. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 28.

His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=**Syn.** Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Same as *emphatic*. [Obsolete or rare.]—2. Apparent; obvious.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. Boyle, Colours.

emphatically (em-fat'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. With emphasis or stress of voice.—2. Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner.—3. Conspicuously; preëminently.

The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. Macaulay.

The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. Lecky, Rationalism, I. 190.

4. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvity must be taken *emphatically*: that is, not really, but in appearance. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being emphatic. [Rare.]

emphysis (em-fī-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphyses* (-sez). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐν, in, on, + φάσις*, an eruption, < *φλέω*, break out, boil over.] In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotia (em-fō'ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-i). [*MG. ἐμφοτία* (also *ἐμφοτικός ὀρθός*), lit. a garment of light, < *ἐν, in, + φῶς* (φω-), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrisom.

emphractic (em-frak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμφρακτικός*, likely to obstruct, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, obstruct, block up, < *ἐν, in, + φράσσειν*, fence in, block, stop.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrensy (em-fren'zi), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy*.] To make frenzied; madden.

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressor? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrenses*. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

emphyemat (em-fī'mi), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐν, in, + φῆμα*, a tumor, a growth, < *φύσσει*, grow.] A tumor.

emphysem (em-fī-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema*. [Rare.]

emphysema (em-fī-sō'mi), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμφύσημα*, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < *ἐμφύσσειν*, blow in, inflate, < *ἐν, in, + φύσσειν*, blow.] In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases.—**Interstitial emphysema**, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues.—**Vesicular emphysema**, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ectasia*.

emphysematous, **emphysematose** (em-fī-sem'a-tus, -tōs), *a.* [*< emphysema* (t-) + *-ous, -ose*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of emphysema; distended; bloated.—2. In *bot.*, bladderly; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fī-tū'sis), *n.* [*LL.* (in Roman civil law), < *Gr. ἐμψυτεύσις* (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < *ἐμψύττειν*, implant, ingraft, < *ἐμψύω*, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> ult. *E. imp*, q. v.), < *ἐμψύω*, implant, pass. grow in, < *ἐν, in, + ψύω*, produce, pass. grow.] In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vectigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Praetor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *emphyteusis*. Maine, Ancient Law, p. 290.

emphyteuta (em-fī-tū'ti), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. ἐμψυτεύτης*, a tenant by emphyteusis: see *emphyteusis*.] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by emphyteusis.

emphyteutic (em-fī-tū'tik), *a.* [*< LL. emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, q. v.] Pertaining to emphyteusis; held on the form of tenure known as emphyteusis; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. C. T. Newton, Art and Archeol., p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*).

emphyteuticary (em-fī-tū'ti-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [*< LL. emphyteuticarius*, <

emphyteuticus: see *emphyteutic*.] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by emphyteusis; an emphyteuta.

Emphytus (em-fī-tus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμψυτός*, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *imp*, v.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinidae*, founded by Klug in 1881, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennae.



Strawberry False-worm (*Emphytus maculatus*).

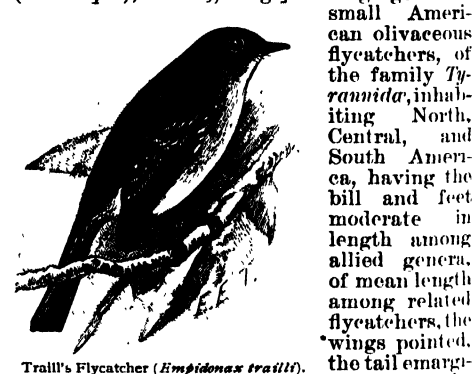
1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, 4, larva, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 5, larva with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. 1, 5, 6, and 7 natural size, 8 and 9 enlarged.)

transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvae have 22 legs and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.

Empidæ (em-pī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, contr. of *Empididae*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis*.] A family of tetrachotous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with contiguous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened tarsal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in spring-time. The slender larvae live in garden-mold. Also *Empididae* and *Empidæ*.

Empididæ (em-pī-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Empidæ*.

Empidonax (em-pī-dō'naks), *n.* [*NL.* (Cabanis, 1855), < *Gr. ἐμπίς* (*ἐμπίδ-*), a mosquito, gnat (see *Empis*), + *ἄναξ*, king.] A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus*; Traill's, *E. trailli*; the least, *E. minimus*; and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris*.



Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

See *Empis*.

emplieret (em-pērs'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + pierce*.] See *impierce*.

He stroke so hugely with his borrowed blade,
That it *emplieret* the Pagans burghanet.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 45

empight (em-pit'), *a.* [*< em-1 + pight*.] Fixed.

Three bodies in one wast *empight*.

Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 1

empire (em'pīr), *n.* [*< ME. empire, empyre, empire* (also *emprie*, *empyrie*: see *empyre*), < (*ol*) *empire* (also *emprie*), *F. empire* = *Pr. emperi*, *emperi* = *Sp. Pg. It. imperio*, < *L. imperium*, *imperium*, command, control, dominion, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare*, *imperare*, command, order, < *in, in, on, + parere*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *imperial*, etc.] 1. Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

Your Majesty (my most gracious Souveraigne) haue shewed your selfe to all the world, for this one and thirty years space of your glorious raigne, above all other Princes of Christendome, not onely fortunate, but also most sufficient vertuous and worthy of Empire.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 37.

He here stalks Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes, Familiarly to empire.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, iv. 2.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

Bp. Berkeley, *Arts and Learning in America*.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to empire.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian empire. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical empires; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires; the empire of Alexander the Great; the British empire, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the empire of reason or of truth.

We disdain To do those servile offices, oft-times His foolish pride and empire will exact.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by empire instead of arguments.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 690.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the empire over us.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire, or Empire of the East**, originally, that division of the Roman empire which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western Empire, the Empire of the East is commonly known as the *Byzantine Empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City**, the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the Empire State, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State**, the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the German-Roman empire in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German Empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western Empire. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otto the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The empire was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope, and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The empire continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the empire from 1438 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*). The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called electors, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire**. See *celestial*.

Western Empire, the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the incursions of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476.—**Syn. 1.** Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-ré-má), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (em-pi-ré-má-tá). [NL., < Gr. as if *ἐμπειρία*, < *ἐμπερι-* + *πειρα*, experienced in, < *ἐμπεριος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] In logic, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empeirema*.

empireship (em-pir'-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an empire.

England has seized the empireship of India.

Library Mag., July, 1886.

empiric (em-pir'-ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *em-pirick*; < OF. *empirique*, F. *empirique* = Sp. *empirico* = Pg. It. *empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρος*, experienced (oi *ἐμπειρικοί*, the Empirics: see II., 1), < *ἐμπερία*, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, *empiricism*, < *ἐμπειρία*, experienced or practised in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πειρα*, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to *πέρος*, a way, < **περ-*

**παρ* = E. *fare*, go.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *empirical*.—2. Versed in physical experimentation: as, an *empiric* alchemist.—3. Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to *empiric* physicians. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 17.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*; those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists.

Fleming, *Vocab. of Philos.* (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as *empirics* learn physic, by killing of the sick. Hooker, *Eccles.* Polity, vi. 24.

This is the cause why *empirics* and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 198.

There are many *empiricks* in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks.

Shaftebury, *Advice to an Author*, ii. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

The *empiric*, . . . instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. Harris, *Hermes*, iv.

Vague generalisations may form the stock-in-trade of the political *empiric*, but he is an *empiric* notwithstanding. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 91.

—**Syn. 2.** Mountebank, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pir'-i-kal), *a.* [*< empiric + -al.*]

1. Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. Sir W. Hamilton.

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rasa, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source. J. D. Morell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower; but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 523.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. Goldsmith, *Bolingbroke*.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula or law**, a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dulong and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pir'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes these *empirically*.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 22.

empiricism (em-pir'-i-sizm), *n.* [*< empiric + -ism.* See *empiric*.] 1. The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*. F. Knox, *Essays*, xxxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, some were content to rest in *empiricism* and isolated facts, others ascended too hastily to first principles. F. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs. L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II. 203.

2. In med., the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. Dought.

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, *Empiricist*, *Empirical*, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to Sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction. G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. ii. § 14.

empiricist (em-pir'-i-sist), *n.* [*< empiric + -ist.*]

1. One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent *empiricist*, saw that Sensation shuts itself up within its own home, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God. N. A. Rev., CXX. 409.

The *empiricist* can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. New Princeton Rev., II. 109.

2. A medical empiric.

empirictic, empiricutic (em-pi-rik'tik, em-pir-i-ku'tik), *a.* [An unmeaning extension of *empiric*.] Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutic*. Shack, *Cor.*, II. 1.

empirism (em-pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirisme* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. **empirismus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] Empiricism. [Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], namely, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain. G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 219.

empiristic (em-pi-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or to the empiricists; empirical. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference. W. James, *Mind*, XII. 545.

Empis (em'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), < Gr. *ἔμψις* (*ἐμψιδ-ε*), a mosquito, gnat, larva of the gnat; cf. *Apis*.] The typical genus of the family *Empidae*.

emplace (em-plás'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplaced*, ppr. *emplacing*. [*< OF. emplacier*, place, employ, < *en-* + *placer*, place: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Iranic buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of heavy stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design.

G. Rawlinson, *Origin of Nations*, I. 101.

emplacement (em-plás'ment), *n.* [*< F. emplacement*, < OF. *emplacier*, place: see *emplace*.] 1. A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to Uz any more definite *emplacement*.

G. Rawlinson, *Origin of Nations*, II. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in fort: (a) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads.

Nature, XXXVI. 36.

emplaster (em-plás'tér), *n.* [*< ME. emplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre* = Pr. *emplastre* = Sp. *emplasto* = Pg. *emplastro* = It. *empiastro*, *empiastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in grafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. *ἐμπλάστρον* (also *ἐμπλάστρος*) and *ἐμπλάστρον*, with or without *σπαστρον*, a plaster or salve, neut. of *ἐμπλάσσειν*, daubed on or over, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] A plaster.

The spirits are sodainly moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by bathes, unguents, or *emplasters*. Bacon, *On Learning*, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples. Wiceman, *Surgery*.

emplaster

emplaster (em-plás'tér), *v. t.* [*< ME. emplastrer, < OF. emplastrer, F. emplâtrer = Pr. emplastrar = Sp. emplastrar = Pg. emplastrar = It. emplastrare, implestrare, < L. emplastrare, graft, bud, ML. plaster. Cf. Gr. ἐμπλάστειν, put on a plaster, < ἐμπλάστρον, a plaster: see emplaster, *n.* Abbr. plaster, *q. v.*] 1. To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.*

Paride, als fair as ye his name emplastre,
He (Solomon) was a leechour and an ydolastre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1053.

2. To graft or bud.

The tree that shall emplastred be therby,
Take of the gemme, and bark, and therio byndo
This gemme unhurt.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plás'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, stopping the pores, clogging, < ἐμπλάσσειν, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see emplaster, *n.*] I. *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic applications.**

II. *n.* A constipating medicine.

emplastration, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

Solempnyte hath emplastracion,
Whorof before is taught the diligence.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

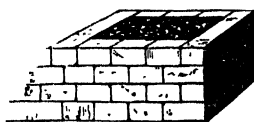
emplead, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplectite (em-plek'tit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπλεκτός, inwoven (see empectrum), + -itēz.*] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

empectrum, emplecton (em-plek'tum, -ton), *n.* [*L., < Gr. ἐμπλεκτον, rubble-work, neut. of ἐμπλεκτός, inwoven, < ἐμπλέκειν, inweave, entwine, entangle, < ἐν, in, + πλέκειν, weave.*] In *arch.*, either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (a) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

Sometimes the (Etruscan) wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *empectrum*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *G. Ravennae, Orig. of Nations, l. 114.*

(b) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the inclosed space between them is filled in with rubble work, cross-stones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by some regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *empectrum*.



emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.
emplet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *imple*.
emplet (em-plét'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emplet*.

emplet (em-plét'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emplet*.

employ (em-ploi'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *employ*; *< OF. employer, employer (early *emplier: see emplet, implet), F. employer = Pr. empleiar = Sp. emplear = Pg. emregar = It. impiegare, < L. implicare, infold, involve, engage, < in, in, + plicare, fold: see plicate, and cf. implicate and imply.] 1. To inclose; infold.—2. To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.*

Nothing advances a business more than when he that is employed is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne, Sermons, v.*

Tell him I have some business to employ him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

The mellow harp did not their ears employ,
And mute was all the warlike symphony.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 218.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be employed on serious subjects.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to employ medicines in curing diseases.

XII d. half to be employed to the use of the said Cite, and the other half to the sustentation of the said frater-nite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Poesie ought not to be abused and employed vpon any vnworthy matter & subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to employ them in the siege.
Deut. xx. 19.

1904

You must use
The best of your discretion to employ
This gift as I intend it.
Ford, Broken Heart, III. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to employ an hour, a day, or a week; to employ one's life.

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 311.

The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been employed in preparing for vigorous national defense.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=Syn. 2. Employ, Hire. Hire and employ are words of different meaning. To hire is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of hiring a teacher or a pastor; we hire a man for wages; we employ him for wages or a salary. To employ is thus a word of wider signification. A man hired to labor is employed, but a man may be employed in a work who is not hired; yet the presumption is that the one employing pays. Employ expresses continuous occupation more often than hire does.

employ (em-ploi'), *n.* [*< F. emploi = Sp. empleo = Pg. emprego = It. impiego; from the verb.*] Occupation; employment.

As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their employes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

With due respect and joy,
I trace the matron at her loved employ.
Crabbe, Works, l. 58.

It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public employ, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi'-a-bl), *a.* [*< employ + -able.*] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (on-plwo-yá'), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi'-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being employed.

Things yet less consistent with chemistry and employedness than with freedom, or with truth.
Boyle, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-é'), *n.* [*< employ + -ee, after F. employé, fem. employée, one employed, pp. of employer, employ.*] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages: applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the employees of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employee* even as an English word.]

To keep the capital thus invested [in materials for railway construction], and also a large staff of employees, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
H. Spencer, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi-ér), *n.* [= *F. employeur.*] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.

By a short contract you are sure of making it the interest of the contractor to exert that skill for the satisfaction of his employers.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Employers and Workmen Act, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 90), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.—**Employers' Liability Act**, an English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer.

employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *employment*; *< employ + -ment.*] 1. The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

The increasing use of the pointed arch is to be clearly traced, from its first timid employment in construction, till it appears where no constructive advantage is gained by it. *C. F. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 27.*

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural employments; mechanical employments; public employment.

I left the *Employment* [logwood trade], yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 131.

The daily employment of these Recluses is to trim the Lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several Sanctuaries in the Church.
Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

M Dumont might easily have found employments more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

St. An implement. *Nares. [Rare.]*

emporium

See, sweet, here are the engines [an iron crow and a hal-ter] that must do 't.

My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these employments.
Chapman, Widow's Tears.

=Syn. 2. Vocation, Trade, etc. (see occupation); function, post, employ.

emplume (em-plüm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *em-plumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [*< em-1 + plume.*] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

Angelhoods, emplumed
In such ringlets of pure glory.
Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunget, implunget (em-, im-plunj'), *v. t.* [*< em-1, im-, + plunge.*] To plunge; immerse.

Malbecco, seeing how his losse did lye, . . .
Into huge waves of griefe and galloway
Full deepe emplunged was, and drowned nye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 17.

That hell
Of horror, whereinto she was so suddenly emplung'd
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pō-di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-i-ū). [*NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ποδ-, pod- = E. foot. Cf. Gr. ἐμπόδιον, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.*] In *entom.*, a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the unguis or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzsch.

empoison (om-poi'zn), *v. t.* [*< ME. empoisonen, enpoisonen, empoisonen, < OF. empoisonner, enpoisonner, F. empoisonner, < en- + poisonner, poison: see poison.*] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

And afire was this Soudan empoison'd at Damace; and his Sone thoghte to regne afire him be Heritage.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

A man by his own alms empoison'd,
And with his charity slain.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and empoisoned with the venom of the serpent.
Situation of Paradise (1688), p. 62.

Yet Envy, spite of her empoisoned breast,
Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

That these disdaineous females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to empoison the voyagers, but to affront them!

Dickens, Mugby Junction, III.

empoisoner (em-poi'zn-ér), *n.* [*< ME. empoisonen, < empoisonen, empoison.*] One who poisons.

Thus ended ben thise homicides two,
And eek the false empoisoner also.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. l. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi'zn-mēt), *n.* [*< F. empoisonnement, < empoisonner, empoison: see empoison and -ment.*] The act of administering poison; the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

It were dangerous for secret empoisonments. *Bacon*

The graver blood empoisonments of yellow and other fevers. *Alien. and Neurol., VI. 45*

empoldered (em-pōl'dér'd), *a.* [*< em-1 + polder + -ed.*] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic, emporetic (em-pō-ret'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< L. emporēticus for *emporeticus, < Gr. ἐμπορευτικός, mercantile, commercial, < ἐμπορεύεσθαι, trade, traffic: see emporium.*] Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

emporist, *v. t.* [*ME. emporyschen, < OF. emporiss-, contracted stem of certain parts of emporvir, empooverer, make poor: see empoover, and impoverish, of which emporist is the contracted form.*] To impoverish.

And where as the coloring of foreyns byeng and geyng and pryuee markettes be mayntained by a number of vntrewe frenen such as kepe innes, logynges and other rowynge of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and emporyschynge of frenen.

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 83).

emporium (em-pō-ri-um), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. emporio, < L. emporium, < Gr. ἐμπόριον, a trading-place, mart, exchange, < ἐμπορία, trade, commerce, < ἐμπορος, a passenger, traveler, merchant, < ἐν, in, + πόρος, a way (cf. ἐμπόριον, travel, trade, πορεύεσθαι, travel, fare), < √ *per, παρ = E. fare.*] 1. A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of all extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

[Lyons] is esteemed the principall emporium of marts towne of all France next to Paris. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 59*

That wonderful emporium [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.*

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.

F. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxi.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing *emporium* that morning. *The Century, XXXV. 678.*

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound† (em-pound'), *v. t.* See *impound*.
empower†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *empower*; < OF. *empowerir*, *empoverir*, *empawerir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *emporish* and *impoverish*.] To impoverish.

Lest they should themselves *empower*
And be brought into decaye.

Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empowerish† (em-pov'er-ish), *v. t.* See *impowerish*.

empower (em-pou'ér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em-1* + *power*.] 1. To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *empow'ring* him to Frame,
As he thought best, his whole Economy.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him [Hastings] on an address from the Company. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

=*Syn. 1.* To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pre-sä'ri-ö), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *empresario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager: see *impresario*.] 1. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—2. More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called *hobladore*.

empress (em'pres), *n.* [< ME. *empressse*, *emperesse*, *emperes*, *emprise*, *emperice*, *emprise*, *imperes*; < OF. *emperreis*, *empereris*, *empererisse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *emperatriz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperator*, *imperator*, acc. -*tricem*, fem. of *imperator*, *imperator*, emperor: see *emperor*.] 1. A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessed mayde,
Queene of heven, *Imperes* of helle,
Sende me grace both nygt and daye!

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imitation of Alceus.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor: in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Not Cesar's *empress* would I deign to prove.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze**, a thin transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresset, *v. i.* See *impress†*.

empressment (em-pres'mon), *n.* [F., < *empresser*, refl., be eager, bustling, ardent, forward: see *impress†*.] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empridet (em-prid'), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em-1* + *pride*.] To excite pride in; make proud.

And whence this journey was done, Pausanias was grieved *empridet* thereof, and went into the king's palace for to take the queen Olympias out of it, and have her with him.

MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, fol. 3.

emprint† (em-print'), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-priz'), *n.* [< ME. *emprise*, *emprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empreza*, *empreiza* = Sp. *empreza* = Pg. *empreza*, *empreza* = It. *impresa*; ML. *impresa*, *imprisia*, *impresa*), undertaking,

expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre*, *emprendre* = Sp. *emprender* = Pg. *emprender* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, on, + *prehendere*, *prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, etc., and cf. *enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprize*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Ye beene tall,
And large of limb t' achieve an hard *emprise*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 53.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Interlude.

empriset, *v. t.* [< *emprise*, *n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *empriset* the same.

Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 58.

emprison† (em-priz'n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπροσθονος*, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. *ἐμπροσθονία*, tetanic procurvation), < *ἐμπροσθον*, in front, forward, before (< *in*, in, + *προσθεν*, before), + *τενον*, stretch, *τόνος*, a stretching.] In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *episthotonos*.

emptet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.
emptier (emp'ti-ér), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hath turned away the glory of Jaakób,
as the glorie of Israel: for the *emptiers* have emptied them out and marred their vine branches.

General Bible, Nahum ii. 2.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* [< *empty* + *-ness*.]

1. The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air: as, the emptiness of a vessel.

The moderation of sleep must be measured by helthe and syckenes, by age, by time, by *emptiness* or fullness of the body, & by natural complexions.

Sir T. Elton, Castle of Health, li.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, after much *emptiness*, become melancholy.

Barton, Anat. or Mel., p. 611.

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between.

Dryden.

4. Want of solidity or substance.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves . . . to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know.

Dryden.

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; inanity.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray.

Pope, Prof. to Satires, l. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip and spite
And slander, die.

Tennyson, Princess, li.

=*Syn. 5.* Vanity, hollowness, nothingness.
emption (emp'shon), *n.* [< L. *emptio*(-n), a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *adempt*, *exempt*, *redempt*, *redemption*, etc.] 1. Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—2†. That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lordes House for the houl Yeur, if he maye possible, shall be at all Faeces, where the grorce *Emptions* shall be boughte for the House for the houl Yeur, as Wine, Wax, Beiffes, Muttons, Whitee and Malt.

(1572)

Quoted in *Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 360.*

emptional† (emp'shon-al), *a.* [< *emption* + *-al*.]

empty (emp'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *empty*, *emty*, *emti*, *amti*, < AS. *æmtig*, *æmtig*, *æmetig*, *æmetig*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < **ameta*, *ametta*, *ameta*, leisure (cf. the verb *ametan*, be at leisure).]

1. *a.* 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an empty house or room; an empty chest or purse; an empty chair or saddle.

And though the brigg hadde ben all clene *empty* it hadde not be no light thinge for to haue passed.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), li. 288.

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arma, and feels
Her place is *empty*. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiii.*

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus holden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*?

Shak., As you Like it, li. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, empty words; empty compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.

Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 28.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.

Pope, Dunciad, i. 54.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthesis which it contains does not belong to experience.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Muller.

Death and misery
But *empty* names were grown to be.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 366.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an empty coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the *empty* crowd.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 100.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She [Niveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste.

Nahum ii. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Dull *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 359.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, empty air; empty dreams; empty pleasures.

Frivolities which seemed *empty* as bubbles.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an empty horse.—8. Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.

Mark xii. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not returne *emptie*, if it were to be had.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 205.*

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product. Seven empty ears blasted with the east wind.

Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine.

Hos. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual. The sword of Saul returned not *empty*.

2 Sam. i. 22.

Only the case,
Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] = *Syn. 1.* U. of etc. (see *vacant*); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.—4. Weak, silly, senseless.

—6. Unsatisfying, vain, hollow
II. n.; pl. empties (-tiz). An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.; as, returned empties. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammersmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."

Frances Grundy, in Personal Traits of British Authors, [p. 241.]

empty (emp'ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, *ppr. emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *empton*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr. be vacant, be at leisure, < **ameta*, *ametta*, leisure: see *empty*, *a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] 1. *trans.* 1. To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with of before the thing removed: as, to empty a well or a cistern; to empty a pitcher or a purse; to empty a house of its occupants.

So help me God, thereby shal he nat winne,
But empte his purse, and make his wittes thinne.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 188.

The Plague hath emptied its houses, and the fire consumed them.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with *out*: as, to *empty out* the water from a pitcher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes empty the golden oil out of themselves?
Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river *empties* itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not emptied by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it [the Euxine sea].
Arbuthnot.

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land.
Jer. li. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To become empty.

The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (em'p-ti-han'ded), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house empty-handed.
Trollope.

emptying (em'p-ti-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *empty*, *v.*] 1. The act of making empty.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [*pl.*], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins*.]

A hetch o' bread thet ha'n't riz once ain't goin' to rise agin,
An' it's jest money throwed away to put the emptins in.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled (em'p-ti-pan'eld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been empty-pannell'd these three houres.
Quarles, The Virgin Widow (1656), l. 57.

emptysis (em'p-ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύσις*, a spitting, < *ἐμπεύω*, spit upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύω*, spit, for **σπύω* = *E. spew*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugnat, *v. t.* See *impugn*.

empurple, impurple (em-, im-pér'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling*. [*< em-1, im-1, + purple.*] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully empurpled all with blood.
Spenser, P. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 364.

Tho' roseate morn
Four all her splendours on th' empurpled scene.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

We saw the grass, green from November till April,
snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles
empurpled with violets.
The Century, XXX. 219.

Empusa (em-pū'sā), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. *ἐμψυσα*, a hobgoblin.] 1. A genus of gresorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Mantidae*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennae, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthoraceae*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora*. The species are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house-fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window-panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of hyphal germination and grow rapidly till the insect is killed, forming sometimes mycelium, but commonly, by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydospores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies

or chlamydospores produce hyphae. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor*; or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuset (em-pūs'), *n.* [*< ML. empusa*, < Gr. *ἐμψυσα*, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: sometimes identified with *Hecate*.] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor*.

Empusidae (em-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of Orthoptera, taking name from the genus *Empusa*. *Burmeister*, 1838.

empuzzlet (em-puz'l), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + puzzle.*] To puzzle.

It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 1.

empyema (em-pi-ē'mā), *n.* [= *F. empyème* = *Sp. empiema* = *Pg. empyema* = *It. empiema*, < *ML. empyema*, < Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, a suppurating, < *ἐμπεύω*, suppurate, < *ἐμ*, in, + *πύω*, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em'ik), *a.* [*< empyoma + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema.

—2. Affected with empyema: as, an *empyemic* patient.

empyrosis (em-pi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, suppurating, < *ἐμπεύω*, suppurate: see *empyema*.] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocèle (em'pī-ō-sēl), *n.* [= *F. empyocèle*, < Gr. *ἐμψυος*, suppurating (see *empyema*), + *κύλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyrean (em-pi-rē'al or em-pir'ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *empieral* (simulating *imperial*); = *F. empyréal*, < *ML. *empyræus* (as if < Gr. **ἐμπύραϊος*, a false form), *LL. empyrūs* or *empyræus*, fiery, < *LGr. ἐμπύριος*, for Gr. *ἐμπύρος*, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύρ* = *E. fire*: see *pyre*, *fire*.] 1. *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, ll. 23.

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the empyreal, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarisms.
Mrs. Browning.

empyrean (em-pi-rē'an or em-pir'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. empyrée* = *Pr. empyrée*, *n.*, = *Sp. empyreo* = *Pg. empyreo* = *It. empyreo*, *adj.*, < *ML. *empyræus*, neut. as a noun, **empyræum*: see *empyrean*.] 1. *a.* Empyrean; celestially refined.

In th' empyrean heaven, the blessed abode,
The Thrones and the Dominions prostrate lie,
Not daring to behold their angry God.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
Resolv'd to reach the high empyrean Sphere.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

Lisplings empyrean will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue.
Keats, Endymion, ll.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed empyrean
Rings to the roar of an angel onset.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum (em-pi-rē'um), *n.* [ML. **empyræum*: see *empyrean*.] Same as *empyrean*.

Passed through all
The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
Up to the empyreum. B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

empyreuma (em-pi-rō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < *ἐμπύρεω*, set on fire, kindle, < *ἐμπεύω*, on fire: see *empyrean*.] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em'pī-rō-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< empyreuma(-t) + -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances. — **Empyreumatic oil**, an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rō-ma-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized*, ppr. *empyreumatizing*. [*< empyreuma(-t) + -ize.*] To render empyreumatic; decompose by heat. [Rare.]

empyric (em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐμπύριος*, in fire, on fire: see *empyrean*.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other empyric marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils.
Kirkman, Manures, p. 81.

empyrosist (em-pi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, a kindling, heating, < *ἐμπύρεω*, equiv. to *ἐμπύρεω*, kindle: see *empyreuma*.] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclisms and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

empyryt, *n.* [ME. *empyry*, < OF. *empyree*, *F. empyrée*: see *empyrean*.] The empyrean.

This heaven is call'd empyry: that is at say, heaven that is tyry.
Ilampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emraut, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

emrod, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

emrod, *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid*.

emu (ē'mū), *n.* [Also *emew*, *emew*; = *Pg. emu*, prob. from a native name.] 1. A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. nova-hollandia*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguish-



Emu (*Dromæus nova-hollandia*).

ed by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty-brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quills, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emu is intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement.

2. (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emeu*.] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrère*, 1745. (*b*) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emew*. *Latham*, 1790. (*c*) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromæus nova-hollandia*, in the form *emu*. *Stephens*.

emu (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Laslett*.

emulable (em'ū-lā-bl), *a.* [*< emul(ate) + -able.*] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may copy some inimitable and emulable good, even in meaner Christians.
Abp. Leighton, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated*, ppr. *emulating*. [*< L. amulatus*, pp. of *amulari* (> *E. emule*, *v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *amulus* (> *F. emule*, *n.*), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous*.] 1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to *emulate* good or bad examples; to *emulate* one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent.
B. Jonson, Catiline.
The birds sing louder, sweeter,
And every note they emulate one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating—no, that is not the word, always *emulating*—somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would emulate the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.
Arbuthnot.

The blossom opening to the day,
The dews of heav'n refin'd,
Could naught of purity display,
To emulate his mind.
Goldsmith, Vicar. viii.

3. To envy.

The council then present, *emulating* my successes, would not think it fit to spare me for the men to be hazzarded in those unknown regions.

Capl. John Smith, True Travels, I. 135.

emulate† (em'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. æmulatus, pp.: see the verb.*] *Emulative; eager to equal or excel.*

Our last king . . .
Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
There to prick'd on by a most emulate pride,
Durd to the combat. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.*

emulation (em'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. émulation* = *Pr. emulacio* = *Sp. emulacion* = *Pg. emulação* = *It. emulazione, < L. æmulatio(n-), < æmulari, emulate: see emulate.*] 1. Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of emulation, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race emulation operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.

D. Stewart, Moral Powers, I. II. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous emulation only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.

Beattie, Moral Science, I. II. § 5.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the emulation of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may cate grasses, yf they cannot achieve to excell; which will bring a blessed emulation to England. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South, Sermons.*

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous emulation is turned into direct malice.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3†. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contention; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain-sick men,
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factions emulations shall arise.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of emulation. *Shak., J. C., ii. 3.*

= **Syn. 1 and 2.** *Emulation, Competition, Rivalry.* The natural love of superiority is known as emulation; in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing: as, competition for a prize; competition in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the rivalry between two states or cities; in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble emulation heats your breast. *Dryden.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 191.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be. *Bacon.*

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in competition, it may at least be said that the existence of the two idols diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.*

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.

Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Del.

emulative (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< emulate + -ive.*] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with emulative zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.

Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, v.

Emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 27.

emulatively (em'ū-lā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*F. émulateur* = *Sp. Pg. emulador* = *It. emulatore, < L. æmulator, æmulari, emulate: see emulate.*] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the emulator of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against his natural brother.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 1.

emulatory (em'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< emulate + -ory.*] Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.

Whether some secret and emulatory brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall, Aaron and Miriam.*
At ale-drinking emulatory poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxi.

emulatrix (em'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= *F. émulatrice* = *It. emulatrice, < L. æmulatrix, fem. of æmulator: see emulator.*] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is History, the emulatrix of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. 1.

emulet (em'ū-l), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also emule: = OF. emuler = Sp. Pg. emular = It. emulare, < L. æmulari, emulate: see emulate.*] To emulate.

Yet, emulating my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that emulet of many.

Spenser, Collin Clout, I. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emulating that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.

Southey, Pilgrimage to Waterloo, III.

emulget (ē-mul'j), *v. t.* [*< L. emulgere (> It. emulgere), milk out, drain out, < c. out, + mulgere = E. milk.*] To drain out. *Bailey.*

emulgence (ē-mul'jens), *n.* [*< emulgent: see -ence.*] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be bandied to and fro without emulgence of the poetry.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, xlv.

emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *a. and n.* [= *F. émulgent* = *Sp. Pg. It. emulgente, < L. emulgen(t)-s, pp. of emulgere, milk out, drain out: see emulge.*] 1. *a.* In anat., draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.

II. *n.* 1. In anat., an emulgent vessel.—2. In pharmacology, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. æmulus, striving to equal or excel, rivaling: in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to imitari, imitate: see imitate.*] 1. Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with of before an object: as, emulous of another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not emulous. *Milton, P. L., vi. 822.*

The leaders, picked men of a courage and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are emulous to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as clemency, hospitality, splendor of living.

Emerson, War.

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striving in emulous contention whether shall add more pleasure or more profit to the 'tite.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

3†. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not emulous, as Achilles is. *Shak., T. and C., II. 3.*
What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

emulously (em'ū-lus-ly), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt they him, and emulously vie
To bribe a voice that empires would not buy.

Laurens, To the Earl of Peterborough.

emulousness (em'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ē-mul'sik), *a.* [*< emuls(in) + -ic.*] In chem., pertaining to or procured from emulsin.

— **Emulsic acid**, an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ē-mul'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ē-mul'si-fi), *v. t.; pret. and pp. emulsified, ppr. emulsifying.* [*< L. emulsus, pp. (see emulsion), + -ficare, make.*] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsioneer.

Pancreatic juice emulsifies fat.

Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 37.

emulsin (ē-mul'sin), *n.* [*< L. emulsus, pp. of emulgere, milk out, drain out (see emulsion), + -in².*] In chem., an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and a sugar.

emulsion (ē-mul'shon), *n.* [*< OF. emulsion, F. émulsion = Sp. emulsion = Pg. emulsão = It.*

emulsione, < L. as if "emulsio(n-), < emulsus, pp. of emulgere, milk out, drain out: see emulge.] 1†. A draining out.

Were it not for the emulsion to flesh and blood in being of a public factious spirit, I might pity your infirmity.

Howard, Man of Newmarket.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an emulsion of cod-liver oil.—3. A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor emulsion.—4. In photog., a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsioneer (ē-mul'shon-iz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. emulsioneer, ppr. emulsioneering.* [*< emulsion + -ize.*] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice emulsioneers fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight minutes, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its emulsified state.

Med. News, L. 587.

emulsive (ē-mul'siv), *a.* [= *F. émulsif* = *Sp. Pg. It. emulsivo, < L. emuls-us, pp. (see emulsion), + E. -ive.*] 1. Softening.—2. Yielding oil by expression: as, emulsive seeds.—3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, emulsive acids.—**Emulsive oil**, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminum or iron mordants.

emunctory (ē-mung'kō-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. émonctoire* = *Sp. Pg. emunctorio* = *It. emunctorio, < L. *emunctorius, adj., found only as a noun, neut., < LL. emunctorium, a pair of snuffers, < L. emunctus, pp. of emungere, wipe or blow the nose, < c. out, + mungere (scarcely used), blow the nose, = Gr. ἀπο-μύσσειν, mid. ἀπο-μύσσειν, blow the nose; akin to mucus, q. v.] 1. *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.*

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-riz). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxide, urea, cholesterol, etc.

emuscation† (ē-mus-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. emuscare, clear from moss, < c. out, + muscus, moss.*] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of emuscation is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by dressing with lime. *Erelyn, Sylva, xxix.*

emu-wren (ē'mū-rēn), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. malachurus* is an example. See cut under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, emyde (em'id, em'id or -id), *n.* [= *F. émyde.*] A member of the family *Emydidae*; a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em'i-dī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμύς or ἐμύς (ἐμύδ-, ἐμύδ-), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys lataria*: see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidae*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud. *A. mutica*, of North America, is a comparatively small species, with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspideretes* (or *Trionyx*).

Emydæ (em'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidae*.

emyde, n. See *emyd*.

Emydea (e-mid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ea*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonina*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Testudinina*, with 5-clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydea* as thus defined compose the river- and marsh-tortoises, and are divisible into two groups, the terrapins and the chelonines. See *terrapin*, *Chelonina*.

emydian (e-mid'i-an), *a.* [*< Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em'i-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidae*.

Emydidae (e-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also written contr. *Emyda*; < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-idae*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins. It includes a large series of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land-tortoises (*Testudinidae*), and have a highly convex carapace, though most are aquatic, with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell, well-formed feet adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 5-toed before and 4-toed behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions, within which they are widely distributed.

A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Cistuda* (the box-tortoises), *Chelonia* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malacochelone palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmydidae*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cistudinidae*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidae*. Also *Emyda*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Cistuda*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em-i-din), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμῖς (ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in*.] In *chem.*, a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina¹ (em-i-dī'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμῖς or ἐμῖς (ēvōs, ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina*.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydididae*.

Emydina² (em-i-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emys (Emyd)* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Emydidae* or *Clemmydidae*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydididae (em-i-dī'nā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emydidina* + *-idae*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emydidina*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidae*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydidinae*.

emydoid (em-i-doid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys*; belonging to the family *Emydidae*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidae*.

Emydoidea (em-i-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emys (Emyd)* + *-oidea*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmydidae* and *Cistudinidae*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. *L. Agassiz*. See cut under *Cistudo*.

Emydosauria (em-i-dō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμῖς or ἐμῖς (ēvōs, ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise, + *σαῖρος*, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodylia*: so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. *De Blainville*.

Emys (em'is), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμῖς or ἐμῖς (ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydidae*. The name has been variously employed: (a) For fresh-water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmydidae*, such as *E. lutaria* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (b) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cistudinidae*, such as the box-tortoise of Europe, *Emys europaea*, which is the *emys* of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingi* of North America.

en (en), *n.* [*ME.* *en, < *AS.* *en, < *L.* en, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] 1. The name of the letter *N*, *n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *N*, *n*, being used instead.—2. In *printing*, a space half as wide as an *em*, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em*¹, 2.

en-1. [*ME.* en-, < *OF.* en-, rarely *F.* en- = *Sp.* Pg. en- = *It.* en-, in-, < *L.* in- (see in-2), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, < *in*, prep., in, into, = *E.* in: see in¹. In later *L.* in- usually became im-, and so in *Rom.* en- usually becomes em-, before labials: see em-1, im-2.] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin in-, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into.' Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French from Latin, en-1 (before labials em-) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to in-1 of pure English origin and to in-2 of direct Latin origin, and hence often restored to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in en-1 (em-1) and in-2 (im-2) are frequently found (even in Middle English) co-existing, as *enclowse*, *inclose*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *inwrap*, *enfold*, *infold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials en- becomes em-, as in *embellish*, *embrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m*, as in *emnew* or *emnew*. As a verbal prefix, en-, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *enrage* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enfetter*, *encapsule*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . .'), as in *enable* (make able), *enrich*, *enlarge*, *enfranchise*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *enactuate*.

en-2. [*F.*, etc., en-, < *L.* en-, < *Gr.* ἐν- (before gutturals ἐν-), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' 'with,' 'in'

(= *L.* in-, > en-1, above), < ἐν, prep., = *L.* in = *E.* in: see in¹.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in': chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

en-1. [(1) *ME.* -en (sometimes spelled -in, -yn), later often -e, the two forms long coexisting; earliest *ME.* always -en (weak verbs -en or -ien), < *AS.* -an (weak verbs -an or -ian, -igean), *ONorth.* -a, -ia = *OS.* -an (-ōn) = *OFries.* -a = *D.* -en = *OHG.* -an (-ēn, -ōn), *MHG.* G. -en = *Icel.* -a (-ja) = *Sw.* -a (-ja) = *Dan.* -e = *Goth.* -an (-jan), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the *L.* inf. suffix, -re (-ā-re, -ē-re, -ō-re, -i-re), but cognate with *Gr.* -ειν, later reg. -ειν, and orig. dat. of *ana, an orig. noun suffix. (2) *ME.* -en, often only -e. < *AS.* -en = *OS.* -an = *OFries.* Fries. MD. D. MLG. LG. -en = *OHG.* -an, *MHG.* G. -en = *Icel.* -inn = *Sw.* Dan. -en = *Goth.* -an-s, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = *L.* -nus = *Gr.* -νός = *Skt.* -nas, an adj. suffix. (3) < *ME.* -en-en, -en-en (the final syllable being a different suffix, -en¹ (1)), < *AS.* -n-an, -n-ian (as in *fastnian*, > *E.* fasten, make fast) = *Goth.* -n-an, prop. intr., as in *Goth.* fullnan, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, -an-s = *AS.* and *E.* -en, etc. See (2), above. (4) *ME.* -en, often -e, in later *ME.* a general pl. suffix, in earlier *ME.* confined to ind. and subj. pret. pl. and subj. pres., the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having -eth, < *AS.* -ath, -iath. The *AS.* verb-forms with pl. term. -n were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. -en (-ien), ind. pret. -on (-an), subj. -en. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn-down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (a) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *singen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc., modern English *sing*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the -n fell away (*singe*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc.), but the -e continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the -e, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *escape*) and in some other positions. (b) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon -en), as in *risen*, *written*, etc., past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the -n often fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *written* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in -en and -e silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *writ*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunken* and *sunk*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *sunken*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*writ*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *spoke*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*riz* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in -en is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in -ed²), as in *worn*, pp. of *wear*. In most of such instances the older form in -ed² is still in prevalent use, as in *sewed* or *sewn*, *saved* or *swim*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the -ed² being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (c) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('become weak, fat, etc.'), but now they are also transitive ('make weak, fat, etc.'). (d) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as, they *aren*, *veren*, *ayen*, *nyngen*, *eyngen*, etc. It is now reduced to silent -e or entirely lost.

en-2. [*ME.* -en, < *AS.* -en = *D.* -en = *OHG.* *MHG.* G. -en, etc., = *Goth.* -in-s, -ein-s = *L.* -nu-s = *Gr.* -νός = *Skt.* -na-s, an adj. suffix, radically identical with en-1 (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen*¹, *ashen*², *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply -n, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treem*, *clayen*, *havi*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *arsen*, *linden*, *linen*, *woolen*.

en-3. [*ME.* -en, < *AS.* -en (gen. dat. -enne), earlier -in-, -inne = *OHG.* -in (-inna), *MHG.* -in-, -inne, G. -in = *L.* -ina (as in *regina*, queen) = *Gr.* -ιννα, -a-ιννα = *Skt.* -ānt, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *vixen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fyxen* (= German *fuchsin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *maegen*, etc. See *vixen*, *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

en-4. [*ME.* -en, often -e, and, with double pl., -en-e, < *AS.* -an, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. -a, fem. and neut. -e), = *OS.* -un = *OHG.* -an, *MHG.* G. -en = *Goth.* -an-s = *L.* -in-es (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = *Gr.* -ωνες = *Skt.* -ān-as; being, in *AS.*, etc., the stem suffix -an, used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (-as, -es, -s) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyne* or *een* (= *eyen*), *kine* (= *kyen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these

the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *ocean*), *eyne*, *een* (from Anglo-Saxon *edgan*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hosan*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *peasan*).

en-5. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with -an (Latin -anus), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dozen*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midden*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

enable (e-nā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable*; < *ME.* *enablen*; < en-1 + able¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigour. *Spectator*, No. 106.

No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer enabled men to measure the degree of temperature. *J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 84.

2†. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

Joy openeth and enableth the heart. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pains for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who enabled them for the business. *B. Jonson*, *Epicoene*, I. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. *intrans.* To give ability or competency.

For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than enable thereunto is a thing very improbable. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 16.

enablement (e-nā'bl-ment), *n.* [*< enable* + -ment.] The act of enabling.

Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in enablement towards martial and military virtue and prowess. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 82.

enach (en'āch), *n.* [*Gael.* *eineach*, bounty.] In *old Scots law*, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [*< ME.* *enacten*; < en-1 + act.] 1. To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath been prov'd that God hath still reserv'd to himselfe the right of enacting Church-Government. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, I. 2.

It was enacted that, for every ton of Malmsey or Tyne wine brought into England, ten good bowstaves should also be imported. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2. To act; perform; effect.

The king enacts more wonders than a man, Daring an opposite to every danger. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

Ham. And what did you enact? *Pol.* I did enact Julius Caesar: I was killed 't the Capitol; Brutus killed me. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact¹, *n.* [*ME.*; < *enact*, *v.*] An enactment; an act.

This enact so to endure by force of this present yelde [gild]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404

enactive (e-nak'tiv), *a.* [*< enact* + -ive.] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nakt'ment), *n.* [*< enact* + -ment.] 1. The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

In 1176, precise enactment established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial. *Welsh*, *Eng. Lit.*, I. 61

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

If we look simply at the written enactments, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 68

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play. = *Syn.* 2. *Statute*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*.

enactor (e-nakt'or), *n.* [*< enact* + -or.] 1. One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and Enactor of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II., Pref

2. One who acts or performs. *Shak.*

enacture (e-nakt'ūr), *n.* [*< enact* + -ure.] Purpose; effect; action.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own enactures with themselves destroy.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

enager, *v. t.* [*< OF. enagier, enaigier, declare of age, pp. enaigé, aged, < en- + aage, age: see age.*] To age; make old.

That never hall did Harvest preudice,
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
The fields en-ag'd.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ôr-nis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνάλιος, in, on, or of the sea (< ἐν, in, + ἄλις, the sea), + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1886 under the name *Pelagornis* (*P. barretti*), which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857), was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1889. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

enaliosaur (e-nal-i-ô-sâr), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal-i-ô-sâ-ri-â), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐνάλιος, living in the sea (< ἐν, = E. in, + ἄλις, the sea), + σαῦρος, lizard.*] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebrae. The group contained the ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

enaliosaurian (e-nal-i-ô-sâ-ri-ân), *a. and n. I.* a. Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. n. One of the *Enaliosauria*; an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal-â-jê), *n.* [= *F. enallage* = *Sp. enalage* = *Pg. It. enallage*, *< L. enallage*, *< Gr. ἐναλλαγή, an interchange, < ἐναλλάσσειν, interchange, < ἐν, in, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, < ἄλλος, other: see allo-.*] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antimeria*; that of one case for another is *antiphrasis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiphrasis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me" for "It's I." Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 143.

Enallostega (en-a-lôs'te-gâ), *n. pl.* [*NL. (F. Enallostegues, D'Orbigny), < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄλλος, other (one besides), + στεγή, roof.*] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush (en-am'bûsh), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + ambush.*] To place or conceal in ambush.

Explor'd th' embattled van, the deep'ning line,
Th' enambush'd phalanx, and the springing mine.
Cuthbert, *Elegy on Capt. Hughes*.

enamel (e-nam'el), *n.* [*< ME. enamele (with prefix en-, due to the verb enamelen), prop. *amaile, amel, amell, amelle, amall, amayl, later amnell (> D. G. email = Dan. emaille = Sw. email), < OF. esmail, F. émail, enamel: see amel.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxides are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sealing-wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints; but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limoges enamel*, below.

3. **Enamel-work**: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné enamel; a specimen of enamel à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface-enamel*, in which the

whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

About her necke a sort of faire rubies

In white floures of right fine enamele.

The Assembly of Ladies, l. 534.

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the enamel of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—5. In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See *cut under tooth*.

All the bones of the body are covered with a periosteum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an enamel of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xi.

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style.

Macaulay.

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion.—**Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface-enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include needle-cases, étuis, and especially plaques with portraits.—**Canton enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense-burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries.—**Champlevé enamel. See def. 3, and *champlevé*.—**Cloisonné enamel**. See def. 3, and *cloisonné*.—**Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel when translucent shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.**

Enamel-columns, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel-prisms*, *enamel-oids*, and *enamel-fibers*.—**Enamel-cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in unworn teeth. Also called *Nasmyth's membrane* and *cuticula dentis*.—**Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lowered or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen.—**Enamel en taille d'épargne**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is almost wholly cut away or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.—**Flocced enamel**, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made dull by grinding or by the use of acid.—**Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of binoxid of tin. It is used for window transparencies and "porcelain" lamp-shades.—**Incrustated enamel**, disks or similar small flat pieces of enameled metal inlaid in a larger surface, as of chased metal or filigree.—**Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.

enamel (e-nam'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enameled* or *enamelled*, ppr. *enameling* or *enamelling*. [*< ME. enamelen, enaunaylen, < OF. enaillier, enameier, enamaler (in pp.), < en- + esmailler, > ME. amelen, amilen (see amel, v.), F. émailler (> D. emailieren = G. emailieren = Dan. emailere = Sw. emailera) = Sp. Pg. esmaltar = It. smaltare, enamel; from the noun.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

Ther wer bassynes ful brygt of brende golde clere.
Enaunaylde with ager A eweres of sute.

Adulterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1457.

A knife he bore,
Whose hilt was well enamelled o'er
With green leaves on a golden ground.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 107.

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon: as, to enamel cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—3. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

The pleasing fame that fragrant Roses yeeld,
When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
Enamels all.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*.—**Enameled glass**. See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enameling.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.

Boyle.

enameler, enamellar (e-nam'el-är), *a.* [*< enamel + -ar.*] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [*Rare.*] **enamel-blue** (e-nam'el-blû), *n.* Same as *smalt*. **enameler, enameller** (e-nam'el-er), *n.* [*< enamel + -er.*] One whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all fiery,
such as painters or enamellers use.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 461.

It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were Greek enamellers in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Walspole*, *Anecdotes*, I. ii., note.

Enamellers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam'el-jêrm), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam'el-ist), *n.* [*< enamel + -ist.*] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam'el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enameler, etc.*

enamel-membrane (e-nam'el-mem'brân), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dental part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam'el-ôr-gân), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dental portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wadded with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam'el-pân'ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado (e-nam-ô-ri-ô), *n.* [*Sp. (= It. innamorato, q. v.), < ML. innamoratus, pp. of enamorar, innamorare (> Sp., etc.), put in love: see enamour.*] One deeply in love.

An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam'or), *v. t.* [*Also written, but rarely, enamor; < ME. enamoured, pp., < OF. enamourer, enamorer, F. enamourer = Pr. Sp. Pg. enamorar, namorar = It. innamorare, < ML. innamorare, put in love, innamorari, be in love, < L. in, in, + amor (> F. amour, etc.), love: see amor, amorous.*] To inflame with love; charm; captivate: used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing: as, to be enamoured of a lady; to be enamoured of or with books or science.

What trust is in these things?

They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
Are now become enamour'd on his grave.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Oh, death!

I am not yet enamour'd of this breath

So much but I dare leave it.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 1.

Or should she, confident,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt
To enamour, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove.

Milton, *P. R.*, ii. 214.

He became passionately enamour'd of this shadow of a dream.

Irving.

= *Syn.* To fascinate, bewitch

enamouritet (e-nam'or-it), *n.* [*< enamour + -ite, as in favorite.*] A lover. [*Rare.*]

Is this no small servitude for an enamourite?

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam'or-ment), *n.* [*< enamour + -ment.*] Cf. *OF. enamourment, < enamourer, enamour.*] The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

enanthema (en-an-thé'mi), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄνθημα, as in ἐξάνθημα, an eruption: see exanthema.*] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane: distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thé'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄνθις, blossom, < ἄνθω, blossom, bloom.*] Cf. *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan'ti-ô-blas'tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐναντίος, opposite (see enantiosis), + βλαστός, germ.*] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum. **enantiomorphic** (e-nan'ti-ô-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphous (e-nan'ti-ō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*<* NL. *enantiomorphus*, *<* Gr. *enantios*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- to a left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan'ti-ō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *enantiopathique*; as *enantiopathy* + *-ic*.] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in *med.*, palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan-ti-ōp'a-thi), *n.* [*<* Gr. as if **enantipatheia*, *<* *enantios*, having contrary properties, *<* *enantios*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not *homoeopathy*, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopaths. **enantiosis** (e-nan-ti-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *enantios*, contradiction, *<* *enantios*, contradict, gainsay, *<* *enantios*, contrary, opposite, *<* *en*, in, + *antios*, contrary, *<* *anti*, against: see *anti*.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *antiphrasis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiosis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify *enantiosis* by use of a word of opposite meaning. *Enantiosis* by negation of the contrary, as, "he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. *Enantiosis* or *antiphrasis* in such instances as the "Eumenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the fairies, passes into euphemism. See *irony*.

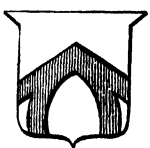
Enantiotreta (e-nan'ti-ō-trē'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **enantiotretus*: see *enantiotretous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan'ti-ō-trē'tūs), *a.* [*<* NL. **enantiotretus*, *<* Gr. *enantios*, opposite, + *τρῆσις*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τρῆσις* (**τρα*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta*.

enarch (en-ärch'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *in-arch*.

enarché (en-är-shā'), *a.* [F., *<* *en* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*.] In *her.*, same as *enarched*; also, rarely, same as *arched*.

enarched (en-ärcht'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarché*.] In *her.*, combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle.—**Bend enarched**. Same as *bend archy* (which see, under *bend*).



Argent, a Chevron Fin arch'd Gules.

enargite (en-är'jit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐνάργης*, visible, palpable, *<* *ἐν*, in, + *ἀργός*, bright, + *-ίτης*.] A sulpharsenite of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm (en-ärm'), *v.* [*<* ME. *enarmen*, *<* OF. *enarmer*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, *<* *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*.] 1. To equip with arms or armor.

How many knights there come & kynges enarmed. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same, to *enarm* you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

2. In old cookery, to lard.

The crane is *enarmed* ful wele I wot With larde of porke. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 20.

II. *intrans.* To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd to danger.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, l. 371.

enarmet, *n.* [OF., *<* *enarmer*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm*.] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarmed (en-ärmd'), *a.* [*<* *en* + *armed*.] In *her.*, having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.



Inside View of Shield, showing Enarmet, or Gear. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Art et de l'Architecture.")

enarming, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge*; verbal *n.* of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarme*.

He gripped the shelds so faste by the *enarmynge* that the catte myght it not hym be-reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 667.

enarration (ē-nā-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *enarration* = Sp. *enarracion* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, *<* L. *enarratio* (*n*), *<* *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, *<* *en*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate*.] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high-priest embezzel, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historical *enarration* of the years of their generation of life. *Sp. Hall, Def. of Remonstrance*.

enarthrodia (en-är-thrō'di-ā), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis*.

enarthrodial (en-är-thrō'di-āl), *a.* [*<* *enarthrodia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to *enarthrosis*; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, *<* *ἐν*, in, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*, *diarthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketting of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia*.

enascent (ē-nās'ent), *a.* [*<* L. *enascent* (*-s*), pp. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, *<* *en*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascit*.] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just got the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation. *Warburton, Occasional Reflections*, II.

enatation (ē-nā-tā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. as if **enatio* (*n*), *<* *enatus*, pp. of *enatare*, swim out, *<* *en*, out, + *natare*, swim: see *natant*, *natation*.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē-nāt), *a.* [*<* L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascent*.] 1. Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the *enates* are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell, Science*, V. 847.

enation (ē-nā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. as if **enatio* (*n*), *<* *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate*, *enascent*.] 1. In *bot.*, the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—2. In *ethnol.*, maternal relationship.

enaunter, *adv.* [For *en aunter*, after ME. *in aunter*, peradventure: *in*, F. *en*, in; *aunter*, adventure, chance, adventure.] Lest that.

Anger would let him speake to the tree, *Enaunter* his rage mought cooled bee. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, February.

en avant (on a-voñ'), [*F.*: *en*, *<* L. *inde*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant*, *advance*.] Forward; onward.

enavigate (ē-nāv'i-gāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [*<* L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, *<* *en*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail out or over. *Cockeraim*.

enb. See *emb*.

en barbette (on' bär-bet'), [*F.*] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette*.

enbaset, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

enbaste, *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *baste*.] To steep or imbue. *Darvies*.

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions. *Philpot, Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaumet, **enbawmet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *embalm*.

enbiber, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe*.

enblanch, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblanch*.

en bloc (on blok), [*F.*: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*.] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc*.

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 81.

enbose¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*¹.

enbose², *v. t.* Same as *emboss*².

enbrace, *v.* An obsolete form of *embrace*.

enbroudet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbreamet, *a.* [Irreg. *<* *en* + *bream*, var. of *brim*, *a.*] Strong; sharp. *Nares*.

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharpe potions, receive and indure the operation of *enbream* purges. *Northbrooke, Dicing* (1577).

enbroudet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbushement, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

A gret *enbushement* they sett, Thare the foster thame mett. *M.S. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fol. 13a.

enbusyt, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*.

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia*.

en cabochon (on ka-bō-shōn'), [*F.*] See *cabochon*.

en cachette (on ka-shet'), [*F.*: *en*, in; *cache*, hiding-place, *<* *cachier*, hide: see *cache*.] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrim to the Holy City. *R. F. Burton, El-Medinal*, p. 488.

encenia, *n. pl.* See *encenia*.

encage, **incage** (en-, in-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaged*, *incaged*, ppr. *encaging*, *incaging*. [*<* F. *encager*, *<* *en*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *encaged* him. *Bp. Hall, Sampson's End*.

encalendar (en-kal'en-dār), *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *calendar*.] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred, Of which we find these four have been, And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd*. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xlv.

encallow (en-kāl'ō), *n.* [*<* *en* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *callow*², q. v.] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kāl'ō), *v. t.* [*<* *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-kām'), *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *calm*.] To place calmly or reposefully.

With an illumined forehead, and the light Whose fountain is the mystery of God *Encalm'd* within his eye. *N. P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane*.

encamp (en-kamp'), *v.* [*<* *en* + *camp*.] I. *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or huts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall *encamp* round about the tabernacle. *Num.* I. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. *2 Sam.* xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth *encamped* before Boulogne on the North-side. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 292.

He was *encamped* under the trees, close to the stream. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll *encamp* ourselves. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 6.

Sultan Selim *encamped* his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 23.

encampment (en-kamp'ment), *n.* [*<* *encamp* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon, Decline and Fall*, I.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay, Trivia*

encanker (en-kang'kōr), *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *canker*.] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame With my rude pen *encanker'd* all with rust? *Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland*

encanthis (en-kan'this), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, *<* *ἐν*, in, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *cant*.] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle*.] In *her.*, placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating*. [*<* *en* + *capsule* + *-ate*.] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap'sū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *encapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

(sc. *μενός*, marrow, the brain), within the head, < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In anat., that which is contained in the cranial cavity as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathy, encephalopathy (en-sef'-a-lō-path'i-ā, en-sef'-a-lōp'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *encephalopathie*, < NL. *encephalopathia*, < Gr. *ἐν-κέφαλος*, the brain, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sef'-a-lō-spī'nal), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-κέφαλος*, the brain, + *σπίνα*, spine, + *-αλ*.] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sef'-a-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-κέφαλος*, the brain, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sef'-a-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-κέφαλος*, within the head; see *encephalon*.] The right form for this meaning is *cephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Enecephala*: an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamellibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace¹, *v. t.* See *enchase*¹.

enchace², *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*².
enchafet (en-chāf'et), *v.* [*ME.* *enchaufen*, < *en* + *chaufen*, chafe, as if ult. < L. *incalfacere*, make warm or hot; see *en-1* and *chafe*.] *I. trans.*
1. To make warm or hot; heat.

Ever the greeter merite shal he have that most re-
streyneth the wikkede *enchaufing* or aridure of this sinne.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

So in the body of man, when the blood is moved, it in-
vadeth the vitall and spirituall vessels, and being set on
fire, it *enchaufeth* the whole body.
Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 694.

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchauf'd*, as the rud'st wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain plow
And make him stoop to the vale.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Seizes the rough, *enchaufed* northern deep.
J. Baillie.

II. intrans. To become warm.

As thei *enchaufe*, thei shul be losid fro ther place.
Wyclif, *Job* vi. 17 (Oxf.).

enchain (en-chān'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *in-chain*; < OF. *enchaîner*, F. *enchaîner* = Pr. Sp. *encadenar* = Pg. *encadenar* = It. *incatenare*, < ML. *incatenare*, *enchain*, < L. *in*, in, + *catenare* (> OF. *chainer*, F. *chaîner*, etc.), *chain*: see *en-1* and *chain*.] 1. To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

In times past the Tyrans . . . *enchained* the images of
their Gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon
their city and be gone. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 712.

What should I do? while here I was *enchained*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, *Aeneid*.

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *en-chain* the attention.

The subtlety of nature and operations will not be *en-*
chained in those bonds.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 215.

It was the Time when silent Night began
T' *enchain* with Sleep the busie Spirits of Man.
Conley, *Davidic*, i.

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words.
Howell.

enchainment (en-chān'ment), *n.* [*F.* *enchaînement* = Pr. *encadenament* = Sp. *encadenamiento* = Pg. *encadenamento* = It. *incatenamento*, < ML. **incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, *enchain*: see *enchain* and *ment*.] 1. The act of enchain-
ing, or the state of being enchained; a fasten-
ing or binding; bondage.

It is quite another question what was the time and
what were the circumstances which, by an *enchainment*
as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror
which before the war with England had already coloured
the advancing stages of the Revolution [in France].
Gladstone, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 923.

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment*
of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force
the most backward to confess that the hand of God was
of a truth in this wonderful defeat.
Warburton, *Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, ii. 3.

The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena,
in which each is conditioned by every other, and none
can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the
rest, was foreign to his [Epicurus's] mind.
Engle. Brit., VIII. 475.

enchain (en-chān'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *chair*.] To
seat or place in a chair; place in a position of
authority or eminence. [Rare.]

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchain'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.
Tennyson, *Last Tournament*.

enchant (en-chān'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *in-*
chant; < ME. *enchaunter*, < OF. *enchanter*,
enchanter, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantar*, *enchantar*
= Sp. Pg. *encantar* = It. *incantare*, < L. *incan-*
tare, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant
a magic formula, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing,
chant: see *chant* and *incantation*.] 1. To prac-
tise sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms
or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

By the Witchcraft of fair Words, [Rowena] so *enchant-*
ed the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was
again establi. bed in the Kingdom. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 4.

John thinks them all *enchanted*; he inquires if Nick
had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbutnot*.

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to;
change the nature of by incantation or sorcery;
bewitch, as a thing.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fasci-
nate.

But me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 145.

The prospect such as might *enchant* despair.
Cooper, *Retirement*, l. 469.

=Syn. 3. *Enchant*, *Charm*, *Fascinate*, captivate, enrapt-
ure, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell,
as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are
to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious
power. This difference in the literal affects also the fig-
urative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All gen-
erally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but
fascinate less often than the others.

So stands the statue that *enchants* the world.
Thomson, *Summer*, l. 1346.

The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight
ever afterwards.
Alcott, *Table-Talk*, l.

Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composi-
tion, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated
so potently.
De Quincey, *Style*, l.

She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a boa-
constrictor, doomed—fluttering—*fascinated*.
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, lxxiii.

enchanter (en-chān'tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-καίντης*,
enchaunter, *enchauntour*, < OF. *enchanteor*,
enchanteur, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantaire*, *encan-*
tador = Sp. Pg. *encantador* = It. *incantatore*, < L.
incantator, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm,
enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. One who enchants
or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magi-
cian.

Flatterers ben the develes *enchauntours*, for they maken
a man to wenen himself be lyke that he is not lyke.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchanters* of
Egypt; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery.
Bible (1551), Ex. vii.

2. One who charms or delights.—**Enchanter's**
nightshade, a name of the common species of the genus
Circea, natural order *Onagraceae*, low and slender erect
herb with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp
woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanting (en-chān'ting), *p. a.* Charming;
ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an
enchanting voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanting* effect.
Kames, *Elem. of Criticism*, iii.

The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchant-*
ing gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays.
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 242.

enchantingly (en-chān'ting-ly), *adv.* In an *en-*
chanting manner; so as to delight or charm.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full
of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved.
Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 2.

enchantment (en-chān'tment), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-καίντης*,
enchantement, *enchaînement*, < OF. *enchanteement*,
enchantment, F. *enchantement* = Pr. *encantamen*,
encantament = Sp. *encantamento*, *encan-*
tamiento = Pg. *encantamento* = It. *incantamen-*
to, < L. *incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, <
incantare, charm, *enchant*: see *enchant*.] 1.
The pretended art or act of producing effects
by the invocation or aid of demons or the
agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells,
or charms; incantation; that which produces
magical results

A noon as they were a-bedde, Merlin began an *en-*
chantment, and made hem to slepe alle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner
with their *enchantments*.
Ex. vii. 11.

She is a witch, sure,
And works upon him with some danu'd *enchantment*.
Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iii. 2.

2. The state or condition of being enchanted,
literally or figuratively; especially, a very de-
lightful influence or effect; a sense of charm
or fascination.

Warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader
under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope*, *Pref. to Iliad*.

3. That which enchants or delights; the power
or quality of producing an enchanting effect.

As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the
sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment*
every year.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 187.

=Syn. 1. Charm, fascination, magic, spell, sorcery, nec-
romancy, witchery, witchcraft.—2. Rapture, transport,
ravishment.

enchantress (en-chān'tres), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-καίντης*,
enchaunteresse, < OF. **enchanteresse*, F. *enchan-*
teresse = It. *incantatrice*, < I.L. **incantatrix*,
fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter: see *enchant-*
er.] A woman who enchants, as by magic
spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden*.

enchantry, *n.* [*ME.* *enchantery*, *enchaunterye*,
< OF. *enchanterie*, *enchantmont*, < *enchanter*,
enchant: see *enchant*.] Enchantment.

Tho the clerke hadde yelded hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther fore Silul hym let sle.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.

encharge (en-chūrj'), *v. t.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-καίντης*,
< OF. *enchargeur*, *enchargeur*, *enchargeur*, *en-*
chargeur, etc., < ML. *incariicare*, load, charge, < L.
in, in, + ML. *caricare*, *carricare* (> F. *enchargeur*
= Pr. Sp. *encargar* = Pg. *encarregar* = It. *incari-*
care, < *charger*, etc.), charge, load: see *en-1* and
charge.] To give in charge or trust.

I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's sec-
retary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and
encharged with my main packet to the secretary.

Sir W. Temple, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.

His countenance would express the spirit and the pas-
sion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey*.

encharge (en-chūrj'), *n.* [*encharge*, *v.*] An
injunction; a charge.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, command-
ed his trumpet to goe before and sound the depth of it;
who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge*,
and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No,
sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me.
A. Copley, tr. of *Wits, Fitts, and Fancies* (ed. 1614).

enchase¹, *v. t.* [*Gr.* *ἐν-καίντης*, *enchasen*, *enchacen*, < OF.
enchaier, *enchaier*, *enchasser*, *enchaier*, *en-*
chaier (= Pr. *encassur*), *enchase*, < *en* + *cha-*
ier, *chacier*, *chasser*, chase: see *en-1* and *chase*¹.]
To drive or chase away.

After the comynge of this myghty kynge,
Oure olde woo and trouble to *enchace*.
Lydgate, (Halliwell.)

And ne we ne shull no helpe haue of hym that sholde
hem alle *enchace* oute of this londe, that is the kynge Ar-
thur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

enchase² (en-chās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchased*,
ppr. *enchasing*. [Also *inchase*, and early mod.
E. *enchace*, *inchace*; < F. *enchâsser*, *enchase*, <
en + *châsse*, a frame, chase, > E. *chase*², q. v.
Hence by apheresis *chase*³, q. v.] 1. To inlay;
incrusted with precious stones or the like.

Thou shalt have gloss enough, and all things fit
T' *enchase* in all show thy long-smothered spirit.
Chapman, *Bussy d'Ambois*, i. 1.

Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine.
Dryden, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, x. 40.

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced.
Mickle, tr. of the *Lusiad*, ii.

Hence—2. To incrusted or enrich in any manner;
adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamen-
tal work.

She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries.
B. Jonson, *The Barriers*.

Vain as swords
Against the *enchased* crocodile.
Keats, *Endymion*, l.

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase*³, l.—4t.

To inclose or contain as something *enchased*.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. xii. 23.

enchaser (en-chā'sér), *n.* One who enchases;
a chaser.

enchasten (en-chā'sen), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *chasten*¹.]
To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. K. White*.

enchauter, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchase*.

enchasson, *n.* See *enchason*.

encheck (en-chek'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *check*¹.]
To checker.

Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, *The Decay*.

enchecker, **enchequer** (en-chek'er), *v. t.* [*en-1*
+ *checker*, *chequer*.] To checker; arrange
in a checkered pattern. *Davies*.

For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed
And neatly here enchequered.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 177.

enchēdēt, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix -ed², < (F.) *encheu*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < *en* + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*.] Fallen; vanquished.

And the *enchēdēt* kyng in the gay armes,
Lys gronde one the grownde, and girde thorowe evenes!
Morte Arthure (F. E. T. S.), I. 3938.

encheer (en-chēr'), *v. t.* [*en*-1 + *cheer*-1.] To enliven; cheer.

And in his soveraine throne gan straight dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and Majestie,
That mote *encheere* his friends, and foes mote terrifie.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 24.

enchēirion (en-kī'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *enchēiria* (-ī). [*Gr. ἐνχειριον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchēlia (en-kē'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐνχελία*, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyidae*.

Enchelycephali (en-kel-i-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalous*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the murenoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a preopercular arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apodes*.

enchelycephalous (en-kel-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*NL.* *enchelycephalus*, < *Gr. ἐνχελος*, an eel, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

enchelyid (en-kel'i-id), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Enchelyidae*.

Enchelyidae (en-ke-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idae*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animalcules. They are holotrichous ciliate infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface. The cuticle is soft and flexible, the oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a neck-like manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Enchelina*, *Enchelina*, *Enchelya*, etc.

Enchelys (en-ke-lis), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < *Gr. ἐνχελος*, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidae*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farcinum*. Also spelled *Enchelis*.

enchēquert, *v. t.* See *enchequer*.

enchère (on-shär'), *n.* [F. *enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *encheria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, F. *enchérir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In French law, an auction; sale by auction.

encheson, **encheson**, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *enchesun*, *enchesoun*, earlier *ancheison*, *ancheisun*, *ancheisoun*, later often abbr. *cheson*, *chesun*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *achesoun* (rare), < OF. *acheison*, *achoisun*, *achesen*, var. of *ochoisun*, *ocoison*, etc., = Pr. *ocaizo*, *ochaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *cagione*, also *occasione*, < L. *ocasio* (n.), occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archaic in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the *enchesoun*
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 681.

Frendis, be noight afferde afore,
I schall gou saye *enchesoun* why. York Plays, p. 191.
"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond *enchesoun* that me thider lod." Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 30.

enchēst, *v. t.* See *inchest*.
enchiridion (en-kī-rīd'i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-onz, -ī). [LL., < *Gr. ἐνχειριδιον*, a handbook, manual, neut. of *ἐνχειριδιος*, in the hand, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, that as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and usefull. Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*, Int.
Enchiridions of meditation all divine. Thoreau, *Letters*, p. 29.

Specifically—(a) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (b) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiselled*, pp. *enchiseling*, *enchiselling*. [*en*-1 + *chisel*.] To cut with a chisel. Craig.

enchondroma (en-kon-drō'mā), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *Gr. ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-kon-drom'a-tus), *a.* [*en* + *enchondroma* (t-) + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-kon'drus), *a.* [*en* + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. Thomas, *Med. Diet.*

Enchophyllum (en-kō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < *Gr. ἐν*, in, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidae*, of arched compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruciatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-kō'ri-āl), *a.* [*LL.* *enchorius* (< *Gr. ἐνχοριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, country) + *-al*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native; indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 721.

enchoric (en-kō'rik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-kō-ris'tik), *a.* [*As* *enchorial* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-kī-lē'mā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐν*, in, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid and unorganized part of vegetable protoplasm.—2. The hyaline or granular substance of the nucleus of a cell, in which the other nuclear elements are embedded.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, is probably more or less nearly fluid during life, and is equivalent to the "kern-saft" of those German writers who apply that term in its proper and restricted sense. *Science*, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-kin'a-tus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνχυμα* (τ-), an infusion (< *ἐν*, in, + *χύνω*, pour: see *chyme*), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encincture (en-sink'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encinctured*, pp. *encincturing*. [*en*-1 + *cincture*. Cf. *encincture*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-sink'tūr), *n.* [*en* + *cincture*, *v.*] A cincture or girdle.

Fancy, free, . . .
Hath reached the encincture of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. Wordsworth, *Source of the Danube*.

encindered (en-sin'dērd), *a.* [*en*-1 + *cinder*; suggested prob. by *encinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram*.

encinerater (en-sin'a-rāt), *v. t.* See *incinerate*.

encino (en-sē'nō), *n.* [Mex.] In California, the coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large evergreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encipher (en-si'fēr), *v. t.* [*en*-1 + *cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To encipher a message in the General Service Code. *Parrott*, *Mil. Encyc.*, III. 113.

en cirage (on sē-rāzh'), [F.: *en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaieu*.

encircle (en-sēr'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, pp. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incircle*, *incircle*; < *en*-1 + *circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

Then let them all *encircle* him about.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4.

Young Hermes next, a close constricting God,
Her browes *encircled* with his serpentine rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Parnell, *Hesiod*, *Rise of Woman*.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South-west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoale of rocks and sand, but so farre as I *encircled* it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong current. Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 194.

encirclet (en-sēr'klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en*-1 + *circle*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arradia*, II.

enclareted (en-klar'e-ted), *a.* [*en*-1 + *claret* + *-ed*.] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all ruble red,
Cheeks like cream *enclareted*.
Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 146.

enclasp, **inclasp** (en-, in-klass'), *v. t.* [*en*-1, *in*-2, + *clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, *The Hermaprodite*.

enclave (F. pron. on-klav'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, pp. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, F. *enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < Pr. *enclavar* = It. *inchiavare*, lock, < ML. *inclarare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt?).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. on-klav'), *n.* [D. G. *enclave* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclaver*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something closed; specifically, a small outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all other *enclaves* within these limits are to be French territory. *Woolsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, App. II., p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small *enclaves*, like Harār. R. N. Cust, *Mod. Langs. of Africa*, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. on-kla-vā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*.] In *her.*: (a) Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (b) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. on-klav'moñ), *n.* [*F.* *enclavement* (= It. *inchiavamento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *Wor. Supp.*

enclart, *v. t.* [*en*-1 + *clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *enclart*.
Sir P. Sidney, *Ps. lxxxvii*.

enclinet, *v.* An obsolete form of *incline*.

enclisis (en'kli-sis), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνκλίσις*, inclination, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλίνω*, incline: see *inclination*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat.* *gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent: opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms *orthotonesis* and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 218.

enclitic (en-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < LL. *encliticus*, < *Gr. ἐνκλιτικός*, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλίνω* = L. *inclinare*, > E. *incline*], lean toward, incline, < *in*, in, + *κλίνω* = E. *lean*: see *lean*¹, and cf. *cline*, *incline*.] *I. a.* 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or *enclitic* pent-house. Graves, *Spiritual Quixote*, II. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accentually dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or gives up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *synclitic* (which see).

II. n. In *gram.*, a word accentually connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitcal (en-klit'i-kal), *a.* [*enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-klit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-klit'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to *Gr. ἐνκλίσις*, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

enclog (en-klog'), v. t. [*< en-1 + clog.*] To clog or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to enclog the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

encloister (en-klois'tér), v. t. [Formerly also *incloister*; *< OF. *encloistrer, enclostrer* (cf. *encloistre, enclostrer*, n., an inclosure, cloister) (F. *encloître* = Fr. *enclostrer* = Sp. Pg. *enclostrar* = It. *inclostrare*), *< en-*, in, + *cloistrer*, inclose, *< cloistre*, an inclosure, cloister: see *cloister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; immure.

Those that sprung
From Ponda, that great king of Mercia; holy Tweed,
And Kinsadred, with these their sisters, Kinsweed,
And Eadburg, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Encloister'd. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.*

enclose, encloser, etc. See *inclose*, etc.
enclothe (en-kloth'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enclothed*, ppr. *enclothing*. [*< en-1 + clothe.*] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

encloud (en-kloud'), v. t. [*< en-1 + cloud*, v.] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on everie side *encloved* hee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 671.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *encloved*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclowt, encloyt, v. See *acclay*.
encoach (en-koch'), v. t. [*< en-1 + coach.*] To carry in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaeton . . . *encoached* in burnished gold.
Davies, Witten Pilgrimage, sig. i. 3.

en cœur (on kër). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, *< L. cor* (cord-) = E. *heart*: see *core*.] 1. In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—2. In *her*. See *cœur*.

encoffin (en-kof'in), v. t. [*< en-1 + coffin.*] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution,
when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*,
it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weaver, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encoignure (F. pron. on-kwo-nyür'), n. [F., OF. also *encognure*, corner, corner-piece, *< OF. encoignier*, place in a corner, *< en*, in, + *coign*, corner: see *coign*, *coign*.] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, étagère, or the like.

encollar (en-kol'ür), v. t. [*< en-1 + collar.*] To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd.*

encolor, encolour (en-kul'ör), v. t. [*< en-1 + color, colour.* Cf. OF. *encolorer, encolourer, encouleur*, color.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning.*

encolpion, encolpium (en-kol'pi-on, -um), n.; pl. *encolpia* (-i). [LGr. *ἐγκόλπιον*, prop. neut. of *ἐγκόλπιος*, on the bosom, *< ἐν*, in, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap.] 1. In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—2. In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

encolure (F. pron. on-ko-lür'), n. [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *encolure, encoleure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *encoler*, put on the neck, embrace), *< en* (*< L. in*), in, on, + *col*, *< L. collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure*.
Browning, Statue and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework.*

encumber, v. t. An obsolete form of *encumber*.

encumberment, n. See *encumberment*.

encomiast (en-kō'mi-as't), n. [= F. *encomiaste* = Sp. *encomiasta* = It. *encomiaste*, *< Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής*, *< ἐγκωμιάζω*, praise, *< ἐγκώμιον*, an ode of praise, eulogy: see *encomium*.] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese.
Locke, Human Understanding, l. 4.

In his writings he appears a servile *encomiast*.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), a. and n. [= Sp. *encomiástico* = Pg. It. *encomiastico*, *< Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός*, *< ἐγκωμιάζω*, praise: see *encomiast*.]

I. a. Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *encomiastic* speech upon this our metropolis.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *encomiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 495.*

II.† n. An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compass, for your short *Encomiastic*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, l. 1.

encomiastical (en-kō-mi-as'ti-kal), a. Same as *encomiastic*.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as'ti-kal-i), adv. In an encomiastic manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *encomiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history.
Bacon, To the King, letter 84.

encomiologic (en-kō-mi-ō-loj'ik), a. [*< L. encomiologicus*, *< Gr. ἐγκωμολογικός* (as a noun in neut., ἐγκωμολογικόν, sc. μέτρον), *< ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode, + *-λογία*, *< -λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (— — — | — — — | —) followed by an iambic penthemim (— — — | — — — | —). Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegianthus*.

encomion† (en-kō'mi-on), n. Same as *encomium*.

encomium (en-kō'mi-um), n. [Formerly also *encomion* (and *encomy*, q. v.); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *encomio*, *< L. encomium*, **encomion*, *< Gr. ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of *ἐγκώμιος*, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, *< ἐν*, in, + *κῶμος*, a revel: see *Comus, comedy*.] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing.

His first *Encomium* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation than is that of King, Peers, and Commons. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

It is strange the galley-slave should praise
His own or strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call'd Marriage,
Should sing *encomions* on't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 1.

Tush, thou wilt sing *encomions* of my praise.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, l. 1.

= *Syn. Panegyric*, etc. See *eulogy*.

encomion† (en-kom'ion), v. t. [*< en-1 + common.*] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *encomioned* by the vulgar. *Feltham, Resolves.*

encompass (en-kum'pas), v. t. [Formerly also *incompass*; *< en-1 + compass.*] 1. To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in; as, the besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *encompassed* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie.

Canutus before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large Trench *encompassed* it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

We live *encompassed* by mysteries; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. i. § 223.*

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—4. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you?
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *encompassing* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves himself a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

= *Syn. 2.* To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

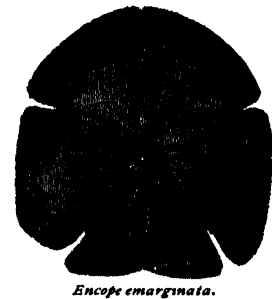
encompassment (en-kum'pas-ment), n. [*< encompass + -ment.*] 1. The act of encompassing, or the state of being encompassed.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 1.

encomy†, n. [*< L. oncomium*: see *encomium*.] Same as *encomium*.

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encope (en'kō-pē), n. [NL., *< Gr. ἐγκοπή*, an incision, a hindrance, *< ἐγκόπτειν*, make incisions, hinder, *< ἐν*, in, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] A



genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidae*. It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata*. The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.

en coquille (on kō-kēly'). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle: see *cockle*.] In *dress-making*, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

encore (on-kōr'), adv. [F., *< OF. encore* = Pr. *encara*, *enquera* = OSp. *encara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, *< L. (in) hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour*.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

encore (on-kōr'), n. [*< encore*, adv.] 1. A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—2. A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *encores*.

It was evident he felt this device to be worth an *encore*: he repeated it more than once.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

encore (on-kōr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *encored*, ppr. *encoring*. [*< encore*, adv.] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment).

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.
W. Whitehead, Apology for Laureate.

encorporet, v. t. [ME. *encorporen*, *encorperen*, *< OF. encorporar*, *< L. incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*.] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye .iijl. lb of watir vpon j lb af mater and putte by .viij. daies to *encorpere* wel as before in the bath of marien.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

And eek of our materes *encorporing*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 815.

encorret, v. A Middle English form of *incur*.

encoubert (en-kō'bért), n. [Appar. a F. form of Sp. *encubierto* = Pg. *encuberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encubrir*, Sp. also *encubir*, cover, conceal, *< en* + Sp. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir*, cover: see *cover*.] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasyopodidae* and subfamily *Dasyopodinae* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasyus villosus*. The term has had a more extensive application. See cut under *armadillo*.

en couchure (on kō-shür'). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, *< coucher*, lie down, couch: see *couch*.] In *embroidery*, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

encounter (en-koun'tér), v. [Formerly also *incounter*; *< ME. encounter*, *< OF. enconter*, *encuntrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encontrar* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, *< L. in*, in, to, + *contra*, against: see *counter*, *counter*, and cf. *rencounter*, v.] 1. *trans.* 1. To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., III. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *encountered* with Beggars.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *encounter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mice as bigge as our cuntry dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because cats are not able to *incounter* them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 55.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Encounter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 2.

3. To oppose; oppugn.

encounter

Nothing is so unpleasant to a man, as to be *encountred* in his chief affection.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 225.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them.

Str M. Hale.

4†. To befall; betide.

Good time *encounter* her!

Shak., W. T., II. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.

II. intrans. 1. To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we *encountered*.

Shak., T. of A., III. 6.

More than once
Full met their stern *encountering* glance.

Scott, *Marmion*, III. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow,
If thou *encounter* with the boar to-morrow.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 672.

encounter (en-koun'tér), *n.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encontre* (rare), < OF. *encontre*, F. *encontre* = Pr. *encontro* = Sp. *encuentro* = Pg. *encontro* = It. *incontro*, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. *reencounter*, *n.*] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. Pope.

Specifically — 2. In *physics*, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid *collision*, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the *encounter*. See *gas*.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an *encounter* between them.

H. W. Watson, *Kinetic Theory of Gases*, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giusts and fierce *encounters* fitt.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 1.

Leave this keen *encounter* of our wits.

Shak., *Rich.* III., I. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open *encounter*?

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 52.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of *encounter*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

=**Syn.** 3. *Encounter*, *Reencounter*, *Skirmish*, *Brush*, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under *battle*. An *encounter* is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. *Reencounter* is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A *skirmish* is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A *brush* is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See *strife*.

encounterer (en-koun'tér-ér), *n.* 1. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. — 2. One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue,
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes,
And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts
To every tickling reader! Shak., *T. and C.*, IV. 5.

encourage (en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encouraged*, ppr. *encouraging*. [Formerly also *incourage*; < OF. *encouragier*, *encouragier*, *encourager*, F. *encourager* (= Pr. *encorajar* = Sp. Pg. *encorajar* = It. *incoraggiare*, *incoraggiare*), < en, in, + *courage*, courage, heart: see *courage*, *n.* and *n.* Cf. ML. *incordari*, encourage, inspire, < L. in, + *cor*(d-) = E. *heart*.] 1. To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and *encourage* him. Deut. III. 28.

King Richard, to *encourage* his Soldiers, made a solemn Speech to them. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 233.

The actors behind the scene, who ascribed this pause to his natural timidity, attempted to *encourage* him.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to:

as, to *encourage* manufactures.

1915

The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness.

Couper, *Task*, II. 709.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not *encourage* sin.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 101.

3†. To make stronger.

Erasmus had his Lagona or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London), which he drank sometimes singly by itself, and sometimes *encouraged* his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.

Fuller, *Hist. Cambridge*, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *incouragement*, *incoragement*; < OF. *encouragement*, *encouragement*, F. *encouragement* (= It. *incoraggiamento*, *incoraggiamento*), < *encoragier*, *encourager*, encourage: see *encourage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhile with merry purpose, fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. v. 32.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. Otway, *Orphan*.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of *encouragement* which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, III.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What *encouragement* is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable?

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xxiii.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer.

Byron, *On the Lord's Prayer*.

encourager (en-kur'āj-ér), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 529.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts.

Addison.

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest *encourager* of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. II. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

enradle (en-kra'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enradled*, ppr. *enradling*. [*en*-1 + *cradle*.] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he *enradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.

Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

enratic (en-kra'tik), *a.* [*en*-1 + Gr. *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < *en*, in, + *krátos*, power, strength, < *κρατός*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*.] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

Encratism (en-kra'tizm), *n.* [*en*-1 + Gr. *ἐγκρατίζω*, to have power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < *en*, in, + *krátos*, power, strength, < *κρατός*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*.] The principles of the Enkratites; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

Enkratite (en-kra'tīt), *n.* [*en*-1 + L. *Enkratita*, < Gr. *ἐγκρατίται*, pl. of *ἐγκρατής*, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < *ἐγκρατής*, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < *en*, in, + *krátos*, power, strength.] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian, of the second century. They were also called *Continents*.

It was the heresy of the Gnostics, that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detest, that he fell into a quite contrary, . . . and thence came the sect *Enkratites*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 312.

enraty (en-kra'ti), *n.* [*en*-1 + Gr. *ἐγκράτεια*, mastery, control, self-control, < *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control: see *enratic*.] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of S. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation: by *enraty*, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. Mahan, *Church History*, p. 161.

encroach

encraseet, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

encrest, *n.* An obsolete variant of *increase*. Chaucer.

encrestet, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

Not doubting but, if the same may be continued amonges theym, they shall so thereby be *encrested* in welth, that they wold not gladly be pulled therefro.

State Papers, III. 269.

encrimson (en-krim'zn), *v. t.* [*en*-1 + *crimson*.] To make crimson; redden.

Look here what tributes wounded fancies sent me,
Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood;
Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me,
Of grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 201.

encrinal (en'kri-nal), *a.* [*en*-1 + *crin*(ite) + *-al*.] Pertaining to an *enocrinite* or *enocrinites*; relating to or containing fossil *enocrinoids*; belonging to extinct forms of the order *Crinoidea* (which see).

enocrinic (en-krin'ik), *a.* [*en*-1 + *crin*(ite) + *-ic*.] Same as *enocrinal*.

Enocrinidæ (en-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enocrinus* + *-idæ*.] The former name of a family of *enocrinoids* which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or *enocrinites*, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the free feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to fistulatus *enocrinoids* with a dicyclic base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachials of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See *Crinoidea*.

enocrinital (en'kri-ni-tal), *a.* [*en*-1 + *enocrinite* + *-al*.] Same as *enocrinal*.

enocrinite (en'kri-nit), *n.* [= F. *enocrinite*, < NL. *enocrinites*, < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite*.] Any fossil *enocrinoid*; a stone-lily: a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. *Enocrinites* compose

vast strata of marble in northern Europe and North America. In fig. 2 the variety in the figures of the *enocrinites* is caused by the different sections represented. See *Crinoidea*. [The words associated with *enocrinite* are now archaic in zoology. In composition *enocrinite* (NL. *enocrinites*) is generally represented by its radical element (Gr. *κρίνον*), giving two parallel series of generic words ending in *-crinus* and *-crinites*.]

Enocrinites (en-krin'i-tēz), *n.* [NL.] The prior form of *Enocrinus*.

enocrinitic, **enocrinitical** (en-krin'i-tik, -i-kal), *a.* [*en*-1 + *enocrinite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Same as *enocrinital*.

Enocrinoidea (en-krinoi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of *enocrinoids*. See *Crinoidea*.

Enocrinuridæ (en-krinū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enocrinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Silurian trilobites.

Enocrinurus (en-krinū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *enocrinite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Enocrinuridæ*.

Enocrinus (en'kri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *enocrinite*.] The name-giving genus of *enocrinoids* of the family *Enocrinidæ*, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also *Enocrinites*.

enocrisped (en-krisp't), *a.* [*en*-1 + *crisp*.] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

Thai shall have softe *enocrisped* wolle [wool]
And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

With heris [hairs] *enocrisped*, yallowe as the golde.

Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*, I. 289.

encroach (en-krōch'), *v.* [Formerly also *incroach*; < ME. *encrochen*, < OF. *encrochier*, *encrocher*, *encroquer*, *encroquier* (ML. *incrocare*), seize upon, take, < *en*, in, + *croc*, a hook: see *crook*, and cf. *acrocach*.] 1. *trans.* To seize; take; take possession of; get; obtain.

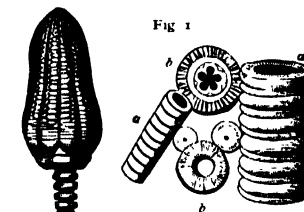
Thai shall have softe *enocrisped* wolle [wool]
And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

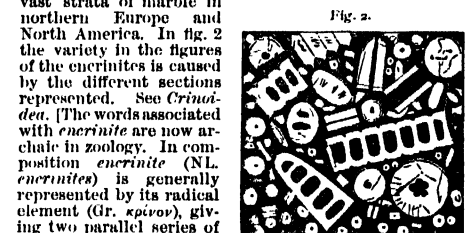
With heris [hairs] *enocrisped*, yallowe as the golde.

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Enocrinite: head and piece of stem on the left.
a, a, parts of the stem; b, b, separate joints.



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Enocrinites.

He *encrochez* kenely by crafte of armes
Countrease and castelles that to thy coroun langes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1243.
They ar happen also that for her harme wepes,
For thay schal comfort *encroche* in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 18.

II. intrans. 1. To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in law, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with *on* or *upon* before the object.
Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.
Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to *encroach*, suffer much.
Marg. Fuller, *Woman* in 19th Cent., p. 61.
Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between hordes, when, in pursuit of food, one *encroaches* on another's territory.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with *on* or *upon* before the object: as, old age is *encroaching* upon me.
Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.
And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled
The frosty air, till now the *encroaching* cold
Recalled her to herself.
Bryant, *Little People of the Snow*.
= *Syn.* *Trench upon*, *infringe upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, v. i.); to invade, violate, creep upon.

encroach (en-kroch'), *v.* [*encroach*, *v.*] The act of encroaching; encroachment.
I cannot imagine that heretics who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible *encroaches* and gradual insinuations.
South, *Works*, IV. ix.
encroacher (en-kro'cher), *n.* One who encroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.
Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and Learned Man, but a great Usurper and *Encroacher* upon Ecclesiastical Livings.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 337.
The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.
Swift, *Run upon the Bankers*, 1720.

encroachingly (en-kro'ching-li), *adv.* By encroachment.

encroachment (en-kroch'ment), *n.* [*OF. encroachment*, *encroachment*, *encroachment*; see *encroach* and *ment*.] 1. The act of encroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.
It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek *encroachment*
Upon another's right. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, III. 4.
But ambitious *encroachments* of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only.
Madison, *The Federalist*, No. xlv.
It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the *encroachments* of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, I.
2. The thing taken by encroaching.
The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the *encroachment* (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding.
Rapee and Lawrence.
3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the *encroachments* of disease.

encrown, *v. t.* [*ME. encrownen*, *encrownen*, *encrownen*, *encrownen*; *OF. encoroner*, *encoroner*, *coronner*, *couronner*, crown: see *en-1* and *crown*.] To crown.
This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angels in heven *encrowned* with precious stonys of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are fygyured the colours in armys.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 103.

encrownment, *n.* [*ME. encorowment*, *encorowment*, *encorowment*, *encorowment*; *OF. encoroner*, *encoroner*, crown: see *encrown* and *ment*.] Coronation.
Kepede fore *encorowmenten* of kynges enoyntede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4108.

encrust, *encrustation*, *etc.* See *incrust*, *etc.*
encrystal (en-kris'tal), *v. t.* [*Formerly* also *enkrystal*; *en-1* + *crystal*.] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.
We hear of some *enkrystal'd*, such as have
That, which produc'd their death, become their grave.
Cartwright, *On the Great Frost*.

encuirass (en-kwē-rast' or en-kwē'rast'), *a.* [*en-1* + *cuirass* + *-ed2*.] In *zool.*, furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, *incumber* (en-, in-kum'bér), *v. t.* [*ME. encumbren*, *encumbren*, *OF. encumbren*, *encumbren* (= *Fr. encombrer* = *It. ingombrare*), *en-1* + *combrer*, *cumber*: see *en-1* and *cumber*.] 1. To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.
Into the bestes throte he shal hem caste,
To sleke hys hunger, and *encumber* hys teth.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 2006.
Encumber neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede
[gain].
Piers Plowman (C), III. 51.
Though laden, not *encumber'd* with her spoil.
Cowper, *Tirocinium*, I. 17.
Knowledge, . . .
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but *encumber* whom it seems t' enrich.
Cowper, *Task*, vi. 95.

Specifically—2. To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an *encumbered* title. See *encumbrance*, 3. = *Syn.* 1. To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.
encumber, *n.* [*ME. encumber*, *OF. encumbere*, *encumbere*, *v.*, *encumber*: see *encumber*, *v.*] An encumbrance; a hindrance.
Thei spedde her iourneyes that thei com to the Castell
of Charroye with-oute eny *encumber*, and ther thei made
of the kyngs Bohors grete loye.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 358.

encumberingly, *incumberingly* (en-, in-kum'bér-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumbrment, *n.* [= *F. encombrement* = *Pr. encombrament* = *It. ingombramento*; as *encumber* + *-ment*.] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.
Into the se of Spayn [they] wer dryuen in a torpente
Among the Sarazins, but God, that grace tham lent,
Sawed tham alle the tymes fro ther *encumbrment*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.
The best aduizement was, of had, to let her
Sleepe out her fill without *encumbrment*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 38.

encumbrance, *incumbrance* (en-, in-kum'brans), *n.* [*ME. encombrance*, *encombrance*, *OF. encombrance*, *encumbere*, *encumber*: see *encumber*.] 1. The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.
Ther-fore, wyte ye well that this is the *encombrance* of the deuil.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), I. 5.
2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.
Let none thinke they incountried not with all manner of *incumbrances*.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 214.
Strip from the branching Alps their play load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrid wood. *Thomson*.

Specifically—3. In law, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without *encumbrance* or *incumbrances*. [*Colloq.*]—*Covenant against encumbrances*, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—*Means encumbrances*. See *means*. = *Syn.* 2. Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, *incumbrancer* (en-, in-kum'brān-ser), *n.* One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.
encumbrous, *a.* [*ME. encumbrous*, *encumbrous*, *OF. encumbros*, *encumbrous*, *encumbros*, *encumbros*, *n.*, *encumber*: see *encumber*, *n.*] Cumbersome; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.
Ful *encumberouse* is the usynge.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Venus*, I. 42.
What helpp shall he
Whos sleves *encumbrous* so syde traylo
Do to his lorde?
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 107.
To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer.
Strype, *Cranmer*, II. 3, note.

encurtain (en-kér'tān), *v. t.* [*ME. encurtynen*, *encorteynen*, *OF. encortiner*, *encourtiner*, *en-1* + *cortiner*, curtain: see *en-1* and *curtain*.] To curtain; inclose with curtains.
And all within in preyly place
A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made, and *encorteyned* [var. *encurtyned*].
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

encyclic, *encyclical* (en-sik'lik, -li-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. encyclique* = *Sp. enciclico* = *Pg. enciclico* = *It. enciclico*, *NL. encyclicus* (after *L. cyclicus*: see *cyclic*), equiv. to *L. encyclos*, *Gr. εγκύκλιος*, rounded, circular, periodic, general, *in*, *in*, + *κύκλος*, a circle.] **I. a.** 1. Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called *encyclic letters*. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.
An imperial *encyclic letter* branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.
Milman, *Latin Christianity*, III. 1.
The *Encyclic Epistle* commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first.
J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 1194.

2. In bot., isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.
If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it [a flower] is *encyclic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 127.

II. n. A circular letter.
He [Leo XIII.] teaches by *encyclicals*; his predecessor taught by allocutions.
The Century, XXXVI. 90.

encyclopedia, *encyclopaedia* (en-si-klō-pē'di-ā), *n.* [*Formerly* also *encyclopædy*, *encyclopedie*, *encyclopaedy*, *OF. encyclopédie* = *Sp. enciclopedia* = *Pg. enciclopedia* = *It. enciclopedia*, *NL. encyclopædia*, *Gr. εγκύκλιος παιδεία* (a rare and barbarous form found in L. authors), prop. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: *ἐγκύκλιος*, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see *encyclic*); *παιδεία*, education, *καταδύειν*, educate, bring up a child, *καίς* (paid-), child: see *pedagogue*.] 1. The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge.

And therefore, in this *encyclopedia* and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, To the Reader.
Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed *encyclopædy*.
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal *Encyclopædia*, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim.
Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 5.

Specifically—2. A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in *encyclopaedias*, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known.
Lowell, *Books and Libraries*.
3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedia. See *cyclopædia*, 1.

Abbreviated *enc., ency., encyc.*
French Encyclopædia (*Encyclopédie* on *Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences*, etc.), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1785. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776-7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by D'Alembert, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the *encyclopédistes*) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopediacal (en-si'klō-pē-di'ā-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [*Rare.*]
encyclopedian (en-si-klō-pē-di'ān), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Same as *encyclopedic*. [*Rare.*]
II. n. The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.
Let them have that *encyclopedian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 191.

encyclopedic, *encyclopaedic* (en-si-klō-pē'dik or -pē'dik), *a.* [= *F. encyclopédique* = *Sp. enciclopédico* = *Pg. enciclopédico* = *It. enciclopedico*, *NL. encyclopædia*: see *encyclopædia*.] 1.

Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedic; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be *encyclopedic* in any age.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an *encyclopedic* training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopædical (en-sī-klō-pē-di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*.

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the *encyclopedical* works of the middle ages. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII, 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and *encyclopedical*, but also one of the most thoroughly sensible, of all writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II, 516.

encyclopædism, encyclopædism (en-sī-klō-pē-dizm), *n.* [*< encyclopædia + -ism.*] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia. — 2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia*.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopædism*, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

encyclopædist, encyclopædist (en-sī-klō-pē-dist), *n.* [= *F. encyclopédiste* = *Sp. enciclopédista* = *It. enciclopédista*; *< encyclopædia + -ist.*] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an *encyclopædist*, which is often but another name for book-maker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. *De Quincy*, Herodotus.

Specifically — 2. In *French literature*, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and d'Alembert (1751–65). The encyclopædists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name *encyclopædist* has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia*.

Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II, the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopædists*, it [French influence] sank deeper. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 389.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopædists*. *W. G. T. Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II, 217.

encyclopædy (en-sī-klō-pē-di), *n.* Same as *encyclopedia*.

Encyrtidae (en-sēr-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Encyrtus + -idae.*] The *Encyrtinae* as a family of Hymenoptera. [Not in use.]

Encyrtinae (en-sēr-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Encyrtus + -inae.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididae.



Encyrtus ceratomyia. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal sutures, a short marginal vein on the forewings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesothoracic spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvae, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sēr-tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), *< Gr. ἔγκυρτος*, curved, arched, *< ἐν*, in, + *κύρτος*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily Encyrtinae.

encyst (en-sist'), *v. t. or i.* [*< en- + cyst.*] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

A different mode of *encysting*.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā'shon), *n.* [*< encyst + -ation.*] Same as *encystment*.

The Heliozoa propagate by simple division, with or without previous *encystation*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 504.

encystment (en-sist'ment), *n.* [*< encyst + -ment.*] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in *biol.*: (a) A process which goes on in protozoans, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastidules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective*, *duplicative*, and *sporular*. (b) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algae, especially desmids. (c) The hydatid or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See *cut* under *Tœnia*. (d) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvae.

end (end), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *end*); *< ME. ende, cende, < AS. ende* = OS. *endi* = OFries. *enda, cende, cind, cin* = MD. *ende, cinde, D. cind, cende* = MLG. LG. *ende* = OHG. *anti, andi, enti, ente, ende, MHG. ente, ende, G. ende* = Icel. *endir, m., endi, neut.*, = Sw. *ände, ända* = Dan. *ende* = Goth. *andeis* (with orig. suffix *-yc*) = Skt. *anta*, end, limit, border, vicinity. From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *and-* (> *an-2, a-5*), *ante-, anti-*: see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the *end* of a house or of a table; the *end* of the street; each *end* of a chain or rope.

The holi man sah the hcg engel atte alteres *ende*.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II, 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what *ende* goes forward. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 86.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the *end* opposite to me.

Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Specifically — (a) In *coal-mining*, the extremity of a working-place, stall, or breast. (b) In *spinning*, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a *sliver*. (c) The stem of a plant. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. One of the extreme or furthestmost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the *ends* of the earth; the southern *end* of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the *end* of the garden.

An hunting for to pleyen him bi the wode's wood's *end*. *Life of St. Kenelm*, l. 150 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall]).

And now from *end* to *end*

Night's hemisphere had voll'd the horizon round.

Milton, P. L., ix, 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of *beginning*: as, the *end* of time; the *end* of a controversy or of a book; the *end* of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that lasteth into the *cende* schal be saaf.

Wyclif, Mark xiii, 13.

At the *end* of two months . . . she returned.

Judges xi, 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end*. *Isa.* ix, 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse, but noble from beginning to *end*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the *end* of that man is peace. *Ps.* xxxvii, 37.

Think on thy life and *end*, and call for mercy.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, v, 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend

By a dry death, or with a quiet *end*.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x, 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching *end*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II, 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the *end* of me.

And award

Either of you to be the other's *end*.

Shak., Rich. III., II, 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-*ends*.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy

With odd old *ends*, stolen forth of holy writ.

Shak., Rich. III., i, 3.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend

The wretch, who living saved a candle's *end*.

Pope, Moral Essays, III, 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the *end* justifies the means."

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. i, 5.

To gain our *ends* we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv, 4.

As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their *finis*, the *end* or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its *end*.

Emerson, Art.

A life that moves to gracious *ends*

Thro' troops of unrecording friends.

Tennyson, To —.

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in *logic*, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The *end* of those things is death. *Rom.* vi, 21.

Whose *ende* is good or evil, the same thing is good or evil. A sword is good, because it is good for a man to defend himself.

There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,

Rough-hew them how we will.

Shak., Hamlet, v, 2.

9. In *archery*, the number of arrows shot from one end of the range, before proceeding to shoot from the other.

By the rules of the York Round three arrows to each archer constitute an *end*.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 52.

An *end*. See *an-end*. — At loose *ends*, in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are all at loose *ends*.

S. Judd, Margaret, II, 7.

At one's wit's *end*, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astrymyanes also aren at her witten *end*;

Of that was calculated of the element the contrarie thei fynde.

Piers Plowman (B), xv, 384.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end*.

Ps. civ, 27.

Candle's *end*. See *candle-end*. — Dead on *end*. See *dead*. — End for *end*. (a) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank *end* for *end*.

To shift a fall *end* for *end* is to reeve it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part.

Hamersley.

(b) *Naut.*, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole. — End man. See *end-man*. — End on. (a) Having the end pointing directly toward an object: specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside* on.

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral] streamers almost *end-on*.

Encyc. Brit., III, 97.

(b) In *coal-mining*, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face* on. — External *end*, the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently. — In the *end*, at last.

The very world, which is the world

Of all of us, — the place where, in the *end*,

We find our happiness, or not at all!

Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Latter *end*, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion: chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider their latter *end*!

Deut. xxxii, 29.

I will sing it in the latter *end* of a play, before the duke.

Shak., M. N. D., iv, 1.

The latter *end* of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No *end*. (a) [As noun.] A great deal; a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had no *end* of fun; he spends no *end* of money. [*Colloq.*]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had no *end* of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is no *end* of a fool, i. e., the greatest fool possible.

C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 40.

(b) [As adverb.] Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely. [*Colloq.*]

He is rich; and he is no *end* obliging.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or absolute *end*, or *end* in itself, in *Kantian philos.*, that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends. — Odds and *ends*. See *odds*. — On *end* [= *an end, an-end* see *an-end*]. (a) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log on *end*.

And Katerfelto with his hair on *end*.

Couper, Task, iv, 86.

(b) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times on *end* she dreamt this dream.

Fair Margaret of Craigmargat (Child's Ballads, VIII, 250).

He looked out of the window for two hours on *end*.

Dickens.

Principal or chief *end*, the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the chief *end* of man?

Ans. Man's chief *end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever.

The Shorter Catechism, ques. 1.

Secondary or succedaneous end, some additional object to be attained.—**Subjective or relative end**, that to which some particular impulse tends.—**Subordinate end**, that which is aimed at as a means to some further end.—**The better end** (*navel*), the inner and little-used end, as of a cable. *Bartlett*.

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to the better end. *DeJoa*, Robinson Crusoe.

The ends of the earth, in *Script.*, the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. xcvi. 3.—**To burn the candle at both ends**. See *candle*.—**To drink off candles' ends**. See *candle*.—**To get the better end of**. (a) To get the better of. *Davies*.

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have gotten the better end of him. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 183.

(b) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to get the better end of a bargain.—**To give one a rope's end**, to give one a beating with the end of a rope.—**To have (something) at one's fingers' ends**, to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I have them [jests] at my fingers' ends.

Shak., T. N., I. 3.

To make an end. (a) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with *of* before the thing concerned.

Believe 't, my lord and I have made an end;

I have no more to reckon, he to spend.

Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!

Tennyson, Ulysses.

(b) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with *of*.

There was no other way but to make that short end of them which was made. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I will make an end of my dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 2.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

The other impetuous person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time.

W. Black.

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to put an end to one's sufferings.

The revolution put an end . . . to the long contest between the King and the Parliament.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who puts an end to pain.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To the bitter end. See *bitter*.—**To the end of the chapter**. See *chapter*.—**To the end (that)**, in order (that).

I schalle shew how ge schulle knowe and prove to the end that ge schulle not been disceyved. *Mandeville*, p. 51.

Confess them [our sins] . . . to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same.

Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

= *Syn*. See *extremity*.

end (end), *v.* [*ME. enden*, *endien*, < *AS. endian*, usually *geendian* = *OS. entiōn*, *endōn* = *OFries. endia*, *endi*, *cinda* = *D. cinden* = *OHG. enteōn*, *entōn*, *MIHG. G. enden* = *Ice. enda* = *Sw. ända* = *Dan. ende*, *end*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

On the seventh day God ended his work.

Gen. ii. 2.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from,
End all contention.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Specifically—2. To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath ended him. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 3.

Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike end myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it?

Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to end a cane with an iron ferrule.—**4.** To set on end; set upright.

II. intrans. 1. To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage ends with the return of a ship.

Her endethth nu thiss godspell thus.

Ornulum, I. 6514.

All's well that ends well.

Proverb.

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.

Milton, P. L., vii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and ended in words.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus ended an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1852.

To end even. See *even*.

endable (en'dā-bl), *a.* [*end* + *-able*.] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'āl), *n.* [*end*, *v.*, + *obj. all*.] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7.

endalong, *prep. and adv.* See *endlong*.

endamage (en-dam'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endamaged*, ppr. *endamaging*. [Formerly also *endammage*, *indamage*, *endomage*; < *ME. endamagen*, < *OF. endommager*, *endommaigier*, *F. endommager*, *endamage*, < *en-* + *dommager*, *damage*; see *en-* and *damage*.] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you be a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high ways, . . . than thus they should endamage mee to my eternal vndoing.

Quoted in *Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays*, Int., p. xvi.

The deceitful Phisitton, which recounteth all things that may endamage his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which endamageh civill societie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

endamageable (en-dam'āj-ā-bl), *a.* [*endamage* + *-able*.] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement (en-dam'āj-ment), *n.* [= *F. endommagement*; as *endamage* + *-ment*.] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here

Before the eye and prospect of your town,

Have hither march'd to your endamagement.

Shak., K. John, II. 1.

endamnify, *v. t.* [*en-* + *damnify*.] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas.

Sandys, Travels, p. 276.

endanger (en-dān'jēr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indanger*; < *en-* + *danger*.] 1. To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to endanger our Lives?

Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can endanger his happiness.

Tillotson.

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have endangered peace with Mexico.

Sumner, Orations, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 112.

2t. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giveth the king counsel to endanger unto his grace the judges of the realm, that he may ever have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

3t. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governor . . . that it would endanger a war.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 397.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall endanger either not to be regarded, or not to be understood.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

= *Syn*. 1. To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dān'jēr-ment), *n.* [*endanger* + *-ment*.] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside,

And bad his servant Talus to invent

Which way he enter might without endangerment.

Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the endangerment of our souls.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

endark (en-dārk'), *v. t.* [*ME. endirken*, **endirken*, < *en-* + *derk*, *dark*.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyverse there be industrious of reason,

Som what wolde gadder in their conjecture

Of such an endarked chaptre some season;

Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

endarken (en-dār'kn), *v. t.* [*en-* + *darken*.] Same as *endark*.

Vapours of disdain so overgrown,

That my life's light wholly endarken'd is.

Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xxi.

endarteritis (en-dār-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ēndōn*, within, + *arteria*, artery, + *-itis*.] In

pathol., inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also *endoarteritis*, *endoarteritis*.

end-artery (end'ār'tē-ri), *n.* An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with

neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspideæ (en-das-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ēndōn*, within, + *aspis* (*aspis*), a shield (scute), + *-æ*.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical *Furnarina*, *Synallaxis*, and *Dendrocolaptes*, or the South American oven-birds, piculules or tree-creeper, and their allies.

endaspidæan (en-das-pid'ē-ān), *a.* [As *Endaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the scutellæ lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from *craspidæan*. See *scutelliplantar*.

endaunt, *v. t.* [*ME. endauten*, < *en-* + *daunte*, tame, daunt; see *en-* and *daunt*.] 1. To tame.

He endautede a doune [dove] day and nyght here fedde.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 371.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endaunture, *n.* [*ME.*; < *endaunt* + *-ure*.] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), *n.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day, *n.* [*ME. ende day*, *endedai*, *endedeie*, < *AS. endedæg* (= *MHG. endetac*), < *ende*, end, + *dag*, day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And sithe at his end-day he was buried there.

Robert of Gloucester, App.

endear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indear*; < *en-* + *dear*.] 1. To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be endeared to a king,

Made it no conscience to destroy a prince.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore,

How to endear, and fold thee to me firmest.

Milton, S. A., I. 796.

He lived to repent; and later services did endear his name to the Commonwealth. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 337.

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to endear it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 177.

2t. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a testimonial of the Colony's endeared love and affection to him."

Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial], p. 467.

3t. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the exccesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more increased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoining, are, and daily will be, more and more pestered, all victuals and other provisions endeared, &c.

King James's Procl. conc. Buildings (1618), Rym. Fœd., [I. 107.

endearance (en-dēr'ans), *n.* [*endear* + *-ance*.] Affection. *Davies*.

But my person and figure you'll best understand

From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand,

Show it young Lady Betty, by way of endearance,

And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance.

C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, x.

endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly. *Imp. Dict.*

endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being endeared. *More*.

endearing (en-dēr'ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *indearing*; ppr. of *endear*, *v.*] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, *endearing* qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor endearing smiles

Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as heccems

Fair couple. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 337.

With those endearing ways of yours . . . I could be brought to forgive anything.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are endearing, and in its discords there is sweet sound.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 200

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly (en-dēr'li), *adv.* [Irreg. (for *dearly*) < *endear* + *-ly*.] Dearly.

Portia so endearly revered Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, III.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* [*endear* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create endearment

between them.

South.

Speaking words of endearment, where words of comfort

availed not. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, I. 5.

2. Endearing action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

We have drawn you, worthy sir,
To make your fair endearments to our daughter,
And worthy services known to our subjects.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, I. 1.

If the name of mother be an appellative of affections and endearments, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'or), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *endeavor, endevoir, indevor, indeavour, indever*, < late ME. *endeavor, indevor*, a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever*: *in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-, in-*; *dever, devor, devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever, devor*.] **I. trans.** 1. To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

I endeavor my self to do a thing, I payne my selfe, I endeavor me to do the best I can.
Palsgrave.

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to endeavor an accommodation between the governor and Assembly.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 253.

This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in *endeavouring* it, falls more below himself.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. intrans. 1. To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

But he endeavored with speeches mild
Her to recomfort, and encourage bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in *endeavouring* to escape.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

Amv hastily *endeavored* to recall what she best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with at, for, or after. [Archaic.]

Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without *endeavouring* at great actions.
Bacon, Physical Fables, III., Expl.

It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoes, to *endeavour* for a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . *endeavour* after a handsome elocution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 100.

We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to *endeavor* at exciting our own.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 300.

= **Syn.** *Undertake, Endeavor, etc.* (see *attempt*); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endeavour*; < *endeavor, v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

His *endeavour* is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

If the will and the *endeavour* shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his *endeavors* to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's endeavor, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to do my *endeavor*.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

And yet I have done my best *endeavors*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 448.

= **Syn.** *Struggle, trial.*

endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev'or-er), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single *endeavourers* or results of chance.
Glennville, Essays, iii.

Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy *endeavourer* in that way the further off his wishes.
Steele, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavourment (en-dev'or-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *endeavourment*; < *endeavor + -ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

The Husbandman was meanly well content
Triall to make of his *endeavourment*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 297.

endeavour, v. and n. See *endeavor*.

endeca-. An improper form of *hendeca-*.

endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dik'tik), *a.* [Prop. **endiectic*, < Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, probative, indicative, < *ἐνδεικνύω*, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < *ἐν*, in, + *δεικνύω*, point out: see *deictic, apodictic*.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Endeictic dialogue**, in the Platonic *phēlos*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dik'sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *endiexis*, < Gr. *ἐνδείξις*, a pointing out, demonstration, < *ἐνδεικνύω*, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del'yōn-it), *n.* [*Endellion* (see def.) + *-ite*.] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemia (en-dē'mi-ā), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνδημία*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*.

There are *endemia* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number.
Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend.

The distemper . . . is *endemia* among the great, and may be termed a scurvy of the spirits.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

endemic (en-dem'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. endémique* = Sp. *endémico* = Pg. It. *endemico* (cf. I. *G. endemisch* = Dan. Sw. *endemisk*), < Gr. as if **ἐνδημικός* for *ἐνδημος*, equiv. to *ἐνδημος*, native, belonging to a people, < *ἐν*, in, + *δημος*, the people: see *deme*.] **I. a.** 1. Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.

This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs.
Emerson, Misc., p. 329.

A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; goitre, at the base of lofty mountains.
Dunglison.

2. In phytogeog. and zoogeog., peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera.
A. R. Wallace.

They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.*

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. n. A prevalence of endemic disease.

In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.
Sanitarian, XV. 31.

endemic (en-dem'i-ka), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

That fluxes are the general and *endemic* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you.
Boyle, Works, II. 190.

endemically (en-dem'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 13.

endemicity (en-de-mis'i-ti), *n.* [*Endemic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 209.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνδημία* (see *endemic*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemioust (en-dē'mi-us), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνδημικός*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kersey, 1715.*

endemism (en-dem'izm), *n.* [As *endem-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the sole European species of *Dioscorea* (yam), the *D. pyrenaica*, on a single high station in the Central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus *Xatardia* only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Eynes and Catalonia.
Eneye, Brit., XX. 120.

endenization (en-den-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*Enden-ize* + *-ation*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenize (en-den'iz), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it [our tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden, quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 6.*

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name, like as the Persians also did.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizon*; < *en-1* + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

Yet a Man may live as renown'd at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Virtue that gives Glory; That will *endenizen* a Man every where.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endenizon'd*.
Locke, Third Letter on Toleration, iii.

endent, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en'dēr), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

Allas, myn hertes queen! allas, my wyf!
Myn hertes lady, *ender* of my lyf!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1918.

But yield them up where I myself must render,
That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 222.

ender, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

That saw Roben hes men,
As thay stode *ender* a bow [bough].
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

ender-day, *n.* [ME., also *enders-, enderes-, endris-, andrys-day*, < *ender-*, appar. < Icel. *endr*, adv., in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to L. *ante*, before: see *and*, *ante*, and *end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *ōther* = G. *ander*, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *thus ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

The mater of the [metyn] nigtw here finde,
As I descried this *ender day* when thou tht drem toldest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3042.

I me wente this *enders-daye*,
Full faste in mynd makane my mone.
Thomas of Erasmounde (Child's Ballads, I. 98).
Quhen I was young this *hendre day*,
My fadyr was kepar off yor house.
Barbour MS., x. 551.

endermatic (en-dēr-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα (derma), the skin* (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endemic*.

endermic (en-dēr'mik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα, the skin* (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν, in, + δέρω, the skin*.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the corium, derma, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See *cut under skin*.

Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinidea have a similar origin.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 60.

enderonic (en-de-ron'ik), *a.* [*Enderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the dermis in the integument.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endetted, *a.* A Middle English form of *indebted*.

endew, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endue*, *endue*, *endue*.

endexoteric (en-dek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐν, in, within, + εξωτερικός, outside: see exoteric*.] In *med.*, resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both esoteric and exoteric agency.

endiabler, *v. t.* [*Gr. ἐνδιάρω = Pr. Sp. endiablir = Pg. endiablir = It. indiavolare*, possess with a devil, < L. *in, in, + L.L. diabolus* (> F. *diable*, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies*. [Rare.]

Such an one as might beat *endiables* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.
Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

endiabement, *n.* [**< endiable + -ment.**] Diabolical possession. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an endiabement had possessed them all.
Roger North, Examen, p. 608.

endiaper (en-di'ā-pēr), *v. t.* [**< en-1 + diaper.**] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegate.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiaped with cole-blacke porpesales.
Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict, **endictment**, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en'ding), *n.* [**< ME. ending, -yng, -ung,** **< AS. endung,** verbal *n.* of *endian*, *end*: see *end*, *v.*] 1. The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their services.
Shak., Hen. V., IV, 1.

Much ado is made about the beginning and ending of Daniels weekes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day, *n.* [**ME. endyng-day.** Cf. *end-day.*] The day of death.

To myn endyng-day. *Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 55.*

endirk, *v. t.* Same as *endark*.

end-iron (end'i'ern), *n.* [**< end + iron.** In the second sense confused with *andiron*.] 1. One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—2. One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron*.

enditer (en-di'tēr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite*.

enditer (en-di'tēr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer*.

endive (en'div), *n.* [**< ME. endive = D. endive = G. Dan. endirre = Sw. endivia, < OF. endive, F. endive = Sp. endibia, formerly endivia = Pr. Pg. l. endivia, < ML. intibia, fem. sing., L. intibus, intubus, intubus, masc., intibum, neut., < Gr. ἰντίβιον, endive. Cf. Ar. hindiba, appar. of European origin.] A plant, *Cichorium endivia*, of the natural order *Compositae*, distinguished from the chicory, *C. intybus*, by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum*, a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.**

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

endless (end'les), *a.* [**< ME. endeles, < AS. endeleds (= OS. endilōs = D. endelōos = G. endlos = Dan. endelōs = Sw. ändelōs), < ende, end, + -less, -less.**] 1. Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless* progression; *endless* bliss; the *endless* pursuit of an object.

My sone, God of his *endeles* goodness
Walled a tonge with teeth, and lippes eke,
For man sholde him aysse what he speke.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 218.

Let *endlesse* Peace your steadfast hearts accord.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 190.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. E.

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless* belt or chain; a circular race-course is *endless*.—3. Perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual: as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What *endless* melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

4. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them.
Pope, Pref. to Iliad.

5. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.—

Endless saw, Same as *band-saw*.—

Endless screw, a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., rather than for the transmission of any great amount of power. Also called *perpetual screw*.—**Syn.** 1. Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.

endlessly (end'les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,
Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

endlessness (end'les-nes), *n.* [**< ME. endelesnes, < AS. endeledsnes, < endeleds, endless, + -ness, -ness.**] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration. *Donne.*

endlevert, endlevent, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven*.

endlicheite (end'lik-it), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. *Endlich*.] An arsenic-vanadate of lead, intermediate between mimetite and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong (end'lōng), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if **< end + long** or **along**), **< ME. endelonge, orig. andlong, < AS. andlang, > E. along: see along¹.**] 1. *prep.* Along; lengthwise of; from end to end of.

This lady rometh . . . *endelonge* the strome.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1498.

And as they went *endlange* [read *endlange*] this reve, above the vijl houre of the day they come tille a castelle that stode in a liddle ile in this forsalid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln, A. l. 17, fol. 27. (Halliwell.)

And so he went *endelunge* the Cloyster there we sat at ye table and dalt to enery Pygryme as he passed a pap wt relyques of ye holy place aboute Jherusalem.
Sir R. Gylforde, Pygrymage, p. 39.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tynedale and Redesdale.
Hodgson, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Begs, (Vagrancy, p. 86.)

II. *adv.* 1. Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and outthwart.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 80.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

So takes in hand

To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.

Spenser, F. Q., III, x. 19.

endly, *a.* [(= MHG. *endelich, endlich, G. endlich, final*) **< end + -ly¹.**] Final.

An *endly* or final process of peace by authority.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly, *adv.* [**< ME. endely (= MHG. endeliche, endliche, G. endlich), finally; < end + -ly².**] Finally.

Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endly* in blys.
MS. Harl., 3869. (Halliwell.)

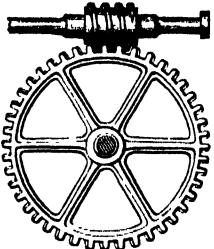
end-man (end'man), *n.* 1. A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.
Science, IV. 113.

Specifically—2. In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers, or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end'mōst), *a. superl.* [**< end + -most.**] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en'dō). [**< Gr. ἔνδο-, combining form of ἔνδον, in, within, in the house, at home (= OL. endō-, indu-, in comp.; cf. intus, within), < ἐν = L. in = E. in¹.**] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent



Endless Screw and Wheel.

to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-*, and in some cases to *apo-*, *epi-*, and *peri-*.

endoarian (en-dō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarii*; not exoarian.

Endoarii (en-dō-ā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ἄριον, dim. of ἄρον = L. ovum, egg.**] The actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarii*.

endoarteritis, endoarteritis (en'dō-ār'te-ri-tis, -ār-te-ri'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endarteritis*.

endobasidium (en'dō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. endobasidia* (-iā). [NL., **< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + NL. basidium.**] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscient or indehiscient conceptacle, as in *Gasteromyces*.

endoblast (en'dō-blāst), *n.* [**< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + βλαστός, germ.**] In *biol.*, the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast*.

endoblastic (en-dō-blāst'ik), *a.* [**< endoblast + -ic.**] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-dō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [**< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + καρδία, = E. heart (see endocardium), + -ac. Cf. cardiac.**] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—3. Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

endocardial (en-dō-kār'di-āl), *a.* [**< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + καρδία, = E. heart (see endocardium), + -al.**] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Pertaining to the endocardium.

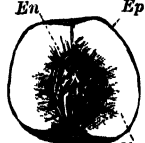
Endocardines (en-dō-kār'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + L. cardo (cardin-), a hinge: see cardo, cardinal.**] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Rudista* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hypuritidae*: opposed to *Exocardines*. They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en'dō-kār'dit'ik), *a.* [**< endocarditis + -ic.**] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en'dō-kār'di'tis), *n.* [NL. (= F. *endocardite*), **< endocard-ium + -itis.**] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kār'di-um), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + καρδία, = E. heart.**] In *anat.*, the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the membrane forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.

endocarp (en'dō-kārp), *n.* [= F. *endocarpe*, **< NL. endocarpium, < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + καρπός, fruit.**] In *bot.*, the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers. It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.



Fruit of Peach (*Ameydus Persica*). En, endocarp; Ep, epicarp; Mes, mesocarp.

Endocarpeae¹ (en-dō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Endocarpon (the typical genus) + -eae.**] In *bot.*, a family of angiospermous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Also *Endocarpeae*.

Endocarpeae² (en-dō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + καρπός, fruit, + -eae.**] In *zool.*, a division of nematophorous *Calenterata*, containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpeae*. The division contains the *Scyphomedusae*, and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa*. *Hertwig Brothers, 1879.*

endocarpein (en-dō-kār'pē-in), *a.* [**< Endocarpeae + -in¹.**] Same as *endocarpoid*.

endocarpoid (en-dō-kār'pōid), *a.* [**< Endocarpon + -oid.**] In *lichenology*, having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon*.

Endocarpon (en-dō-kār'pon), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + καρπός, fruit.**] In *bot.*, the representative genus of *Endocarpeae*. It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-dō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endocephalus*: see *endocephalous*.] The headless mollusks: same as *Acephala*.

endocephalous (en-dō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [**< NL. *endocephalus, < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κεφαλή, the head.**] Having the head, as it were, within: acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala*.

endoceratid (en-dō-ser'at'id), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidae*.

Endoceratidae (en-dō-se-rat'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κέρας* (ke'ras-), horn, + *-idae*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large holocoeloid siphons, endocoels or sheaths, an endosiphon, and the whorls fusiform in transverse section. *Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXII, 266.

endocervical (en-dō-sér'vi-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *Λ. cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

endocervicitis (en-dō-sér-vi-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *Λ. cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

endochona (en-dō-kō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* *endochonae* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chome*.] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochona*. *Sollas*.

endochondral (en-dō-kon'dral), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

endochone (en-dō-kō'n), *n.* [NL. *endochona*.] The inner division of a chone. *Sollas*.

endochorion (en-dō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; *pl.* *endochoria* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χόριον*, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion: a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

endochorionic (en-dō-kō'ri-on'ik), *a.* [NL. *endochorion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

endochroa (en-dōk'rō-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χρῶμα*, *χρῶμα*, surface.] In *bot.*, a name given by Hartig to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

endochrome (en-dō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, the brown cell-contents in *Diatomaceae*, colored by diatom. The term has also been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—2. In *zool.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—**Endochrome plates**, the colored portions of the cell-contents of diatoms.

endochyme (en-dō-kim), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chymol*.] In *zool.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

endoclinial (en-dō-kli'nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κλινῶν*, lean (see *clinode*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

endocœlar (en-dō-sē'lār), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κοίλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or intestinal surface or visceral side, of the celoma or body-cavity; splanchnopleural: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *exocœlar*.

The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed, firstly, the *endocœlar*: that is, the inner or visceral celom epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel*, *Evol. (trans.)*, I, 271.

endocœlarium (en-dō-sē-lār'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endocœlar*.] In *zool.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the celoma.

endocœndyle (en-dō-kon'dil), *n.* Same as *entocœndyle*.

endocone (en-dō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κωνίς*, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidae*. *Hyatt*.

endoconic (en-dō-kon'ik), *a.* [NL. *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

endocranial (en-dō-kra'ni-al), *a.* [NL. *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; situated or taking place within the cranium.

endocranium (en-dō-kra'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] In *zool.*, and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a uniform partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tergum*, and by Kirby *cephalophragma*.

There is [in the cockroach] a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or *tergum*), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cranium . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 348.

endocrinatet (en-dok'tri-nāt), *r. t.* See *indocrinatet*.

endoctrinet (en-dok'trin), *r. t.* [= F. *endoctriner* = Pr. *endoctrinar*; as *en-* + *doctrino*.] Same as *indocrinatet*.

endocyclic (en-dō-sik'lik), *a.* [NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύκλος*, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclica*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclica (en-dō-sik'li-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*: see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the anus centric, as the cidarids and ordinary sea-eggs: same as *Desmosticha*: opposed to *Exocyclica*.

endocyclical (en-dō-sik'li-kal), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

endocyemate (en-dō-si'e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύημα*, an embryo (< *κύνω*, conceive), + *-ate*.] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epiocyemate*.

The formation of the amnion in the *endocyemate* types of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder*, *Amer. Nat.* (1885), p. 1118.

endocyesis (en-dō-si-ō'sis), *n.*; *pl.* *endocyeses* (-sēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύωσις*, conception, < *κύνω*, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

endocyst (en-dō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zool.*: (a) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoon. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (b) In *Polyzoa*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See cut under *Phanotella*.

endoderm (en-dō-dērm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *zool.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primarily, it is the wall of the gastrular body-cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *eutoderm*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "invagination" of that layer into the space left void by the dissolution of the central cells of the "morula." *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 391.

endodermal (en-dō-dēr'mal), *a.* [NL. *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm; consisting of endoderm. Also *endodermal*, *endodermic*, *endodermic*.

endodermic (en-dō-dēr'mik), *a.* [NL. *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

endodermis (en-dō-dēr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchyma-cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

endoenteritis (en-dō-en-tē-n'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

endogamy (en-dog'a-mus), *a.* [NL. *endogamy* + *-ous*.] Marrying, or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group; pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamy*.

These [the Roman laws and confarreatio] are . . . forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family-group or tribe; and . . . could only have originated among *endogamous* tribes. *McLennan*, *Prim. Marriage*, iii.

The outer or *endogamous* limit, within which a man or woman must marry, has been mostly taken under the shelter of fashion or prejudice. It is but faintly traced in England, though not wholly obscured. *Malin*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 224.

endogamy (en-dog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unnamed. . . . The words *endogamy* and *exogamy* (for which botanical science affords parallels) appear to be well suited to express the ideas which stand in need of names, and so we have ventured to use them. *McLennan*, *Prim. Marriage*, iii., note.

Evidently *endogamy*, which at the outset must have characterized the more peaceful groups, and which has prevailed as societies have become less hostile, is a concomitant of the higher forms of the family. *H. Spencer*, *Prim. of Sociol.*, § 290.

endogastitis (en-dō-gas-tri'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γάστρον*, stomach, + *-itis*: see *gastro-*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

endogen (en-dō-jen), *n.* [NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *-γενής*, producing: see *gen-*, *-genous*. Cf. the like-formed Gr. *ἐνδογενής*, born in the house.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided: so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogens* or "outside growers"; a monocotyledon. In their structure the endogens differ from the exogens chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings, have a variously oblique or curved direction, crossing each other, and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross-section shows the bundles irregularly disposed, either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic.

The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a tap-root in germination. The endogens are divided into 34 natural orders, including about 1,500 genera and from 18,000 to 20,000 species. By the characters of the inflorescence they are also distinguished as either spadicoseous, as in the *Palmeae* and *Araceae*, petaloidaceous, as in the *Orchidaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Iridaceae*, and *Anaryllidaceae*, or glumaceous, as in the *Gramineae* and *Cyperaceae*. These 8 orders embrace over four fifths of the whole number of species, the *Orchidaceae* alone including nearly 5,000. This class contains many of the most valuable food-producing plants of the vegetable kingdom, such as the cereals and forage-plants among the grasses, the palms, plantains, etc.; and the petaloidaceous division supplies also very many of the most showy ornaments of the garden and greenhouse.

The structure of the roots of *endogens* and *exogens* is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 375.

Endogenæ (en-dō-jē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *endogenus*: see *endogenus*.] In *bot.*, as a classifying name, the endogens. See *monocotyledon*.

endogenetic (en-dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *endogenetic* diseases. *Darlington*.

endogenous (en-dō-jē-nus), *a.* [NL. *endogenus*: see *endogen*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the class of endogens; growing or proceeding from within: as, *endogenous* trees or plants; *endogenous* growth.

It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed *exogenous*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 365.

(b) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium.

The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation. *Beesey*.

2. In *anat.*: (a) Same as *autogenous*. (b) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage-cells.—**Endogenous cell-formation**, the development of daughter-cells within the mother-cell.

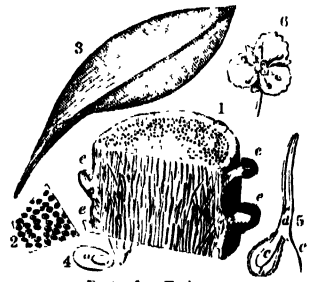
endogenously (en-dō-jē-nus-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endognathal (en-dog'nā-thal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyurous crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage—the *endognathal* palp. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 290.

endogonidium (en-dō-gō-ni'di-um), *n.*; *pl.* *endogonidia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Saprolegnia*, *Mucor*, *Faucheria*, the yeast-plant, etc.

These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent-cell soon enlarge and comport themselves as ordinary yeast-cells. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 311.



Parts of an Endogen.

1. Section of the stem of a palm. 2. Bundles of woody fibers. 3. Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fibers. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (a) its single cotyledon. 5. Germination of palm: 6, albumen; 7, cotyledon; 8, plumule; 9, radicle issuing from a short sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

endogonium (en-dō-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *γόνο*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany.*

endolaryngeal (en-dō-lā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al*.] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en-dō-limf), *n.* [= F. *endolymph*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *λῆμψα*, water: see *lymph*.] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both are inside the bony labyrinth. The endolymph may contain hard bodies called otoconites. It is also known as the *liquor Scarpa* and the *vitreous humor* of the ear.

endolymphangial (en-dō-lim-fan'ji-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *λῆμψα*, water (see *lymph*), + Gr. *αγγίον*, a vessel, + *-al*.] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels: an epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membrane in relation with the lymphatic system: opposed to *perilymphangial*: as, *endolymphangial* nodules.

endolymphatic (en-dō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; endolymphic: as, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is, the endolymph); the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus*.

endolymphic (en-dō-lim'fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

She [Laura Bridgman] does not appear to be in the least ataxic; but it will be remarkable if touch and muscle-sense have . . . so well learned to discharge those [functions] now generally supposed to be due to *endolymphic* pressure. (G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 262.)

endomaget, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.
endome (en-dōm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endomed*, ppr. *endoming*. [< *en-* + *dome*.] To cover with or as if with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky endomes
Our English words of prayer.
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

endomersion (en-dō-mēr'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μῆρσιον* (*n*), a dipping in, immersion, < *μῆρσιον*, dip: see *merge*.] Immersion: a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective*, *n*).

endometrial (en-dō-mē'tri-āl), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the uterus. —2. Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en-dō-mē'tri-tis), *n.* [NL., < *endometrium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dō-mē'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en-dō-mōrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals a great variety of minerals, as rutile, tremolite, tourmalin, hematite, etc.

endomorph (en-dō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic*.] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomychid (en-dōm'ik-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidae*; a fungus-beetle.

Endomychidae (en-dō-mik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomychus* + *-idae*.] A family of trimerous or cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidae*. They have cylindrical maxillary palpi with the terminal joint filiform; long antennae; an elongated head; often grooves at the base of the prothorax; the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous; the ventral free; the wings not fringed; the tarsi typically 3-jointed, with the second joint dilated; and the claws simple. There are about 400 species, which live on fungi in both the larval and the mature state, and are sometimes called *fungus-beetles*. In some the tarsi are evidently 4-jointed. The family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dōm'ik-us), *n.* [NL. (Paykull, 1798), < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μυχός*, the innermost part, inmost nook or corner, < *μύω*, close, shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidae*. *E. coccineus* and *E. biguttatus* are examples. *E. bovista* is a British species; *E. biguttatus* is the only North American one.



Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

endomysial (en-dō-mis'i-āl), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dō-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle: see *muscle*.] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the endomysium. (Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., V. 63.)

endonephritis (en-dō-ne-fr'i'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *nephritis*, *q. v.*] Same as *pyelitis*.

endoneurial (en-dō-nū'ri-āl), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *νεῖρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en-dō-nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *endonucleoli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *nucleolus*, *q. v.*] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum; an endoplastule.

The protoplasm is made very opaque by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk spherules. A nucleus containing nucleolus and endonucleoli is always visible after staining or crushing. (R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXI, 634.)

endoparasite (en-dō-par'ā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host, as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The endozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en-dō-par'ā-sīt'ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

Dr. Grassi has investigated the endoparasitic "Protista," and recognizes five families of Flagellata. (Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 704.)

endopathic (en-dō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per'i-kār-dīt'ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dō-per'i-kār-dīt'is), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n.* Plural of *endoperidium*.

endoperidial (en-dō-pe-ri'd'i-āl), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en-dō-pe-ri'd'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endoperidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *peridium*, *q. v.*] The inner peridium, where two are present, as in *Geaster*. Compare *exoperidium*.

endoperineuritis (en-dō-per'i-nū-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + NL. *perineurium*, *q. v.*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dōf'ā-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φαγέω*, eat, + *-ous*.] Cannibalistic within the tribe; given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dōf'ā-ji), *n.* [As *endophagous* + *-y*.] Cannibalism practised within the tribe; the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en-dō-flē-bit'ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en-dō-flē-bīt'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φλέψ* (φλεβ-), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endophloeum (en-dō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φλόα*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. See *liber*.

The internal [layer] or *endophloeum*, which is more commonly known as the liber. (W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.)

endophragm (en-dō-frām), *n.* [< NL. *endophragma*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φράγμα*, a partition, < *φράσσειν*, shut in, fence in. Cf. *diaphragm*.] In *zool.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by apodemes of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dō-frāg'māl), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

The internal face of the sternal wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal* system. (Huxley, Crayfish, p. 187.)

endophyllous (en-dō-fl'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheaf, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophytal (en-dō-fi-tāl), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al*.] Same as *entophytic*.

endophyte (en-dō-fit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte*.

endophytic (en-dō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic*.

endophytically (en-dō-fit'ik-āl-i), *adv.* Same as *entophytically*.

endophytous (en-dōf'i-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees; living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvæ of certain insects.

The larvæ of the castanians are . . . *endophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants. (C. V. Riley.)

endoplasm (en-dō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm*.—2. In *zool.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodeous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*: same as *endosarc*. Also called *chyme-mass*, *parenchyma*.

endoplastic (en-dō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en-dō-plast), *n.* [< NL. **endoplastum*, < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πλάστικός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologue of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Actinopharium* and *Paramecium*.

The "nucleus" is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast*. . . . In a few Protozoa there are many endoplasts. (Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 74.)

endoplastic (en-dō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endoplast: as, *endoplastic* substance.—2. Having an endoplast; being one of the *Endoplastica*: as, an *endoplastic* protozoan.

Also *entoplastic*.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoplasticus*, endoplast.] A higher group of the *Protozoa*, conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of an endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *moner*. The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica*, as named by Huxley, are the *Amœboidea* (here called *Protoplasta*), *Gregarinida*, *Infusoria*, *Radialia*, and probably the *Catallacta*.

The Protozoa are divisible into a lower and a higher group. . . . In the latter—the *Endoplastica*—a certain portion of this substance [protoplasm] (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. [Note] I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience, although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. (Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 73.)

endoplastular (en-dō-plas'tū-lār), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dō-plas'tūl), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule*.] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amœba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Paramecium*.

Attached to one part of it [the endoplast] there is very generally . . . a small oval or rounded body, the so-called "nucleolus" or *endoplastule*. (Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 98.)

endopleura (en-dō-plō'rā), *n.*; pl. *endopleurae* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *πλευρά*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperm*.

endopleural (en-dō-plō'rāl), *a.* [< *endopleurite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an endopleurite. Also *endopleuritic*.

endopleurite (en-dō-plō'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδον*, within, + *Ε. pleurite*.] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the interepimeral membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an endosternite.

The floor of the thoracic cavity [of the crayfish] is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers, by . . . apodemal partitions, which . . . arise partly from the intersternal, partly from the interepimeral mem-

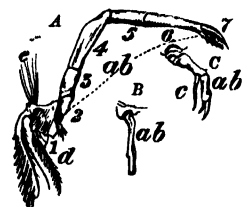
brane connecting every pair of somites. The former portion of each apodeme is the endosternite, the latter the endopleurite. . . . The endopleurite . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or arthrodial, and two which pass nearly horizontally inwards.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

endopleuritic (en-dō-plō-rīt'ik), *a.* [*< endopleurite + -ic.*] Same as *endopleural*.

endoplutonic (en-dō-plō-ton'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + Ε. plutonic.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop'ō-dīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + ποδ- (pod-) = Ε. foot, + -ite.*] The inner one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite*. Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *protopodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The epipodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, basipodite, ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards's and Huxley's nomenclature. The uippers or chela at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movably apposeable dactylopodite.



A, Developed Endopodite, or ordinary ambulatory leg of the crustacean; B, coxopodite; C, basipodite; D, ischiopodite; E, meropodite; F, carpopodite; G, propodite; H, dactylopodite; I, filaments borne on coxopodite; J, an epipodite. B and C, appendages respectively of first and second abdominal somite of the male: ab, endopodite; c, exopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop'ō-dīt'ik), *a.* [*< endopodite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or endopoditic division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 218.

Endoprocta (en-dō-prok'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoproctus*: see *endoproctous*.] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta*.

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

endoproctous (en-dō-prok'tus), *a.* [*< NL. *endoproctus, < Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + πρωκτός, anus.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta*: as, an *endoproctous* polyzoan.

endoptile (en-dop'til), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + πτερόν, feather, down, wing, leaf.*] Same as *monocotyledonous*: an epithet proposed by Lestiboudois, because the plumule is inclosed within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + Λ. os (or-), mouth, + -al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oxytrichidae*: said of certain cilia.

endore¹, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, *endouren*, *< OF. endorer*, gild, glaze, *< en- + dorer*, F. *dorer*, gild, *< LL. deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*, and cf. *adore²*, *Dorado*, *dory¹*.] In *cookery*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Enbroche hit fayre, . . .
Endore hit with yolkes of egges then
With a fedyr at fire.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with roasted mutton, vele, porke,
Chekyns or endoured pygions.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Darriells [curries] *endordide*, and daynteez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 199.

endore², *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, var. of *adoren*, *adore*: see *adore¹*.] To adore.

Rebuke me neuer with wordes felle,
Thag I forloyne me dere endorde.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 368.

endorhizal (en-dō-rī-zāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + ρίζα, root, + -al.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo inclosed within a sheath: a characteristic of endogenous plants. See *cut* under *endogen*.

endorhizous (en-dō-rī-zus), *a.* Same as *endorhizal*.

endorsable, *endorse*, etc. See *indorsable*, etc.

endosalpingitis (en-dō-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, > Λ.*

salpinx (*salping-*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en-dō-sārk), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σάρξ (sark-), the flesh.*] In *zool.*, the inner or interior sarcoderm or protoplasm of the amoebae or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodermous substance or ectosarc; endoplasm. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell-wall and cell-nucleus. See *cut* under *Parametium*.

endosarcodermous (en-dō-sār-kō-dus), *a.* [*< endosarc (sarcoderm) + -ous.*] Same as *endosarcous*.

endosarcous (en-dō-sār-kus), *a.* [*< endosarc + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of endosarc.

endoscope (en-dō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< endoscope + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope.—2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dō-sī'fōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σίφων, a tube.*] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the fleshy sheaths, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the *endosiphon*, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves or the secondary diaphragms.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

endosiphonal (en-dō-sī'fōn-al), *a.* [*< endosiphon + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

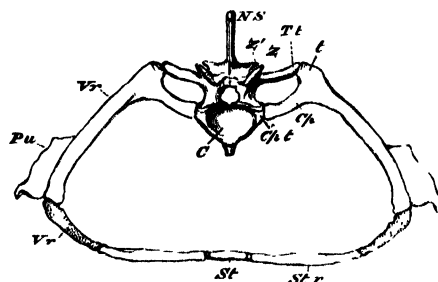
endosiphonate (en-dō-sī'fōn-āt), *a.* [*< endosiphon + -ate¹.*] Having an endosiphon.

The *endosiphonate* and transitional types (of cephalopods) of these periods have a common character.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

endoskeletal (en-dō-skēl'e-tāl), *a.* [*< endoskeleton + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skēl'e-tōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σκελετόν, a dry body: see skeleton.*] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, chitinous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure



Segment of Endoskeleton from Thoracic Region of Crocodile

C, centrum of a vertebra, over which rises the neural arch, inclosing the neural canal and ending in Ns, the neural spine; Z, prezygapophysis; Z', postzygapophysis; Tt, transverse process which articulates with T, tubercle of a rib; Cpt, that which articulates with C, capitulum of a rib; Vr, ossified vertebral rib, or pleurapophysis; Vr', cartilaginous part of same; Sr, sternal rib, or hemiapophysis; St, segment of sternum; Pu, uncinat process of a rib or epipleura. From Cpt to St, on either side, is the hemal arch.

which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton*. In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard interior framework supporting soft parts, as the apodermal system of arthropods, the cuticle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions: the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breast-bones, hyoid bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and inclusive of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder- and hip-girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.

endosmic (en-dos'mik), *a.* Same as *endosmotic*.

endosmometer (en-dos-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [= F. *endosmomètre*; *< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + ὥμος, impulsion* (see *endosmosis*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dos-mō-met'rik), *a.* [*< endosmometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmose (en-dos-mōs), *n.* [= F. *endosmose*, *< NL. endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis*.

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action.

Whewell.

endosmosis (en-dos-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + ὥμος, impulsion, < ὠθίω, push, thrust, impel.*] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis*: see *osmosis*. The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *diomosis* or *osmosis*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum.—**Electrical endosmosis**, the cataphoric action of the electric current; the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to present the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmotic (en-dos-mō'tik), *a.* An incorrect form for *endosmotic* or *endosmic*.

endosmotic (en-dos-mō'tik), *a.* [*< endosmosis (-osmot-) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmic*.

Root-pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of *endosmotic* action taking place in the root-cells.

Gray, Botany, p. 174.

Endosmose is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic* force.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 597.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dos-mō'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes *endosmotically* into the body parenchyma.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 307.

endosomal (en-dō-sō-māl), *a.* [*< endosome + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en-dō-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σῶμα, body.*] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome: distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome*.

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the *Hexactinellida*, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

endosperm (en-dō-spērm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σπέρμα, seed.*] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo-sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cannaceae*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo-sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm*. See *albumen*, 2, and *cut* under *episperma*.

The macrospore of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the *Rhizocarps* extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it; . . . In the *Phanerogams*, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently . . . enclosed.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 430.

endospermic (en-dō-spēr'mik), *a.* [*< endosperm + -ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds and embryos.

endospore (en-dō-spōr), *n.* [*< NL. endosporium, < Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σπῶρος, seed: see spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the intine of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore*, *exospore*.

Their further history has been traced out by Kirchner; who found that their [osporous] germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical *endospores* from its envelope.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 240.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from *arthrospore*.

Also *endosporium*.

Endosporeæ (en-dō-spō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδο-, within, + σπῶρος, seed, + -æ.*] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetæ* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores inclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except one genus, which is referred to the *Eozoporeæ*. It comprises 42 genera grouped under 18 so-called families.

endosporium (en-dō-spō'ri-tm), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-sī). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The zygospore does not immediately germinate; but, after a longer or shorter period of rest, the exosporium and the endosporium burst, and a bud-like process is thrown out. *Huxley, Biology, v.*

endosporous (en-dōs'pō-rus), *a.* [*< endospore + -ous.*] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity: in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endossar (en-dōs'), *v. t.* [= D. *endossaren* = G. *endossiren* = Dan. *endossere* = Sw. *endossara* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endossar* = Pg. *endossar*, *< F. endosser*, OF. *endosser*, put on the back, indorse; *< en*, in, + *doss*, *< L. dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*, and cf. *indorse*, *endorser*.] 1. To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner espied the morning's mistress, with dishonored tresses, to mount her lurid chariot, but they endossed on their armours. *Knight of the Sea*, quoted in Todd's *Spenser*, VI. 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will endosse. *Spenser, Colin Clout*, l. 632.

endostea, *n.* Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dōs'tē-āl), *a.* [*< endosteum + -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone.—2. Autogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal*, or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W. H. Flower, Osteology*, p. 72.

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dō-stēr'nīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *sternite*.] In *zool.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*.

endostome (en-dōs'tō-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-sī).

[NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, a bone.] 1. In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone; the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals, finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.

2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dōs'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *endostoma* (-mē). [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *zool.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*.—2. In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en-dōs'tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) The orifice at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (b) The inner peristome of mosses. See cut under *erostome*.—2. In *zool.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dōs'tō-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the formation of an endostoma.—2. Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dōs'trā-kāl), *a.* [*< endostracum + -al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of endostracum.

endostracum (en-dōs'trā-kum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *στράκων*, shell.] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en-dō-stīl), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *στόλος*, a column: see *style*.] A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian, which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod, whence the name. *Huxley*. See cuts under *Doliolidae* and *Tunicata*.

endostylic (en-dō-stīl'ik), *a.* [*< endostyle + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians.

Endostylic cone, a short conical process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 525.

endotet, *v. t.* [*< en- + dotē*. Cf. *endow*.] To endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them.

Tyndale, Works, I. 249.

endotheca (en-dō-thē'kē), *n.*; pl. *endotheca* (-sē). [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner

surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.

endothecal (en-dō-thē'kāl), *a.* [*< Endotheca + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dō-thē'kāt), *a.* [*< Endotheca + -ate*.] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dō-thē'gi-āl), *a.* [*< Endothecium + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to the endothecium.—2. Having the asci enclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dō-thē'gi-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*: (a) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (b) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archesporium is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dō-thē'li-āl), *a.* [*< Endothelium + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dō-thē'li-oid), *a.* [*< Endothelium + -oid.*] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations. *Medical News*, LII. 301.

endothelioma (en-dō-thē-li-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Endothelium + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dō-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, nipple. Cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *mesothelium* and *coelothelium*.

endothermic (en-dō-thēr'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *θερμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothermic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat, and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothermic compounds.

endothermous (en-dō-thēr'mus), *a.* Same as *endothermic*.

endothoracic (en-dō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< Endothorax + -ic.*] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod; situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate, the chest.] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodermal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton, and so constituting an interior framework of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and thorax in many orders of the insects, where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 249.

Endothyriae (en-dō-thi-rī'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *θύρα*, a door, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Littoridinae* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Littoridinae*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endouter, *v. t.* [ME. *endouten*, *< OF. *endouter*, later *endouter*, *< en- + douter*, fear, doubt: see *en-1* and *doubt*.] To doubt; suspect.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
To have ben hated or assailed,
My thankes wol I not have failed.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1664.

endow (en-dou'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endow* (also *endow*, *endue*: see *endue*); *< ME. endowen*, *< AF. endower*, OF. *endower* (= Pr. *endotar*), *< en- + dower*, *doer*, F. *dower*, *endow*: see *dow*, *dower*, *dowry*. Cf. *endue*.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*.

Book of Common Prayer, Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone*.

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best, the noblest, the most lasting Works of Charity: . . . *endowing* Hospitals and Alms-houses for the Impotent, distempred, and aged Poor. *Stillfleet, Sermons*, II. vii.

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 95.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip: as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gode vertues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 252.

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race. *Bacon, Physical Fables*, II.

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, VII.

Beings *endowed* with life, but not with soul.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 56), empowering commissioners to remodel such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*. = *Syn. Endue, Endow*. See *endue*.

endower¹ (en-dou'ér), *n.* [*< endow + -er*.] One who endows.

endower² (en-dou'ér), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + dower*.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1853), p. 142.

endowment (en-dou'ment), *n.* [*< endow + -ment.*] 1. The act of settling dower on a woman.—2. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc.—3. That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object: as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden*.

Professor Stokes, having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnett, of Aberdeen, chose *Light as his general subject*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 129.

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen

Persons of meaner quality much more

Exact in fair *endowments*. *Ford, Lady's Trial*, I. 2.

Early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor*.

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Sumner, Fame and Glory*.

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 473.

Endowment policy, or, in full, **endowment insurance policy**, a life-insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time, or sooner to his representatives should he die before the time named. = *Syn.*

3. Bequest, present, gift, fund.—4. *Acquirements, Acquisitions, Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*); gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts. See comparison under *genius*.

end-paper (end'pā'pér), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End-papers are not to be confounded with the *lining-papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end'pēs), *n.* 1. A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot.—2. A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end'plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end'plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endreet, **endryt**, *v. t.* [ME. *endryen*, (only once) erroneously for *adryen*, *adrygen*, *< AS. ā-dreogan*, suffer, *< ā- + dreogan*, ME. *drigen*, *dryen*, *dree*: see *dree*.] To suffer.

In courts no longer shulde I, owte of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.

Court of Love, l. 726.

endrudget (en-druj'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + drudge*.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 29.

endryt, *v. t.* See *endree*.

end-shake (end'shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.

end-speech (end'spēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

end-stone (end'stôn), *n.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel, against which the pivot abuts. *E. H. Knight.*

enduet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *induce*.
endue¹ (en-dû'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing*. [Early mod. E. also *endew*, *indew*, now usually *indue*; < L. *inducere*, put on (an article of clothing or ornament), clothe, deck, put on (a character), assume (a part): see *indue*¹. Cf. *endue*², with which *endue*¹ is partly confused.] To clothe; invest: same as *indue*¹.

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.

Book of Common Prayer (English).

Thus by the organs of the eye and ear,
The soul with knowledge doth herself *endue*.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xv.

endue² (on-dû'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing*. [Early mod. E. also *endew*; a variant form of *endow*; partly confused with *endue*¹, *indue*¹.] 1†. To furnish with dower: same as *endow*, 1.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoyes dead dowry you *endew*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 61.

2†. To furnish with a permanent fund: same as *endow*, 2.

There are a great number of Grammar Schooles throughout the realme, and those verie liberallie *endued* for the better relief of pore scholes.

Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. lviii.

3. To invest with some gift, quality, or faculty: used especially of moral or spiritual gifts, and thus partially differentiated from *endow*, 3.

God may *endue* men extraordinarily with understanding as it pleaseth him. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.*

Learning *endue*th men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her, *endued* as she was with the most exalted understanding.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn. 3.** *Endue, Endow.* *Endue* is used of moral and spiritual qualities, viewed as given rather than acquired; *endow*, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. (See *acquisition*.) An institution or a professorship is *richly* or *fully endued*; a person is *endowed* with beauty of intellect; he is *endued* with virtue or piety.

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be *endued* with power from on high.

Luke xxiv. 49.

Pandora, whom the gods
Endow'd with all their gifts.

Milton, P. L., iv. 715.

endue^{3†} (en-dû'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; < OF. *enduire*, *induire*, *indure*, bring in, introduce, cover, digest, F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire*, *endure*, cover, coat, < L. *inducere*, bring in or on, lead in: see *induce*.] To digest: said especially of birds.

'Tis somewhat tough, sir,
But a good stomach will *endue* it easily.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Cheese that would break the teeth of a new hand-saw
I could *endue* now like an ostrich.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, II. 2.

Endue is when a Hawk digesteth her meat, not only putting it over from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannel.

Latham's Falconry (Explan. of Words of Art), 1658.

endument (en-dû'ment), *n.* [Also *indument*; < *endue*¹, = *indue*¹, + -ment.] The act of enduing or investing, or that with which one is endued; endowment.

enduginet, *n.* [See *dudgeon*².] Resentment; dudgeon.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *endugine*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to look after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head.

Gracia Ludentes (1638), p. 118.

endungeont, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weene there were a sunne.

Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 20.

endurability (en-dûr'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *endurable*: see -*ability*.] The quality of being *endurable*; capability of being *endured*.

They use this irritation [of the eye] as a test of the *endurability* of the atmosphere within the chamber.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 336.

endurable (en-dûr'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *endurable*, < *endurer*, *endure*: see *endure* and -*able*.] 1. That can be *endured* or *suffered*; not beyond *endurance*.

Novelties which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

2. Durable. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

endurableness (en-dûr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being *endurable*; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dûr'a-bli), *adv.* In an *endurable* or *durable* manner; so as to be *endured*.

endurance (en-dûr'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *indurance*; < OF. *endurance*, F. *endurance*, < *endurer*, *endure*: see *endure* and -*ance*. Cf. *durance*.] 1†. Continuance; duration.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, . . . others of less *endurance*.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Continuance in bearing or suffering; the fact or state of enduring stress, hardship, pain, or the like; a holding out under adverse force or influence of any kind: as, the *endurance* of iron or timber under great strain; a person's *endurance* of severe affliction.

Patience likewise hath two parts, hardness against wants and extremities, and *endurance* of pain or torment.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 200.

The victory of *endurance* born.

Bryant, The Battle-field.

3. Ability to *endure*; power of bearing or suffering without giving way; capacity for continuance under stress, hardship, or infliction; as, to test the *endurance* of a brand of steel; that is beyond *endurance*, or surpasses *endurance*.

O, she misused me past the *endurance* of a block; an oak with but one green leaf on it would have answered her.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until *endurance* grow
Snew'd with action.

Tennyson, Enone.

4†. Delay; procrastination. [Rare.]

My lord, I look'd
You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract has been disputed, some thinking it equivalent to *duration*, *continuance*; others, to *suffering*.] = **Syn. 2** and 3. *Fortitude*, etc. (see *patience*); permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, endurance, tolerance.

endurant (en-dûr'ant), *a.* [< F. *endurant*, ppr. of *endurer*, *endure*: see *endure*.] Enduring; able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. [Rare.]

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact that the ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time.

J. G. Wood.

endure (en-dûr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *endured*, ppr. *enduring*. [Early mod. E. also *endure*; < ME. *enduren*, *endeuren*, *induren*, *indowren*, tr. bear, suffer, intr. last, continue (tr. also as in L., make hard), < OF. *endurer*, F. *endurer* = Pr. Sp. OPG. *endurar* = It. *indurare*, *indurire*, tr. bear, < L. *indurare*, tr. make hard, intr. become hard, ML. bear, endure, < in, + *durare*, make hard, become hard, last, etc., < *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To make hard; harden; inure.

Therefore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he *endurith*.

Wyclif, Rom. ix. 18.

That age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne,
And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfayre.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

2†. To preserve; keep.

Somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde,
And winter wol *endure* and kepe it longe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

3. To last or hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; support without breaking or giving way.

After that the kynge Pignoras smote in to the stour
with his swerde in honde, and be-gan to yewe soche strokes
that noon armure hym myght *endure*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

'Tis in grain, sir: 'twill *endure* wind and weather.

Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Thou canst fight well; and bravely
Thou canst *endure* all dangers, heats, colds, hungers.

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*.

Dryden.

4. To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

We shalbe able to brooke that which other men can *indure*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. iii.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes.

2 Tim. ii. 10.

Neither father nor son can ever since *endure* the sight of me.

Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

Square windows, round Ragusan windows, might well be *endured*.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 253.

5. To undergo; suffer; sustain.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons.

Heb. xii. 7.

And since your Goodliness admits no blot,
Still let your Virtue too *endure* no stain.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 211.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure*,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.

Johnson, Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here),
Have all in all *endured* as much, and more,
Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6†. To continue or remain in; abide in.

Absteyne you stithly, that no stoure fall;
And *endure* furthe your dayes at your dere ese.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2661.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

=**Syn. 4.** To brook, submit to, abide, tolerate, take patiently.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become hard; harden.

Alsike is made with barly, half mature
A party grene and uppon repxs bounde
And in an oven ybake and made to *endure*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

2. To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding.

So that wee may seen apertely, that gif wee wil be gode men, non enemye ne may not *endure* agensit us.

Maudiville, Travels, p. 261.

He was so chaufed when it was a-boute the houre of noone that nothinge myght agayn hym *endure*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 549.

A courage to *endure* and to obey.

Tennyson, Isabel.

3. To continue; remain; abide.

Fre am I now, and fre I wil *endure*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

Nowe schalle thou, lady, helde with me,
In blisse that schall eue in-dure.

York Plays, p. 495.

Some would keep the boat, doubting they might be amongst the Indians, others were so wet and cold they could not *endure*, but got on shore.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Fresh be the wound, still-renew'd be its smarting,
So but thy image *endure* in its prime!

M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

4. To continue to exist; continue or remain in the same state without perishing; last; persist.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever.

Ps. ix. 7.

The Indian fig, which covers acres with its profound shadow, and *endures* while nations and empires come and go around its vast circumference.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 121.

=**Syn.** To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

endurement (en-dûr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *endurement* = It. *induramento*, *indurimento*; as *endure* + -ment.] Endurance.

Certainly these examples [Regulus and Socrates] should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery, if not out of religion, yet at least out of shame.

South, Works, VIII. ix.

endurer (en-dûr'ér), *n.* 1. One who *endures*, bears, suffers, or sustains.

They are very valiant and hardy, for the most part great *endurours* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardness.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. One who or that which continues long, or remains firm or without change.

enduring (en-dûr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *endure*, *v.*] Lasting; permanent; unchangeable: as, an *enduring* habitation.

My yearning for *enduring* bliss of days

Amidst the dull world's hopeless, hurrying race.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

It is now known that the colouring principle of the Mytilus is so *enduring* that it is preserved when the shell itself is completely disintegrated.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 209.

Can I have any absolute certainty that what seem to me to be the feelings of an *enduring* "me" may not really be those of something utterly unknown?

Minart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

enduring (en-dûr'ing), *prep.* [ME. *enduryng*; ppr. of *endure*, *v.*, used like *during*, *prep.*] During. [Old Eng., and local U. S.]

Ther to warde and kepe hir faders tresoure;
Enduryng hir life.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 4629.

enduringly (en-dûr'ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.

Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

enduringness (en-dûr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of *enduring*; durability; permanence. *H. Spencer.*

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* [< *end* + -ways for -wise.] Same as *endwise*.

endwise (end'wiz), *adv.* [*< end + -wise.*] 1. On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise*.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise*.

endyma (en'di-mä), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), *< Gr. ἐνδυμα, a garment, < ἐνδύω, put on, get into: see endue¹, induce¹.*] Same as *ependyma*.

All parts of the true cavities of the vertebrate brain are lined by a smooth epithellium called *ependyma* or *endyma*, the shorter name being preferable.

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 413.

endymal (en'di-mäl), *a.* [*< endyma + -al.*] Same as *ependymal*.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on), *n.* [NL., *< L. Endymion*, *< Gr. Ἐνδυμιών*, in myth. a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regulis*, is now placed in the genus *Eveus*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en'di-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδύσις, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, < ἐνδύω, put on, get into: see endyma.*] In *ornith.*, the acquisition of plumage by a bird; the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis*.

ene¹, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even¹*.

ene², *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even²*.

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east-northeast*.

-ene. [*< L. -ēnus* (*Gr. -ενος*), an adj. term. as in *serenus*, *serene*, *terrēnus*, *terrene*, etc. Cf. *-anus* (*E. -an*), *-inus* (*E. -ine, -in*), *-onus* (*E. -one*), etc.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *serene*, *terrene*.—2. In *chem.*, a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the olefine series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n} : as, *ethylene* (C_2H_4), *propylene* (C_3H_6).

enecate (en'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. enecatus* (also *enectus*), pp. of *enecare*, *enecare*, kill off, *< e*, out, + *necare*, kill.] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most potent poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.

Harvey, The Plague.

en échelle (on ē-shel'), [*F. en, in; échelle, ladder.*] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

enecia (ē-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνεκία*, bearing onward, fur-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. *ἐνεκία*, etc., continuous, *< ἐνεκίω, carry, irreg. 2d aor. associated with διαφέρω, carry through or to the end, < διά, through, + ἐνέγω, (V. ἐνέω, *ἐνέω), associated with φέρω = E. bear¹.*] A continued fever.

ened¹, *n.* [ME., also *ende*, *< AS. ened*, a duck: see *drake¹*.] A duck.

enema (en'e-mä or en-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνμα, an injection, clyster, < ἐνέμα, inject, send in, < ἐν, in, + ἐμα, send.*] 1. Pl. *enemata* (en'e-mä-tä). In *med.*, a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy. Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX. 22.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of scarabæoid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiab¹, *a.* [ME. *enemiab¹*, *enmiab¹*, *< OF. enemiable, enemiable, enemiable, < ML. *inimicabilis* (in adv. *inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, *< L. in-priv. + amicabilis*, friendly, amicable: see *amicable*, and cf. *enemy¹*.] Hostile; inimical.

A burc he made agen the *enmyable* [var. *enmyable*] folc. Wyrtf, Ecclus. xlv. 7 (Oxf.).

enemity¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enemy¹ (en'e-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemie*; *< ME. enemy, enemye*, often syncopeated *enmy* (cf. *enmy*), *< OF. enemi, anemi, F. ennemi* = Pr. *enemie* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico*, *< L. inimicus*, an enemy, lit. an unfriend, *< in-priv. + amic¹*, a friend: see *amicable*, *amicable*, *amity*. (Cf. *inimical*, *inimicus*.) 1. *n.*; pl. *enemies* (-miz). 1. One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to inflict, or is willing to inflict, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

With my wyf, I wene,
We schal yow wel acorde,
That watz your *enmy* kene.

Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2406.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies*. Mat. v. 44.

It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 508.

An *enemy* to truth and knowledge. Locke.

Specifically.—2. An opposing military force. See *the enemy*, below.—3. A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—4. That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous: as, strong drink is one of man's worst *enemies*; a bad conscience is an *enemy* to peace.

I am sure care's an *enemy* to life. Shak., T. N., I. 3.

Allen enemy, a natural-born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy**, *king's enemy*, *queen's enemy*, an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy**. (*a*) *Milit.*, the opposing force: used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. Addison, State of the War.

We have met the *enemy*, and they are ours.

Comm. O. H. Perry (in despatch announcing the battle [of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813].)

(*b*) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (*c*) Time: as, how goes the *enemy*? (= what o'clock is it?); to kill the *enemy*. [Slang.]

"How goes the *enemy*, Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

= *Syn.* Antagonist, Opponent, etc. See *adversary*.

II. *a*. 1. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.

Jer. Taylor.

2. In *international law*, belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, *enemy* property.

Enemy ship does not make *enemy* goods.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 195.

enemy¹, *v. i.* [ME. *enemyen*, *< OF. enemiier*, *enemiier*, *< L. inimicare*, make hostile, *< inimicus*, hostile, an enemy: see *enemy¹*, *n.*] To be hostile. Wyrtf.

enemy² (en'e-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *anemone*.

Doon I' the world' *enemies*.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy³, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *enmet*.

enemy-chit (en'e-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemyt¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enepidermic (en-ep-i-dér'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐν, in, + NL. epidermis + -ic.*] In *med.*, upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerd¹, *v. i.* [ME. *enenden*, *< en- + erden*, *< AS. eardian*, dwell, *< eard*, country: see *eard*.] To dwell; live.

Offe faght that freike & folke of the Cité,

With Enmys *enerdande* in ylls aboute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 12857.

energetic (en-ér-jet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνεργητικός*, active, *< ἐνεργέω*, be in action, operate, tr. effect, *< ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy*.] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an *energetic* man or government; *energetic* measures, laws, or medicines.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally *energetic*.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, 1. 1.

Nitric acid of 40° is too *energetic* and costly.

W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

The most *energetic* element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

= *Syn.* Stronuous, assiduous, potent.

energetical (en-ér-jet'i-kal), *a.* [*< energetic + -al.*] Same as *energetic*. [Rare.]

He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be *energetical* and triumphant over devils.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

energetically (en-ér-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-ér-jet'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being *energetic*; activity; vigor. Scott.

energetics (en-ér-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the general laws of energy.

A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics*.

Rankine, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1855.

energic (e-nér'jik), *a.* [Formerly *energick*; *< F. énergique* = Sp. *energico* = Pg. It. *energico* (cf. D. G. *energisch* = Dan. Sw. *energisk*), *< Gr. ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy*.] 1. *Energetic*; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

Arise, as in that elder time,

Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!

Collins, The Passions.

To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand Assigned

Energic Reason and a shaping mind.

Coleridge, On a Friend.

2. In *physics*, exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an *energic* agent.

energical (e-nér'ji-kal), *a.* [*< energic + -al.*] Same as *energic*.

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppishness of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 85.

energico (e-nér'jē-kō), *a.* [It.: see *energic*.] In *music*, *energetic*: indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en'ér-jiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized*, ppr. *energizing*. [*< energy + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the *energizing* of it by the brooding spirit. Science, III. 600.

II. *intrans.* To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

Those nobler ecstasies of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven. Horsey, Works, III. xxv.

Also spelled *energise*.

energizer (en'ér-jiz-er), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser*.

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives: an *energizer*, which is active, and a subject, which is passive. Harris, Hermes, I. 9.

energumen (en-ér-gū'men), *n.* [= F. *énergumène* = Sp. *energumeno* = Pg. It. *energumeno*, *< L. energumenus*, *< Gr. ἐνεργούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἐνεργέω*, effect, execute, work on: see *energetic*, *energy*.] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. In the early church the *energumens* were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *Energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given ugly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., I. 3.

The Catechumens, *Energumens*, and Penitents, says S. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 208.

energy (en'ér-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. G. *energie* = Dan. Sw. *energi*, *< F. énergie* = Sp. *energía* = Pg. It. *energia*, *< LL. energia*, *< Gr. ἐνέργεια*, action, operation, actuality, *< ἐνεργός*, active, effective, later form of *ἐνεργός*, at work, active, etc., *< ἐν, in, + ἐργον* = E. *work*.] 1. The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

The world was compact, and held together by its own bulk and energy. Bacon, Physical Fables, I., Expl.

There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or energy, or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.

Hume, Human Understanding, I. § 7.

The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, *energy*. They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vii.

We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous energy.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 19.

My desire, like all strongest hopes,

By its own energy fulfill'd itself.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the energy of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.

Hosella, Venetian Life, II.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative energy; the energies of mind and body.

The work of reform required all the *energies* of his powerful mind, backed by the royal authority.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 5.

4. In the *Aristotelian philos.*, actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse; opposed to *power, potency, or potentiality*. Thus, *first energy* is the state of acquired habit; *second energy*, the exercise of a habit: one when he has learned to sing is a singer in *first energy*; when he is singing, he is a singer in *second energy*. See *act*.

5. A fact of acting or actually being.

All verbs that are strictly so called denote *energies*.

Harris, *Hermes*, I. 9.

6. In *rhet.*, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

Who did ever, in French authors, see

The comprehensive English *energy*?

Roscommon, *On Translated Verse*.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line,

The long majestic march, and *energy* divine.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. 1. 269.

7. In *physics*: (a) Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See *vis viva*. This sense, introduced by Dr. Thomas Young, is now obsolete. It gave rise to the following, which was introduced about 1850 by Sir William Thomson, and is now widely current. (b) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see *work*) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities. The law of *energy* is precisely the principle that these two definitions are equivalent. This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles—that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically that, taking any two level or equipotential surfaces (see *equipotential*) which a particle might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocities as it passed through them would be the same no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus, the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner, if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities, half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion*—that is, its *kinetic activity*; while the quantity to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum is termed the *potential energy*—that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position*; the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *persistency or conservation of energy*. (See below.) Examples of actual energy are the energy of sensible motion as in a moving cannon-ball, of sound-waves, of heat; of potential energy, the energy of position of a weight raised above the earth, of elasticity as in a bent bow, of electricity, chemical combination, etc. Potential or positional energy and actual or kinetic energy are in incessant interconversion; for positional energy implies force, or a tendency to motion, as much as kinetic energy implies motion or change of position. Thus, in the case of a swinging pendulum, the actual energy is null at the turning-points at the extremities of the swing, while the potential energy is at its minimum when the center of gravity is lowest; and the oscillation, but for resistances (as friction), would continue forever. Another equivalent version of the law of energy is as follows: Suppose a system of bodies were moving under the influence of those positional forces to which the law exclusively applies, and suppose that at any one instant all the particles were to strike squarely against elastic surfaces so as to have the directions of their motions reversed, but their velocities otherwise unaltered; then the whole series of motions would be performed backward, so that the particles would again pass through the same positions they had already passed through, and in the same intervals of time, but in the reverse order. Thus, a squarely rebounding cannon-ball would move backward over the same trajectory, and with the same velocities, as in its forward motion, plunging into the mouth of the cannon again with exactly the velocity with which it had issued.

When a cannon-ball is arrested by a target, some other form of energy, chiefly heat, is produced in its place; moreover, there is a definite numerical relation existing between the energy expended and the heat which is produced as its equivalent. (See *equivalent*.) A water-wheel is an arrangement for transforming the energy of water into some other form of mechanical energy, as for sawing wood or grinding corn; a steam-engine is used to transform the potential chemical energy of coal or wood and oxygen of the air into mechanical energy, as in a mill; and in a voltaic battery the potential energy of the zinc and acid is transformed into the energy of an electric current, and this in turn may be transformed into light and heat, or mechanical motion, or chemical separation (as in electroplating). It is found, however, that in every transformation, while no energy is absolutely lost, a considerable portion is lost as useful or available energy, being transformed into useless heat; further, it can be shown that the process which is continually going on is a change from a higher type of energy to a lower, as from heat at a high temperature to heat at a lower—that is, a *degradation or dissipation of energy*. If the change were to go on until all bodies were at the same temperature, then no work of any kind would be possible. The principal stores of energy on the earth, available for the purposes necessary to human life and comfort, are: (a) the energy of coal, wood, oil, and other combustibles; (b) of water in motion, or in an elevated position; (c) of air in motion, as the wind; (d) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun.—*Energy of recoil*, the capacity for work which a body has upon a recoil, as a gun when fired.—*Energy of rotation or translation*, the capacity of a body for doing work in virtue of its motion of rotation or translation. See *motion*.—*Extensive energy*, the number of different cooperating powers which enter into a mental state. The phrase is also applied to a kind of elasticity.—*Radiant energy*, that form of energy which is emitted by a hot body and which is propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether at a rate of about 186,000 miles per second, as the energy sent out by a stove, by the electric arc-light, or by the sun. Every body sends out radiant energy, whatever its temperature, but as its temperature rises the amount increases, and to the sum of rays before emitted are added others of shorter and shorter wave-length. When the temperature of a solid body is raised to about 600° C. it begins to be luminous—that is, to radiate rays of red light—and as it grows hotter it emits rays corresponding to the successive colors of the spectrum. At 1500° C. it becomes white-hot—that is, radiates all the rays of the spectrum. That portion of radiant energy which is incapable of affecting the eye is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*, in distinction from *radiant light*. See *heat, light, spectrum*.—*The law of the conservation of energy or of force*, the law that, fundamentally speaking, there are no forces in nature to which the law of energy does not apply; the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. (See *correlation of energies*.) This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. Those uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions—such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc.—cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules.—*Syn.* 2. Activity, intensity, push, stir, zeal.

enervate (ē-nēr'vāt or en'ēr-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enervated*, ppr. *enervating*. [*L. enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, deprive of nerves or sinews, weaken: see *nerve*.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; render feeble: as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body. For great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. Bacon, *Vicissitude of Things*. Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like findlings at home. Locke. It is the tendency of a tropical climate to *enervate* a people, and thus fit them to become the subjects of a despotism. Everett, *Orations*, p. 11.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of force or applicability; render ineffective; refute.

Quoth he, it stands me much upon
T' *enervate* this objection.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. 1. 706.

3. To cut the nerves of; as, to *enervate* a horse. —*Syn.* 1. To enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate, paralyze, unstring, relax.

enervate (ē-nēr'vāt or en'ēr-vāt), *a.* [*L. enervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weakened; weak; enervated.

The soft *enervate* Lyre is drown'd

In the deep Organ's more majestic Sound.

Congreve, *Hymn to Harmony*.

Without these intervening storms of opposition to exercise his faculties, he would become *enervate*, negligent, and presumptuous. Goldsmith, *National Concord*.

enervation (en-ēr-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. enervation* = Sp. *enervacion* = Pg. *enervação* = It. *enervazione*, < *L. enervatio* (n-), < *L. enervare*, onerve: see *nerve, enervate*.] The act of en-

ervating, or the state of being enervated; reduction or weakening of strength; effeminacy.

This colour of mediocrity and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.

Bacon, *Colours of Good and Evil*.

This day of shameful bodily *enervation*, when, from one end of life to the other, such multitudes never taste the sweet weariness that follows accustomed toil.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, x.

enervative (ē-nēr'vā-tiv or en'ēr-vā-tiv), *a.* [*L. enervatus* + *-ive*.] Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

enervet (ē-nēr'v), *v. t.* [= *D. enerveten* = G. *enerviren* = Dan. *enervere* = Sw. *enervera*, < *F. enerver* = Sp. *lg. enervar* = It. *enervare*, < *L. enervare*, take out the nerves or sinews, < *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve, sinew: see *nerve*. Cf. *enervate*.] To weaken; enervate.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame

Severest temper, smoothe the rugged brow.

Enerve . . . at will the manliest, resolute breast.

Milton, *P. R.*, II. 165.

Age has *enerv'd* her charms so much,

That fearless all her eyes approach.

Dorset, *Antiquated Coquet*.

enervose (ē-nēr'vōs), *a.* [*L. enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ose*.] In bot., without nerves or veins: applied to leaves.

enervous (ē-nēr'vus), *a.* [*L. enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ous*. Cf. *enervose*.] Without force; weak; powerless. [Rare.]

They thought their whole party safe ensconced behind the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their partisans of ignoramus; and that the law was *enervous* as to them. State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

enest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*.

eneuch, enough (ē-nūch'), *a., n., and adv.* Scotch forms of *enough*.

He that has just *eneuch* may soundly sleep,

The o'ercome only fashies folk to keep. Ramsay.

enfamēt, n. A Middle English form of *infamy*. *Testament of Love*.

en famille (on fa-mēly'), [*F.*: *en*, in; *famille*, family.] With one's family; domestically; at home.

Deluded mortals whom the great

Choose for companions *tête-à-tête*,

Who at their dinners *en famille*

Get leave to sit where'er you will. Swift.

enfamēt, v. [*ME. enfamēnen, enfamēnen*; < *en-1* + *famine*.] *I. trans.* To make hungry; famish.

II. intrans. To become hungry; famish.

His folke fornyed

Of werynesse, and also *enfamēd*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 2429.

enfamish (en-fam'ish), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *famish*.] To famish.

enfarcet, v. t. [*Also infarcet*; < *OF. enfarcir*, < *L. infarcire, infarcire*, stuff into, stuff, < *in*, in, + *farcire*, stuff: see *en-1* and *farcet*, *v.*] To fill; stuff.

Not with bellies, but with souls, replenished and *en-farcet* with celestial meat. Bacon, *Potation for Lent*, I. 91.

enfauncet, n. A Middle English form of *infancy*.

enfaunt, n. A Middle English form of *infant*. See *faunt*.

enfavor, enfavour, v. t. [*en-1* + *favor, favour*.] To favor.

If any shall *enfavor* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition . . . return him both my thanks and amendment.

Fuller, *Pisgah Sight*, I.

enfear, v. t. [*en-1* + *fear*.] To alarm; put in fear.

But now a woman's look hi hart *enfears*.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith*, v. 38.

enfect, v. t. An obsolete variant of *infect*.

enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfeebled*, ppr. *enfeebling*. [Formerly also *infeble*; < *ME. enfeblen*, < *OF. enfeblir, enfebleir, enfeblir*, < *Pr. enfeblir* (cf. *OF. Pr. enfeblir*), < *en-1* + *feble, feeble*: see *en-1* and *feble*.] To make feeble; deprive of strength; reduce the strength or force of; weaken; debilitate; enervate: as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeebled* a state.

We by synne *enfeblen* our felth.

Wyclif, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), I. 94.

So much hath hell debased, and pain

Enfebled me, to what I was in heaven.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 488.

Some . . . *enfeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

=*Syn.* See list under *enervate*.
enfeeblement (en-fē-bl'ment), *n.* [*enfeeble* + *-ment*.] The act of enfeebling, or the state of being enfeebled; enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fē'blér), *n.* One who or that which enfeebles or weakens.

Bane of every manly art,
Sweet enfeebler of the heart!
(O, too pleasing is thy strain,
Hence, to southern climes again.
Philips, To Signora Cuzzino.

enfeeblish (en-fē'blish), *v. t.* [*< ME. enfeblischen, < OF. enfebliss-, stem of certain parts of enfebler, enfebble: see enfebble and -ish².*] To enfebble.

Who of his neighbors any thing of these asketh to borrow,
and it were enfeeblished [var. feblid] or deed, the lord not
present, he shall be compelled to geold.
Wyclif, Ex. xxii. 14 (Oxf.).

enfeft, *v. t.* See *enfeoff*.

enfeffement, *n.* See *enfeoffment*.

enfellowship, *v. t.* [*ME. enfeleshippe* (Halliwell); *< en-1 + fellowship.*] To accompany.

enfelson (en-fel'son), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + felon.*] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic.

With that, like one *enfelson'd* or distraught,
She forth did come whether her rage her bore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 48.

enfeoff (en-fēf'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *infeoff*; the spelling, as also in the simple *feoff*, *q. v.*, is artificial, after the *ML.* (Law *L.*) form *infeoffare, infeoffare, feoffare*; prop. spelled *enfeff*, *< ME. enfeffen, < OF. enfeffer, enfeoffer* (*ML. reflex infeoffare, infeoffare*), *< en- (L. in-) + feffer*, invest with a fief: see *feoff*, *v.*] 1. In law, to give a fief to; hence, to invest with a fee; give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail.

Also, that as often as it shall happen that seven of the said theofes dye, those seven who shall be then living shall *enfeoffe* of the premises certain other honest men.
English Glots (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

The dispossessed Franks of Armenia and Palestine . . . he *enfeoffed* with estates of land in Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 165.

2*t.* Figuratively, to surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2

enfeoffment (en-fēf'ment), *n.* [*< ME. enfeoffement, < OF. enfeoffement, < enfeffer, enfeoff: see enfeoff and -ment.*] In law: (a) The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (b) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate. (c) The estate thus obtained.

For thee y ordeyned paradys;
Ful riche was thin *enfeoffment*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163

enfermt, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *affirm*.

enfertilite, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + fertile.*] To fertilize.

The rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves
and *enfertilite* the fields
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 46.

enfetter (en-fet'ér), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + fetter.*] To fetter; bind in fetters.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

enfever (en-fē'vēr), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + fever, after F. enfeverer.*] To excite fever in. [Rare.]

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves
Anna Seaward, Sonnets

enforce (en-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + fierce.*] To make fierce.

But more *enforced* through his curish play,
Him sternly grypt, and, halting to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 8

enflade (en-fi-lād'), *n.* [*< F. enflade, a suite of rooms, a string (as of phrases, etc.), a raking fire, lit. a throud, < enfler, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel): see enfile.*] *Milit.*, a line or straight passage; specifically, the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

enflade (en-fi-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfladed*, ppr. *enflading*. [*< enflade, n.*] *Milit.*, to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length, as a work or line of troops; be in a position to attack (a military work or a line of troops) in this manner.

The Spaniards, carrying the tower, whose guns completely *enfladed* it, obtained possession of this important pass into the beleaguered city. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.*

While this was going on, Sherman was confronting a rebel battery which *enfladed* the road on which he was marching.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, i. 505.

A strong and well constructed earth-work, which was so placed as to *enflade* the narrow and difficult channel for a mile below. *J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 216.*

Enflading battery. See *battery*.

enfile (en-fil'), *v. t.* [*< OF. enfiler, F. enfiler, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel), = Sp. enfiler = Pg. enfiar = It. infilare, < ML. infilare, put on a thread, thread, string, < L. in, on, + filum, a thread: see file⁸, n. and v.*] To put on a thread; thread; string.

Thei taughten hym a lace to braled
And weue a purs, and to *enfile*
A perle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

The common people of India make holes through them, and so wear them *enfiled* as carkans and collars about their necks.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 6.

enfiled (en-fild'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of enfile, v.*] In *her.*, transfixing and carrying any object, as the head of a man or beast: said of a sword the blade of which transfixes the object.

enfire (en-fir'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + fire.*] To inflame; set on fire; kindle.

It glads him now to note how th' Orb of Flame
Which girts this Globe doth not *enfire* the Frame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

enflamet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *inflame*.

enflesh (en-flesh'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + flesh.*] 1*t.* To incorporate as with the flesh; embody; incarnate.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 173.

2. To clothe with flesh. [Rare.]

What though the skeletons have been articulated and *enfleshed*!
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 57.

enflourage (F. pron. on-flé-räzh'), *n.* [*F., < en-, < L. in-, + fleur, < L. flos (flōr-), flower; cf. inflorescence.*] The process of extracting delicate perfumes from flowers by the agency of inodorous fats.

enflower (en-flou'ér), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enfore*; *< en-1 + flower.*] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorons and *enflowered* fields
Are none of thine; no, here's Elysium.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 1.

enfold (en-föld'), *v. t.* See *infold*.

enfoliate (en-fō'li-ät'), *v. t.* See *infoliate*.

enforce (en-fōrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enforced*, ppr. *enforcing*. [Formerly also *inforce*; *< ME. enforcen, enforzen, < OF. enforcer, enforceir* (F. *enforcer*), *< ML. infortiare, strengthen, < in- + fortiare, strengthen, < fortia* (OF. *force*), strength, force: see *force*¹, and cf. *afforce, deforce, efforce*. Cf. *effort*.] 1. trans. 1*t.* To increase the force or strength of; make strong; strengthen; fortify.

Hur seemly cities too sorowen hem all,
Enforced were the entres with egre men fele,
That hee ne might in that marche no manner wende.
Alisunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), i. 908.

And what there is of vengeance in a lion
Chaf'd among dogs or rob'd of his dear young,
The same, *enforc'd* more terrible, more mighty,
Expect from me. *Beau. and FL., Philaster, v. 3.*

2. To urge or impress with force or energy; make forcible, clear, or intelligible: as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

This fable contains and *enforces* many just and serious considerations.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. To gain or extort by force or compulsion; compel: as, to *enforce* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shak., Lear, ii. 3.*

My business, urging on a present haste,
Enforceth short reply. *Fort, Lady's Trial, i. 1.*

4. To put or keep in force; compel obedience to; cause to be executed or performed: as, to *enforce* laws or rules.

Law confines itself necessarily to such duties as can be *enforced* by penalties.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 31.

5*t.* To discharge with force; hurl; throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

6. To impel; constrain; force. [Archaic.]

For competence of life I will allow you,
That luck of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Through fortune's spight, that false did prove,
I am *enforc'd* from thee to part.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Thou shalt live,
If any soul for thee sweet life will give,
Enforced by none.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, i. 318.

7*t.* To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Now, when I come to *enforce*, as I will do,
Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers,
Your more than many gifts. *B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.*

8*t.* To prove; evince.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

9*t.* To force; violate; ravish. *Chaucer.*—10*t.* Reflexively, to strain one's self; put forth one's greatest exertion. *Chaucer.*

Also the Cristene men *enforcen* hem, in alle maneres that thei mowen, for to fighte, and for to desceyven that on that other.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

=Syn. 3. Extort, etc. See *ezact*, *v. t.*

11*t* intrans. 1. To grow strong; become fierce or active; increase.

When Hervey saugh hym so delyuered, he hente the horse and lepte vp lightly, and ran in to the prease that dide sore encrease and *enforce*.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 330.

2. To strive; exert one's self. *Chaucer.*—3. To make headway.

Whanne the schip was raunschild and myghte not *enforce* aghens the wynd, whanne the schip was gheuen to the blowingis of the wynd, we weren borun with cours into an yle that is clepid Canda. *Wyclif, Acts xxvii. 15, 16.*

enforce (en-fōrs'), *n.* [*< enforce, v. Prop. force.*] Force; strength; power.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness main'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.
Milton, S. A., i. 1223.

enforceable, enforcible (en-fōr'sq-bl, -si-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforceable* by good reason.
Barrow, Works, i. 71.

The public at large would have no *enforceable* right.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 14.

enforcedly (en-fōr'sed-li), *adv.* By violence or compulsion; not by choice. [Rare.]

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well: but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*; thou 'dst courtier be again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

enforcement (en-fōrs'ment), *n.* [*< OF. enforcement, < enforcer, enforce: see enforce.*] 1. The exercise of force; compulsory or constraining action; compulsion; coercion. [Archaic.]

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe warde cameste thou neuer come by of thine owne strength and *enforcement*, but by the operation and workinge of the spirite.
J. Udall, Prol to Romans.

At my *enforcement* shall the king unite
Their nuptial hands. *Glorer, Athenaid, xx.*
O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear.
Keats, Ode to Psyche.

2. That which enforces, urges, or compels; constraining or impelling power; efficient motive; impulse; exigence. [Archaic.]

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Law enjoyns a Penalty as an *enforcement* to Obedience.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 60

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law.

His assumption of our flesh to his divinity was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that we ever made use of in the world. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

3. The act of enforcing; the act of giving force or effect to, or of putting in force; a forcible upon the understanding or the will: as, the *enforcement* of an argument by illustrations; *enforcement* of the laws by stringent measures. — **Enforcement act**, an act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

enforcer (en-fōr'sér), *n.* One who or that which compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Julio. With my sovereigns leave
I'll wed thee to this man, will he, will he,
Phil. Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*:
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Fletcher (and Rowley), Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

That is even now an ineffective speaking to which grace and gesture ("action," as Demosthenes called them) are not added as *enforcers*. *Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XV., 767.*

enforcible, *a.* See *enforceable*.

enforcivet (en-fōr'siv), *a.* [*< enforce + ire.*] Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsory.

Cws. But might we not win Cato to our friendship
By honouring speeches, nor persuasive gifts?
Mc. Not possible.

Cws. Nor by *enforcive* usage?
Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, i. 1.

enforcively (en-fōr'siv-li), *adv.* By enforcement; compulsorily. *Marston.*

enforest (en-fōr'est), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enforrest*; *< OF. enforester, < ML. inforestare*, convert into forest, *< in, in-, + foresta, forest: see en-1 and forest.*] To turn into or lay under forest; afforest.

Henry the VIIIth *enforced* the grounds therabouts, . . . though they never attained the full reputation of a *fort* in common discourse.

Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform (en-fôr'm'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inform*.

enforsooth, *v. t.* [ME. *enforsothen*; < *en-1* + *forsooth*.] To make true; rectify; reform.

Y *enforsothe* me othir willis,
And thinke y wolde lyue a trewe lif.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

enfort (en-fôr't'), *v. t.* [OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salem braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Foundly *enforted*, see the grete Jehova
Closeth his servantes, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding.

Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cxv.

enfortune (en-fôr'tün'), *v. t.* [ME. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < *en-1* + *fortune*, fortune: see *en-1* and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wrought it *enfortuned* it so
That every wight that had it shulde have wo.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 259.

enfoulered, *p. a.* [Pp. of **enfouler*, < OF. *en-1* + *fouler*, F. *fouler*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, flashing, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,
With fowle *enfoulered* smoke and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.

Spenser, F. Q., l. xi. 40.

enframe (en-frâm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< *en-1* + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee. Tennyson, Harold, l. 1.
Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates
which it (the frieze) *enframes*.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 115.

enfranchise (en-fran'chiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, *enfranchier*, *enfranchier*, set free, enfranchise, < *en-1* + *franchir*, set free: see *franchise*.] 1. To set free; liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself [from drinking] at once, that is the best.

Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

This is that which hath *enfranchis'd*, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves.

Milton, Arcopagitia, p. 50.

Our great preserver!

You have *enfranchis'd* us from wretched bondage

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters.

Sir W. Temple.

The *enfranchised* spirit soars at last!

Memo. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldby Legends, l. 28.

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies, and some sects of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws.

Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Specifically — 3. To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections: as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen, . . . but the postman-note and the merchant guild retained their names and functions, the latter as a means by which the freemen of the borough were *enfranchised*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. Watts.

=Syn. 1. *Manumit*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [< *enfranchise* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot does Cassius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.

Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing farther than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary *enfranchisement* of women?

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of

a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-fran'chi-zér), *n.* One who enfranchises.

enfray, *n.* [A Middle English variant of *affray*.] An affray.

Let no man wyt that we war,
For ferdnes of a fowle *enfray*.
Tounesley Mysteries, p. 179.

enfreet (en-fré'), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *free*.] To set free; release from captivity.

To render him,
For the *enfreet* Antenor, the fair Cressid.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

enfreedom (en-fré'dum), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *freedom*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul, I mean, setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming* thy person.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

enfreeze (en-fréz'), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice; congeal.

Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainfull brest.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 146.

enfrenzy (en-fren'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzying*. [< *en-1* + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an *enfrenzyed* grasp he tore the jasey from his head.

Barham, Ingoldby Legends, II. 363.

en froid (on frwo). [F.: *en*, < L. *in*, in; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state: said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied *en froid*.
South Kensington Handbook, Spanish Arts.

enfroward (en-fró'wárd), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *froward*.] To make froward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptance.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

enfumer (en-füm'), *v. t.* [F. *enfumer* = Pr. *enfumer*, smoke, blind with smoke, < *en-1* + *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] 1. To dry or cure by smoking; smoke. — 2. To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations . . . against their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 38.

eng (eng), *v.* [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard, and is largely used for house-posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng. A common abbreviation of *England* and of *English*.

engage (en-gä'j'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *engage*; = D. *engageren* = G. *engagieren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engagera*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatjar*, *engatjar*, *engatjar* = It. *ingaggiare*, < ML. *inradare*, pledge, engage, < *in*, in, + *radare* (> F. *gager*, etc.), pledge, gage: see *en-1* and *gage*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pledge; bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal: with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object: as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that *engaged* his heart to approach unto me?
Jer. xxx. 21

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

To the Pope hee *engag'd* himself to hazzard life and estate for the Roman Religion. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

Besides disposing of all patronage, civil, military, legal, and ecclesiastical, for this end, he [Lord Townshend] *engaged* himself to new pensions said to amount to 25,000*l.* a year.

Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 461.

The league between virtue and nature *engages* all things to assume a hostile front to vice. Emerson, Compensation.

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He is a noble gentleman; I dare

Engage my credit, loyal to the state.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, l. 2.

For an armour he would have *engaged* vs a bagge of pearle, but we refused

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 83

And most perillously condemn

Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 338

He that commends another *engages* so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended.

Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of: as, to *engage*

one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen; to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melawé to complain of our treatment at Shekh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 92.

He *engaged* seven [reindeer], which arrived the next evening, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn, who was to be our conductor. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain; win and attach; draw; attract and fix: as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has *engag'd* my truth.

Ford, Lower's Melancholy, iii. 2.

The Servant . . . joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receiv'd the present: and this still *engages* him more; and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 55.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* everybody to him.

Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution *engages* the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., l. Int.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of: as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 157.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*.

Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you? Maria. No, sir, he was *engaged*.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when *engaged* in his devotions.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle: as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He *engages* the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.

Bacon, Moral Fables, l.

The great commanders of antiquity never *engaged* the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 368.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves; returning, he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *engaged* him.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled; entangle; involve.

There be monks in Russia, for penance, that will sit a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be *engaged* with hard ice.

Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O limed soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more *engag'd*!

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

Once, however, *engaged* among the first ravines and hill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merv.

O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

8. In *mech.*, to mesh with and interact upon; enter and act or be acted upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement. — Syn. 1. To commit, promise. 5. To engage, busy. — 6. To attack, join battle with.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake: as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise

To free them did *engage*.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, l. 89).

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not.

Fuller.

I dare *engage*, these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour.

Sirgt. Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

How commonly . . . rulers have *engaged*, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order!

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 408.

2. To occupy one's self; be busied; take part: as, to *engage* in conversation; he is zealously *engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*

In lofty trifles. Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I *engaged* in.

Sirgt. Tale of a Tub, ix.

All her slumbering energies *engage* with real delight in what lies before them. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 318.

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you *engage* too deeply.

Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., l. 454.

4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any maneuver from taking one un-*awares*. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*—5. In *mach.*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel [a sort of water-clock] was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack *engaged*, and which was, therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.

American Anthropologist, 1, 47.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gā'j'd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage*, *v.*] 1. Affiliated; betrothed: as, an *engaged* pair.—2. Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted; not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*.—3. In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged* columns.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background; the figures are not, therefore, sculptured in the round, but, if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged* figures.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 78.

Engaged column. See *column*. **Engaged wheels**, in *mach.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gā'jed-li), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for publick good there were more . . . progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controversialists of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliators; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biased to one side or other.

Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 233.

engagedness (en-gā'jed-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gā'j'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *engagement*; = *l. G. Dan. Sw. engagement*, < *F. engagement* = *lt. ingaggiamento*, < *ML. invadiamentum*, *engagement*, < *invadiare* (> *F. engager*, etc.), *engage*: see *engage* and *ment*.] 1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged.

These are they who have bound the land with the sinne of Sacrilege, from which mortal *engagement* wee shall never be free till wee have totally remov'd with one labour as one individuall thing Prolaty and Sacrilege.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement; an appointment; a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*.

If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*: if not, they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.

Ludlow, *Memoirs*, 1, 186.

We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* . . . if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.

Diaraeli, *Young Duke*, II, 3.

Specifically—3. The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced.—4. That which engages or binds; obligation.

He was kindly used, and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II, 232.

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity.

Hammond, *Fundamentals*.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.

Milton.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, 1, 437.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine.

Swift.

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession.

Rogers.

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels.—8. A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The shower of Arrows and Darts overpass't, both Battels attack'd each other with a close and terrible *engagement*.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

All full of expectation of the fleets's *engagement*, but it is not yet.

Pepys, *Diary*, II, 418.

Our army, led by vallant Torrimond.

Dryden.

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *engagement* at Brandywine, which have been handled about in all the Newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.

Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIH, 480.]

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—The *Engagement*, in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.—*Syn. 2. Pledge*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*), contract.—8. *Conflict*, *Fight*, etc. See *battle*.

engager (en-gā'j'èr), *n.* 1. One who engages or secures.—2. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian operas] might be performed with all decency, seamliness, and without rudeness and profaneness, John Maynard . . . and several sufficient citizens were *engagers*.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā'j'ing), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage*, *v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

His [Horace's] addresses to the persons who favoured him are so infinitely *engaging*, that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 173.

That common-sense which is one of the most useful, though not one of the most *engaging*, properties of the [English] race.

Lovell, *Books and Libraries*.

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconsciousness of childhood.

Emerson, *History*.

engagingly (en-gā'j'ing-li), *adv.* In an engaging manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā'j'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant (en-gal'ant), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gal-lant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither; if you could but endure yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV, 1.

engault (en-jäl'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *engaul*.

engarboil (en-gär'boil), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-boul*.] To disorder.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his own particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboil* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so . . . be blamed.

Bp. Mountagu, *Appeal to Cæsar*, ix.

engarland (en-gär'land), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-land*.] To encircle with a garland. [Poetical.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid,

With choicest flowers my speech 't *engarland* so.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I, 530).

Engarlanded and *diaper'd*

With inwrought flowers.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

engarrison (en-gar'i-sən), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-rison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body, like a besieged enemy; and such an one, when he has *engarrison'd* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.

South, *Works*, IX, v.

There was John *engarrison'd*, and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.

Glanville, *Witchcraft*, p. 127.

engastrimyth (en-gas'tri-mith), *n.* [Also *engastromith*, *engastrimyth*; < *Gr. ἐγαστρομυθός*, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < *ἐν γαστρὶ*, in the belly (*ἐν*, in; *γαστρὶ*, dat. of *γαστήρ*, akin to *L. venter*, belly), + *μυθός*, speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all incens'd, the pale *engastromith*

(Ru'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)

Speaks in his womb.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Imposture.

engender (en-jen'dér), *v.* [Formerly also *ingen-*der; < *ME. engendren*, < *OF. engendrer*, *F. engendr* = *Pr. engennar*, *engendrar* = *Sp. Pg. engender* = *It. ingenerare*, < *L. ingenerare*, begot, < *in*, + *generare*, begot, produce, generate; see *generate* and *gender*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To breed; begot; generate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and hoote,

Thal two dooth all *engender* grapes greete.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hence—2. To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness.

Sir P. Sidney.

Sir Philip Sidney very prettily closed vp a dittle in this sort:

What medicine, then, can such disease remove
Where loue breeds hate, and hate engenders loue?
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 181.

Of that airy

And oily water, mercury is *engendered*.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II, 1.

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits *engendering* pride.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV, 808.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.

Sumner, *Orations*, I, 69.

=*Syn. 2.* To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take heed they speake no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *ingender* in them.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.

Dryden.

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

Luff *ingendreth* with loye, as in a lust sawle,

And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 7959.

The council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indexes.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

engenderer (en-jen'dér-ér), *n.* [= *F. engendreur* = *Pr. engennaire*, *engendr* = *Sp. engendrador* = *It. ingeneratore*, < *L.* as if **ingenerare*, < *ingenerare*, *engender*: see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *engenderers* and *ingendered*.

Sir J. Davies, *Wittes Pilgrimage*, sig. O, 1.

engendrure, *n.* [*ME.*, also *engendure*, < *OF. engendrure*, *engendreur*, *engendrure*, *engendreur* = *Pr. engennadura*, < *L.* as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, *engender*: see *engender*.] 1. The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddestow as greet a loeve as thou hast myght,

To parfoune al thy lust in *Engendrure*,

Thou haddest bigeten many a creature.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Monk's Tale*, l. 69.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to declare and tell,

Comyn is he off full noble linage.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 6345.

engild (en-gild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded*, *engilt*, pp. *engilding*. [*< en-1 + gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night

Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III, 2.

engin, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (*F. pron.* on-zhañ'ä-verzh'), *n.*

A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

engine (en'jin), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine*, *ingin*; < *ME. engin*, *engyn*, *engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by aphesis often *gin*, *gyn*, *ginne*, *gynne*, > mod. *E. gin*, *q. v.*), < *OF. engin*, *enging*, *engengh*, *enginh*, *enginh*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, *F. engin* = *Pr. engin*, *engen* = *OSp. engello*, *Sp. ingenio* = *Pg. ingenho* = *It. ingegno*, < *L. ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in *LL.* a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *ingenitus*), instil by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genius*.] 1†. Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consydrth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne *engin*.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, Pref.

Virgil won the bays,

And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze

Upon the books he made.

Churchyard.

Such also as made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French tounge, & few or none of their owne *engine*.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 68.

He does't by *engine* and devices, he!

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II, 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

Therefore this craftie *engine* he did frame,

Against his praise to stirre up enmitie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, 1, 23.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was esteemed and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, 1, 69.

I must visit Contarino: upon that

Depends an *engine* shall weigh up my losses,

Were they sunk low as hell.

Webster, *Devil's Law-Case*, II, 4.

3. An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

In the time that we ly be-fore this town ther may be taken a-nother town other he famyn or be other *engyne*, for as soone shall we take tweyne as con.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 255.

Dexterity and sufferance, brave Don,
Are engines the pure politic must work with.

Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 1.

And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of government.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

An age when the Dutch press was one of the most formidable engines by which the public mind of Europe was moved.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

4. An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance; used in a very general way.

States, as great engines, move slowly.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

Specifically—(a) A snare, gin, or trap.

A flasher of the contrey com to the Lak de Losane with his nettes and his *engynes*. Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 605.

Item, Whereas it is contained in the Statute of Westminster the Second, that young salmons shall not be taken nor destroyed by nets, nor by engines, at milldams, from the midst of April till the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Statute of 13th Richard II., quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

(b) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, engines of war or of torture.

The kyng of kyngees erly vypp he rose,
And sent for men of craft in all the last,
To make *engynes* after his purpose,
The wallis to breke, the Citee for to wast.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2387.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible engines of death, will be well employed.

Raleigh, Essays.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place.

Shak., Lear, I. 4.

But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little engine (scissors) on his fingers' ends.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 132.

More particularly—(c) A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic engine for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam, gas, or air-engine, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-engine; stationary or locomotive engines. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive engine. See these words.

In mechanicals, the direction how to frame an instrument or engine, is not the same with the manner of setting it on work.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 278.

Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play,
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.

Dryden.

As the barometric oscillations are due to solar radiation, it follows that the earth and sun together constitute a thermodynamic engine.

Thomson and Tail, Nat. Phil., § 830.

Agricultural, ammoniacal, annular, assistant, atmospheric engine. See the adjectives. **Balance-wheel engine.** See *balance-wheel*. **Binary engine.** See *binary*. **Bisulphid-of-carbon engine.** An engine using the vapor of bisulphid of carbon as a motive agent. The liquid boils at 110° F., and at the usual temperature of exhaust-steam will give a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. The vapor in such engines is condensed after passing through the cylinder, and returned to the boiler to be converted again into vapor; it can be thus used continuously with very little loss. **Caloric engine.** See *caloric*. **Carbonic-acid engine.** See *carbonic*. **Compound engine.** See *steam-engine*. **Compressed-air engine.** See *compressed*. **Concentric engine.** A rotating engine. **Cornish engine.** See *steam-engine*. **Cycloidal engine.** A machine for engraving the wavy or curved lines upon the plates from which bank-checks, bonds, etc., are printed. The lines are produced by a compound motion given to the graver, or by a combined movement of graver and plate. **Dental engine.** An apparatus for conveying power to dental surgical instruments. **Direct-action engine.** An engine in which the piston-rod is directly coupled to the connecting-rod. **Disk engine.** An engine in which motive power is obtained by the application of steam to the oscillation of a disk. **Double-acting engine.** See *steam-engine*. **Electro-dynamic engine.** An engine operated by an electric current. **Electromagnetic engine.** See *electric machine*. **Elevator engine.** A special form of steam hoisting-engine that can be controlled from the elevator-car or from any floor, or made to operate automatically at any point of the travel of the car. **Empty engine.** See *empty*. **Ether-engine.** A machine similar to the steam-engine, in which the vapor of ether is substituted for steam. **Gearing engine.** An engine which actuates the driver machinery through the intervention of gearing. **Half-beam engine.** A steam-engine having a beam so arranged as to be moved about a pivot at one end by the action of

the engine placed at the other end, the crank being placed beneath the middle of the beam. **Harmonic engine.** An electromagnetic engine of small size, invented by Edison. **High-duty engine.** An engine designed to work with minimum consumption of fuel. **Horizontal engine.** An engine set with the axes of its steam-cylinders and its center-lines horizontal. **Hydraulic engine.** See *hydraulic*. **Hydrocarbon engine.** Another name for the petroleum engine, or for any oil-and-vapor motor. **Inclined engine.** An engine of which the line of action is inclined to the horizon. **Internal-combustion engine.** An engine in which the working cylinder is also the furnace. **Man engine.** An apparatus set in mine-shafts, consisting of two parallel and vertical rods alternately rising and falling, and carrying at suitable intervals platforms, of which a pair stop opposite each other at each stroke of the engine. In another form one set of platforms is stationary and fixed to the walls of the shaft, there being but a single oscillating rod. Miners, by stepping back and forth from one platform to another at each stroke of the engine, are raised to the surface or transported to the bottom of the mine. **Marine engine.** See *marine*. **Mogul engine.** A locomotive of a peculiar and heavy type, built for hauling heavy trains, and having six coupled driving-wheels and a single pair of truck-wheels. **Non-condensing engine.** See *non-condensing*. **Non-rotative engine.** An engine which does not turn a fly-wheel and crank-shaft. **Oscillating engine.** An engine in which the piston-rod is coupled directly to the crank-pin, the steam-cylinder oscillating on trunnions to permit the requisite lateral movement of the rod. **Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine.** An engine in which the steam-cylinder is supported by and oscillates about trunnions at the upper end, the piston-rod being directly connected to the crank below. **Rose engine.** See *rose-engine*. **Side-lever engine.** Same as *marine engine*. **Stationary engine.** Any form of motor on a fixed bed, as distinguished from a portable, road, or locomotive engine. **Trunk-engine.** An engine in which the connecting-rod is coupled to crank and piston, reaching the latter through a large hollow "trunk" or rod forming a part of the structure. **Twin engine.** A combination of two engines of the same construction, coupled so as to work together. **Vertical engine.** An engine without a beam, set in the vertical line. **Wildcat engine.** A locomotive engine that runs without a train: so called because it has no regular time. [U. S.]

engine (en'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engined*, ppr. *engining*. [*< ME. enginen, engynen, contrive, deceive, torture, < OF. engignier, engigner, enginer, engenhier, contrive, invent, deceive, intrigue, etc., = Pr. enginhar = OSp. engessar, Sp. ingeniar = Pg. engenhar = It. ingegnare, deceive, dupe, etc., < ML. ingeniare, contrive, attack with engines, dep. ingeniari, intrigue, deceive, < L. ingenium, genius, invention, LL. an engine: see engine, n.*] 1. To contrive.

And now shal Lucifer leue it though hym loth thinke;
For tygas the geauint with a gyne *engyned*
To breke and to bete dome that ben agenes Iesus.

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 250.

2. To assault with engines of war. Davies.

Infidels, profane and professed enemies to engine and batter our walls.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 20.

3. To torture by means of an engine; rack.

The mynistres of that toun
Han hent the cartere and so sore him pynded,
And eek the hostillor so sore *engyned*,
That they biknewe hir wikkednes anon.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 240.

4. To furnish with an engine or engines; as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and *engined* at Greenwich.

engine-bearer (en'jin-bär'er), *n.* In ship-building, one of the sleepers or pieces of timber in a steamer placed between the keelson and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-counter (en'jin-koun'tër), *n.* A registering device for recording or counting the movements of engines or machinery; a speed-indicator. See *speed-recorder*.

engined (en'jind), *a.* Same as *engine-turned*.

engine-driver (en'jin-dri'vër), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine: in the United States commonly called *engineer*.

engineer (en-ji-nër'), *n.* [Formerly *enginier*, rarely *ingenier*; *< OF. engignier = Sp. ingeniero = Pg. engenheiro = It. ingegnere, ingegnaro, < ML. ingeniarius, one who makes or uses an engine, < ingenium, an engine: see engine. Cf. D. G. ingenieur = Dan. Sw. ingenior, < F. ingénieur, OF. engigneor, engigneour, one who makes an engine, < ML. *ingeniator, < ingeniare, contrive: see engine, v.*] 1. A person skilled in the principles and practice of any department of engineering. Engineers are classified, according to the particular business pursued by them, as *military, naval or marine, civil, mining, and mechanical or dynamic engineers*. (See *engineering*.) In the United States navy engineers are classified as follows: *Engineer in chief*, ranking with a commodore and having charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department; *chief engineers*, ranking, according to length of service, with lieutenant-commanders, commanders, or captains; *passed assistant engineers*, officers who have passed their examination for chief engineer, and who rank with lieutenants; and *assistant engineers*, who rank with ensigns or lieutenants.

2. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who has charge of an engine and its connected machinery, as on board a steam-vessel.—3. One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.—**Chief of engineers**, in the United States army, a high official of the War Department, head of the corps of engineers, who has supervisory charge of fortifications, torpedo service, military bridges, river and harbor improvements, military surveys, etc.—**Corps of engineers**. See *corps*.—**Fleet engineer**. See *fleet*. **engineer** (en-ji-nër'), *v. t.* [*< enginier, n.*] 1. To plan and direct the formation or carrying out of; direct as an engineer: as, to *engineer* a canal or a tunnel.

Carefully *engineered* waterways.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 14.

2. To work upon; ply; try some scheme or plan upon.

Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him.

Couper.

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort: as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

An exhibition *engineered* by a native prince is quite a novelty even in India.

The American, VII. 24.

engineering (en-ji-nër'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engineer, v.*] 1. The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing civil or military works which require a special knowledge or use of machinery, or of the principles of mechanics. Abbreviated *engin*.—2. Careful management; maneuvering.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your *engineering* proves in vain.

Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 321.

Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the construction or care of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbors, drainage-works, etc.—**Electrical engineering**. See *electrical*.—**Hydraulic engineering**. See *hydraulic*.—**Mechanical or dynamic engineering**, that branch which relates strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine-tools, mill-work, etc.—**Military engineering**, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defense of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—**Mining engineering**, that branch which relates to all the operations involved in selecting, testing, opening, and working mines.—**Naval or marine engineering**, that branch which relates to the construction and management of engines for the propulsion of steamships.

engineership (en-ji-nër'ship), *n.* [*< engineer + -ship.*] The post of engineer. [Rare.]

His nephew, David Alan Stevenson, joined with him at the time of his death in the *engineership*, is the sixth of the family who has held, successively or conjointly, that office.

R. L. Stevenson, in Contemporary Rev., LI. 790.

engine-house (en'jin-hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of an engine or engines.

Boilers, dynamos, and *engine-house* must all be arranged for that size.

Elect. Rev., XXII. 243.

engine-lathe (en'jin-lāth), *n.* A large form of lathe employed for the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engineman (en'jin-man), *n.*; pl. *enginemen* (-men). A man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-cars, manufactories, etc.

engine-plane (en'jin-plān), *n.* In coal-mining, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless chain or rope worked by an engine.

engineer (en'ji-nër'), *n.* [Also *ingenier*; earlier form of *engineer*; see *engineer*.] 1. An engineer; one who manages a military engine.

For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*

Holst with his own petar.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4 (quartos).

2. A skilful contriver; an artful or ingenious deviser.

He is a good *engineer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 134.

There's yet one more, Gahinthus,

The *engineer* of all.

E. Johnson, Catiline, v. 4.

engine-room (en'jin-rōm), *n.* The room or apartment of a vessel in which the engines are placed.

Where, for example, are the *engine-room* logs of any of the ships he warns?

The Engineer, LXV. 108.

enginery (en'jin-ri), *n.* [*< engine + -ry.*] 1. The act or art of managing engines or artillery.—2. Engines collectively; mechanism; machinery; especially, artillery; instruments of war.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish *enginery*.

Milton, P. L., VI. 553.

I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent *enginery* to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, viii.

The earth is shaken by our *enginerias*.

Emerson, Success.

With a mighty inward whirling and buzzing of the *enginery* which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 129.

3. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudulent *enginery* of Rome. *Shenstone, Economy*.
All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, etc. *Macaulay*.

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling *enginery* for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief.

New Princeton Rev., II, 134.

4. Engineering.

They may descend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton, Education*.

engine-shaft (en'jin-sháft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-töl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool*.

engine-turned (en'jin-térnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engined*.

engine-turning (en'jin-tér'ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-



Specimens of Engine-turning.

engino. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch-case. See *rose-engine*.

enginoust (en'ji-nus), *a.* [*< ME. enginuos, < OF. engignos, < F. ingénieux = Pr. enginhos = OSp. enginoso, Sp. ingenioso = Pg. engenoso = It. ingegnoso, < L. ingeniosus, ingenious, < ingenium, natural ability, genius, LL. an engine. See engine, and ingenious, of which enginuous is the older form.*] Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben *enginuous*

And swift of fote and eke frous.

Gower, Conf. Amant., VII, 99.

All the *Enginuous* Wheeles of the Soule are continually going.

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Those beams, by *enginous* art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the deified persons that are placed under it.

Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

That's the mark of all their *enginous* drifts,

To wound my patience.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III, 2.

engird (en-gér'd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding*. [*< en-1 + gird1.*] To surround; encircle; encircum.

My heart is drown'd with grief,

Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;

My body round *engirt* with misery.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III, 1.

While they the church *engird* with motion slow.

Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

engirdle (en-gér'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling*. [*< en-1 + girdle.*] To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,

With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round,

And spread the terrors of their burning locks.

Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

engirt (en-gér't'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt*.] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .

So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I, 361.

engiscope, *n.* See *engyscope*.

engladt (en-glád't'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + glad.*] To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the lark vpon the somer's daye,

When Titan radiant burnisheth his beames bryght,

Moutheth on hye, with her melodious laye

Of the sonshyne *engladt* with the lyght.

Skelton, Garland of Laurell, I, 536.

englaimt, *v.* [*ME. englaymen, englaymen, besmeare, make sticky, cloy, < en-1 + glaymen, gleymen, smear: see glaim.*] *I. trans.* 1. To besmeare.

The gorre [gorse] guschez owte at ones

That alle *englaynez* the greasse, one grounde ther he

standez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I, 1131.

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *englymed*, and his nose black.

Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it *englymeth*.

Piers Plowman (B), xv, 56.

II. intrans. To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white

Englayme upon the rootes of her tonng.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

englaimoust, *a.* [*ME. englaymous; < englaim + -ous. Cf. glaimous.*] Smear'd; sticky.

Som gomys thorough gyrd with gaddys of yryne,

Comys gayliche cledo *englaymous* wapene!

Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes,

Hittis thorough the harde stele hertly dynntis!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 3685.

Englander (ing'glán-dér), *n.* [= G. *Engländer* = Dan. *Engländer*; as *England* + -er.] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art—neither *Englander* nor Scot.

Scott, Abbot, IV.

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump.

II. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.

englanté (F. pron. on-gloñ-tá'), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, better **englandé*, < en-, = E. en-, + *gländé* (equiv. to *englanté*), acorned, < *glände*, < L. *glan(d)-us*, an acorn: see *glund*.] In her-, bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

englet, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle*.

English (ing'glish). The historical pron. would be eng'glish; the change to ing'glish is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. English, Englishch, Englissh, Englyssh, Englisce* (= D. *Engelsch* = G. *Englisch* = Dan. Sw. *Engelsk*; cf. OF. *Englesche*, usually *Anglais*, Anglois, F. *Anglais* = Sp. *Ingles* = Pg. *Ingles* = It. *Inglese*, English, after E. *Englisch*, as if from a ML. **Anglensis* (see -ese), for *Anglicus*: see *Anglic*, *Anglican*], < AS. *Englisc*, rarely *Englisc*, English, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, < *Engle*, *Angle*, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of *Engla land* (> ME. *Engelond*, *Englond*, *England*, mod. *England*), i. e., the land of the Angles: see *Angle*², *Anglo-Saxon*.] *I. a.* 1. Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British*.

Englishe men beth Saxonyes.

That beth of Englisches Souyes.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I, 521.

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippes *Englyssh* prestis moe.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;

Or close the wall up with our *English* dead!

Shak., Hen. V., III, 1.

O the roast beef of Old England!

And O the old *English* roast beef!

Fielding, Roast Beef of Old England.

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See *II.*, 2.—**Early English architecture.** See *early*.—**English basement, bond, horn**, etc. See the nouns.—**English disease, rickets.**

II. n. 1. Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,

And all the troops of *English* after him.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III, 3.

2. [*ME. English, Englishch*, etc., < AS. *Englisc*, *Englisc*, neut. adj. as noun (also with a noun, *Englisc gecweord* or *getheod*), the English language—that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *def.*] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language, has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now

generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Olden English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical differences of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West-Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (900)-1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)-1500); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500-1550), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or, in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, as Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Dan Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, II, 32.

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock! it's Latin," the lady said,

"Richard's the *English* of that name."

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III, 269).

And for English gentlemen me thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as Italian] outside by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde *Englisches* of manie wordes in this is manifest.

Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.

4. In *printing*, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 5½ lines to the linear inch.

This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slant given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw*, *follow*, *massé*, etc.), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [U. S.]—**Fiddin' English.** See *Piddin' English*.—**Sandal-wood English.** See the extract.

White men and natives communicate with each other (in the South-Sea islands) by means of a very singular jargon . . . known as *sandal-wood English*, or the "bêche de mer lingo." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 200.

The king's (or queen's) *English*, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 4.

English (ing-'glish), *v.* [*< English, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he woulde *englyshe* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *english'd* more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, v.

Lucrotius *English'd* 'twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake.
Otway, To Mr. Creech.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantly-*Englished* Frenchman, who wasted time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself. *Hovells*, Their Wedding Journey.

3^d. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over-*englishing* his travels.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

4. In *billiards*, to cause to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact: as, he *Englished* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. intrans. In *billiards*, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Englished* just right. [U. S.]

Englishable (ing-'glish-a-bl), *a.* [*< English + -able*.] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englisher (ing-'glish-er), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Englishers* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well-born may find these enuch Romans. *Bulwer*, *Rienzi*, p. 138.

Englishman (ing-'glish-man), *n.*; pl. *Englishmen* (-men). [*< ME. Englischman, Englisman, < AS. Englisc man (mon) (rare) (= D. Engelschman = Dan. Engelskmand = Sw. Engelskman), as two words: see English and man.*] 1. A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a true-born *Englishman*.
Shak., *Rich.* II., I. 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing
The sundry foreign fields the *Englishmen* had fought.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. 443.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing-ships. She was not an *Englishman*, though I really forget the nationality of the colour she flew at the peak. *W. C. Russell*, *A Strange Voyage*, iv.

Englishness (ing-'glish-ness), *n.* [*< English + -ness*.] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englishness*.
Art Jour., April, 1888, p. 121.

Englishry (ing-'glish-ri), *n.* [*< English + -ry*.] 1. The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of *Englishry*, by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, V. 297.

"*Englishry* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror, for the protection of his followers, that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island (Ireland) against the domination of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxv.

Presentment of Englishry, in *old Eng. law*, during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coroner, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man, that the deceased was not a Norman, but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englishwoman (ing-'glish-wum-'an), *n.*; pl. *Englishwomen* (-wim-'en). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *Englishwomen*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Old Eng. Hist.*, p. 45.

englislet (eng-'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretense.

engloom (en-glōm'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gloom*.] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

Is this the result for the attainment of which the gymnastium remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 635.

engluet (en-glō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. engluet, < OF. engluet; < en-1 + glue*.] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

When he sawe, and redle fonde
This coffre made, and well *engluet*.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, viii.

englutt (en-glūt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; *< F. englutir = Pr. englotir = OSp. englutir = It. inghiottire, < ML. inglutire, swallow, < L. in, in, + glutire (> F. gloutir, etc.)*, swallow: see *en-1* and *glut*.] 1. To swallow or gulp down.

My particular grief . . .
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., *Othello*, I. 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

engobe (en-gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip. *Wheatley and Delanotte*, *Art Work in Earthenware*, p. 22.

The true Naukratian [ware], coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange. *J. P. Taylor*, *Andover Rev.*, VII. 447.

engoldt (en-gōld'), *v. t.* [*ME. engolden* (tr. *L. inaurare*); *< en-1 + gold*.] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyclif*, *Rev.* xvii. 4 (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-fō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. in, in, + γομφος, a nail, tooth, + -osis*.] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore¹ (en-gōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engored*, ppr. *engoring*. [*< en-1 + gore¹*.] To make gory. *Davies*.

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword,
Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd to be so much
engord
With such base souls. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xxi. 22.

engore² (en-gōr'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gore²*.] 1. To pierce; gore; wound.

Lo! where beyond he lyeth languishing,
Deadly *engored* of a great wilde bore.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary warde them to awayt.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 42.

engorge (en-gōrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engorged*, ppr. *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; *< F. engorgier (= Pr. engorgar, engorgar = It. ingorgiare, ingorgiare), < en- + gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*.] **I. trans.** 1st. To swallow; devour; gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say,
That deepe *engorgeth* all this worldes pray.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 3.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; specifically, in *med.*, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in. — **Engorged papilla**, the edematous and swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemic and tortuous veins: same as *choked disk*.

II.† intrans. To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xv. 293.

engorgement (en-gōrj-'ment), *n.* [*< F. engorgement (= Pr. engorgamen = It. ingorgamento, ingorgamento), < engorgier, engorge: see engorge and -ment*.] 1. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. — 2. In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion. — 3. In *metall.*, the partial choking up of a blast-furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *scaffolding*.

engouled (en-gōld'), *a.* Same as *engoulée*.

engoulée (on-gō-lā'), *a.* [*F., fem. pp. of F. engouler = Pr. engolir, engouler = Sp. engullir = Pg. engulir, swallow up, < L. in, in, + gula (> OF. goulc, F. gueule, etc.)*, the throat: see *gullet*, *gules*.] In *her.*, swallowed; being swallowed. Specifically— (a) An epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltires, etc., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals. (b)



A Bend Engoulée.

Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it.

engraft, engraffment. Obsolete forms of *ingraft, ingraftment*.

engraft, engraftation, etc. See *ingraft*, etc.

engrail (en-grā'l'), *v.* [*Also ingrail; < F. engrâler, engrail, < en- + grêle, hail: see grai³*.] **I. trans.** 1st. To variegate; spot, as with hail.

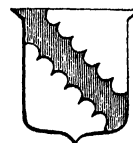
A cauldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hewes.
Chapman, *Iliad*, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrail'd*.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

II. intrans. To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.

engrailed (en-grāld'), *p. a.* [*Also ingrailed; < ME. engrælyd, etc.; < engrail + -ed¹*.] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indentations: said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engreslé*.



Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*.
R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*.

engrailling (en-grā'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engrail*, *v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailling*.

engrainment (en-grā'l-'ment), *n.* [*< engrail + -ment*.] 1. A ring of dots round the edge of a medal. — 2. In *her.*, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines.

Also written *ingrainment*.

engrain, engrainer. See *ingrain, ingrainier*.

engrapplet (en-grap-'l), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + grapple*.] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, iv.

engraspt (en-grāsp'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + grasp*.] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by inclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together fiers *engrasped* bee,
Whyles Guyon standing by their uncount strife docs see.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

Engraulidæ (en-grā'li-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulididae*.

engraulidid (en-grā'li-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulididae*.

Engraulididae (en-grā'li-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Engraulis + -idae*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies: a synonym of *Stolephoridae* (which see). Also *Engraulidae*. See cut under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-grā'li-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Engraulis + -ina*.] In *Günther's* classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeidae*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral; the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary, which is elongate, and scarcely protrile; and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulididae* or *Stolephoridae*.

Engraulis (en-grā'lis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐγγραυλίς, a small fish (also called ἐγκρασίχολος, < ἐγκρασις, a mixing in, + χολή, bile = E. gall¹, bile)*.] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididae*. The common anchovy, *E. engraulis*, is the best-known species. The genus is also called *Stolephorus*. See *anchovy*.

engrave¹ (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, ppr. *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; *< OF. engraver, F. engraver, engrave, < en- + graver, engrave: see en-1* and *grave¹*.] The *Gr. ἐγγραφεῖν*, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *grave¹*.] 1. To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *engraven* upon her Tomb. *Corjay*, *Credulities*, I. 5.

To all these there be divers Witnesses, both Squires and Ladies, whose Names are *engraven* upon the Stone. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 9.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will scarce seem possible that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object: applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

So fond were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his shoes with *engraved* gems. *Fairholt*.

engrave² (en-grāv'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + grave². Cf. grave¹, *v. t.*]* To deposit in a grave; bury; inter; inhumate.

The sixt had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corse to engrave.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

engraving (en-grāv'ment), *n.* [*< engrave¹ + -ment.*] 1. The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved.—2. The work of an engraver; an engraving.

We . . . being the offspring of God, ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the engraving of art and man's device.

Barrow, Expos. of De aigue.

engraver (en-grāv'vēr), *n.* One who engraves; especially, an artist who produces ornaments, patterns, or representations of objects by means of incisions on a hard surface; specifically, one who produces such designs with a view to the taking from them of impressions in printers' ink or other pigment.

To work all manner of work, of the engraver, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer. Ex. xxxv. 35.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the image in the table or metal.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 47.

Engravers' sand-bag, a leather cushion tightly packed with sand, used to prop up a copper plate at a convenient working angle, or to permit the free movement of a plate or wooden block, when fine lines are being engraved upon it.

engravery (en-grāv'vēr-i), *n.* [*< engrave¹ + -ery.*] The work of an engraver.

Some handsome engraveries and medals.

Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 210.

engraving (en-grāv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engrave¹, v.*] 1. The act or art of cutting designs, inscriptions, etc., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, or wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity.

2. Specifically, the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood, etc., for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving, representing St. Christopher, bearing the date of 1423, while the earliest engraving worthy of the name from a metal plate was produced by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in 1452. Relief-engraving on wood was, however, in use among the Orientals at a far earlier period. In engraving on metal the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being cleaned before the impression is taken. On a block of wood the lines for impression are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wooden block serves as a type. Copper and steel plates are printed from separately on a press specially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, on the ordinary printing-press, commonly along with the accompanying text. The wood generally used for fine engraving is box, and the metals commonly employed by engravers are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etching*, *mezzotint*, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc.

In *facsimile engraving*, . . . the drawing is made upon the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by another person, and all that the engraver does is just to hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from; as, an *engraving* on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood *engraving*.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyphographic engraving, anastatic engraving.** See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau*.—**Chalk engraving**, a form of stipple engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving**, the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a wooden rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burrs.—**Facsimile engraving**, engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash,

gauche, or oil paint, the engraver has to invent the lines, which he cuts in such a manner as to render when printed the exact shades of the original drawing—a method of engraving of comparatively recent origin.—**Line-engraving**, the art, methods, etc., of engraving in incised lines on metal. Modern line-engravers frequently begin by etching, and complete their work with the dry-point and the burin. After the design has been transferred to the etching-ground, and the parts to be bitten in, such as grass, foliage, sea-waves, and the flowing lines of draperies, have been drawn with the needle, all white objects, such as drapery, satin, clouds, ice, the light parts of water, etc., are stopped out, to preserve them from the corroding acid. A ruling-machine, consisting of a straight bar of steel with a sliding socket having a perpendicular tube containing a diamond-pointed pen attached to its side, is used to lay flat tints, such as clear-blue skies, in parallel lines, either straight or curved, as the shape of the object to be represented may demand. When the plate has been bitten in, the ground is removed and the unbiten parts are engraved with the burin. This instrument is handled in various ways, according to the texture of the object under treatment, as by cross-hatchings, undulating or straight lines, dots in lozenge-shaped or square spaces formed by the intersection of lines, etc.; care being taken to avoid sameness of stroke, and to give as much variety as possible to the necessarily more or less mechanical patterns produced by a stiff unyielding instrument.—**Photographic engraving**, any method of engraving in which an application of photography is a chief factor in the production of the block or plate from which the impressions are taken.—**Photo-intaglio engraving**, any process for producing lines on a plate by photography, and subsequently etching them in.—**Process engraving**, a name often given to photographic engraving. Also called *process*. (See also *etching*, *heliotypy*, *lithography*, *mezzotint*, *photo-engraving*, *photogravure*, etc.)

engreatest (en-grā'tn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + great-en.*] To make great or greater; augment; aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much engreatestened by the circumstances which attend it.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

engredget, *v. t.* [ME. *engredgen*, *engreggen*, < OF. *engregier*, < ML. **ingrariare* for L. *ingrariare*, make heavy, weigh down, aggravate, < *in*, on, + *gravis*, heavy. Cf. *engrieve*, and see *aggravate*, *aggrieve*, *aggredget*.] To aggravate; lie heavy on.

All these things . . . engreggen the conscience.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

engrievet (en-grēv'), *v.* [*< ME. engrieven*, < OF. *engriever*, *griever*, *aggrieve*, < *en-* + *grever*, *grieve*. Cf. *engredget* and *aggrieve*.] To grieve; pain.

For yit no thyng engretheth me. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 3444.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do engrieve either towards rain or towards frost.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

engross (en-grōs'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *ingross*; < ME. *engrossen*, write large, < OF. *engrossir*, *engrossier*, *engrossier*, *engrossier* = Sp. *engrosar* = Pg. *engrossar* = It. *ingrossare*, < ML. *ingrossare*, make large, write large, engross, *ingrossari*, become large, < L. *in-* + LL. *grossus*, thick, gross, ML. also large: see *gross*.] 1. To make large or larger; make additions to; increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have engrossed and pil'd up

The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Not sleeping, to engross his idle body,

But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2. To make thick or gross; thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,

Engross'd with mud. *Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 46.*

3. To take in the gross or in bulk; take the whole of; get sole possession of; absorb completely: with or without all.

Cato . . . mistaking greatly the engrossing of offices in Rome that one man should have many at once.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poessie, p. 174.

If thou engrossest all the griefs as thine,

Thou robbst me of a moiety

Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Now with my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engross his sorrows.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

These negroes, in fact, like the monks of the dark ages, engross all the knowledge of the place, . . . being infinitely more adventurous and more knowing than their masters.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 90.

Specifically—4. To monopolize the supply of, or the supplies in; get entire possession or control of, for the purpose of raising prices and enhancing profits: as, to engross the importations of tea; to engross the market for wheat.

Some by engrossing of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents.

Act of Philip and Mary, quoted in English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxiii.

What you people had you have engrossed, forbidding them our trade.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 207.

5. To occupy wholly; take up or employ entirely, to the exclusion of other things: as, business engrosses his attention or thoughts; to be engrossed in study.

Barakát, excited by this tale, became engrossed with the desire of slaying his own father, whom he was made to believe to be his father's murderer.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 122.

6. To write out in a fair large hand or in a formal or prescribed manner for preservation, as a public document or record. The engrossing of documents was formerly executed in England, and for some purposes till a late period, in a peculiar hand, called the *engrossing-hand*, derived from the ancient court-hand, nearly illegible to all but experts. The engrossing-hand of the present day is a fair round hand, purposely made as legible as possible. The engrossing of testimonials and other commemorative documents is often a work of much art involving the employment of ornamental characters of various forms, and sometimes also of elaborate adornment, and a studied arrangement for effective display.

That the actes of the yelde and of other yelds precedents shullen be enacted and engrossed in a quayer of parchemyn.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Jack had provided a fair copy of his father's will, engrossed in form upon a large skin of parchment.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

= *Syn. 3 and 4. Swallow up, engulf*, etc. (see *absorb*); to lay hold of, monopolize.

engrosser (en-grō'sēr), *n.* 1. One who takes, or gets control of, the whole; a monopolizer; specifically, a monopolizer of commodities or a commodity of trade or business.

A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder.

Locke.

Lord Bollingbroke tells us, that "we have lost the spirit of our Constitution; and therefore we hear, from little engrossers of delegated power, that which our fathers would not have suffered from true proprietors of the Royal authority."

V. Knox, Essays, cxix.

2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters, or in an ornamental manner.

engrossing-hand (en-grō'sing-hand), *n.* The handwriting employed in engrossing. See *engross*, 6.

engrossment (en-grōs'ment), *n.* [*< engross + -ment.*] 1. The act of engrossing; the appropriation of things in large or undue quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.*—2. The act of copying out in large fair or ornamental characters: as, the *engrossment* of a deed, or of a testimonial.—3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment*, it was again thus reformed.

Clarendon, Life, II. 495.

4. The state of being engrossed or entirely occupied about something, to the exclusion of other things; appropriation; absorption.

In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love.

Bulwer.

engrossure (en-grōs'ūr), *n.* [*< engross + -ure.*] Same as *engrossment*, 4.

Engrossure in his work.

Missionary Rev., IX. 278.

enguard (en-gärd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. engarder*, < *en-* + *garder*, guard: see *en-1* and *guard*.] To guard; defend.

A hundred knights! Yes, that on every dream,
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage with their powers,
And hold our lives in mercy. *Shak., Lear, I. 4.*

engulché (on-gē-shā'), *a.* [F., < OF. *enguché*, < *en-* + *guiche*, a handle of a shield, buckler, etc.] In *her.*, having a rim around the mouth: said of a hunting-horn used as a bearing, and used only when the rim is of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

engulf, **ingulf** (en-, in-gulf'), *v. t.* [*< OF. engolfer*, engulf (= Sp. Pg. *engolfar*, get into narrow sea-room, refl. plunge into a business, = It. *ingolfare*, engulf), < L. *in* + ML. *golfus*, *gulfus* (OF. *golfe*, etc.), gulf: see *gulf*.] 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; overwhelm by swallowing or submerging.

You begin to believe that the hat was invented for the sole purpose of *engulfing* coppers, and that its highest type is the great Trifoglio itself, into which the pence of Peter rattle.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger.

Hayward.

engulfment, **ingulfment** (en-, in-gulf'ment), *n.* [*< engulf*, *ingulf*, + *-ment*.] The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

The formation of the crevasses was violent, accompanied by an explosive noise; and, where they traversed villages, escape from *ingulfment* was by no means easy.

Science, V. 351.

engynt, **engynet**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *engine*. **Engyschiste** (en-jis-kis'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγγύς*, near (with ref. to narrowness), + *σχίστος*, verbal adj. of *σχιζέω*, cleave.] In Günther's

ichthyological system, the second subfamily of *Muraenidae*, characterized by the reduction of the branchial apertures in the pharynx to narrow slits, whence the name. It includes the typical *Muraenidae*, or morays. See cut under *Muraenidae*.

engyscope (en-'ji-skōp), *n.* [Less prop. *engiscope*; < Gr. *ἐγύς*, near (with ref. to narrowness), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

enhabet, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhabit (en-hab'it), *v. t.* See *inhabit*.

enhabet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhalo (en-hā'lō), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *halo*.] To surround with a halo or glory. [Rare.]

Her captain still lords it over our memories, the greatest sailor that ever sailed the seas, and we should not look at Sir John Franklin himself with such admiring interest as that with which we *enhaloed* some larger boy who had made a voyage in her [the *loop Harvard*].

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 41.

enhalset (en-hals'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *halse*.] To clasp round the neck; embrace.

The other me *enhalset*.

With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.

Mir. for Magr., p. 406.

enhance (en-hāns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enhanced*, ppr. *enhancing*. [Formerly also *inhanse*; early mod. E. also *enhauence*, *enhauense*, < ME. *enhauenen*, generally with *s*, *enhauensen*, *enhansen*, also, with altered prefix, *enhansen*, and without prefix, *haunsen*, etc. (see *hance*); also rarely *enhawson*: < OF. *enhauencer*, *enhauensier*, *enhauer*, *enhauier*, *enhauer*, < *en-1* + *haucer*, *haucier*, F. *hausser* = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar* = Sp. *alzar* = It. *alzare*, raise, < OF. *halt*, *haut*, F. *haut*, etc., < L. *altus*, high (see *haughty*, *altitude*); the forms with *n* (OF. *enhauencer*, etc.) being appar. due to association with Pr. *enansar*, *enanzar*, promote, further, < *enant*, before, rather, < L. *in* + *ante*, before. Cf. Pr. *avant*, F. *avant*, etc., before, < L. *ab* + *ante* (> ult. E. *advance*, equiv. to *en-* 1): see *avant*, *avaunt*, *advance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise up; lift up; elevate.

He that mekith himself shall be *enhauenced*.

Wyclif, Mat. xxiii. 12.

He was *enhauenced* full high in his hed toune.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 18378.

Both of them high attouche their handes *enhauent*, And both attouche their huge blowes down did sway.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 31.

2. To raise to a higher degree; increase to a higher point; carry upward or to a greater extent; heighten; make greater: as, to *enhance* prices, or one's reputation or dignity; to *enhance* misery or sorrow.

I move you, my lords, not to be greedy and outrageous in *enhancing* and raising of your rents.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Bp. Atterbury*.

The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound before yet the musician has *enhanced* this pleasure by concords and combinations.

Emerson, Art.

=**Syn.** 2. To swell, augment, aggravate.

II. intrans. To be raised; swell; grow larger: as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest. [Rare.]

Leaving fair Voya cross'd up Danuby,
As high as Saba, whose *enhancing* streams
Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

enhanced (en-hānst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enhance*, *v.*] In *her*, removed from its proper position and set higher in the field: said of any bearing. Also *inhanced*.

enhancement (en-hāns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inhancement*; < *enhance* + *-ment*.] The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase in degree or extent; augmentation; aggravation: as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, etc.

Their yearly rents . . . are not to this day improved at all, the landlords making no less gain by fines and income than there is raised in other places by *enhancement* of rents.

Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.

Government of the Tongue.

enhancer (en-hān'sér), *n.* [ME. *enhansere*.] One who enhances; one who or that which carries to a greater degree or a higher point.

There may be just reason . . . upon a dearth of grain or other commodities, to lighten the price; but in such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, I. 2.

enharbort (en-här'bör), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *harbor*.] To dwell in or inhabit.

O true delight! *enharboring* the breasts
Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 3.

enhardent (en-här'dn), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *harden*.] To harden; encourage; embolden.

France useth . . . to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness.

Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 192.

enharmonic, enharmonical (en-här-mon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *enharmonique* = Sp. *enarmonico* = Pg. *enarmonico* = It. *enarmonico*, < Gr. *ἐναρμονικός*, usually *ἐναρμόνιος*, in accord or harmony, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony*, *harmonic*.] **1.** In Gr. music, pertaining to that genus or scale that is distinguished from the diatonic and the chromatic by the use of intervals of less than a semitone.—**2.** In mod. music: (a) Pertaining to a scale or an instrument using smaller intervals than a semitone. (b) Pertaining to a use of notes which, though differing in name and in position on the staff, refer on instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, to identical keys or tones; thus (a) are enharmonically distinct, but practically identical.—**Enharmonic change** or **modulation**, a change of key or of chord-relationship effected by indicating a given tone first by one staff-degree and then by another, so as to associate it with two distinct tonalities. It is a somewhat arbitrary use of the imperfect modulatory capacities of instruments of fixed intonation.—**Enharmonic diatonia**. See *diatonia*.—**Enharmonic interval or relation**, an interval or a relation based on the nominal distinction mentioned in def. 2 (b).—**Enharmonic organ**, an organ having more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Enharmonic scale**, a scale having more than twelve tones to the octave.

enharmonically (en-här-mon'ik-ly), *adv.* In an enharmonic manner, or in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enharmonion (en-här-mō'ni-on), *n.* [*en-1* + *harmonion*, neut. of *ἐναρμόνιος*, in accord: see *harmonic*.] A song of many parts, or a concert of several tunes.

Enharmonion, one of the three general sorts of music; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

enhauset, *v. t.* [ME. see *enhance*.] To lift up; elevate; exalt. [*haucer*.]

Full many thereof raised vp hath she,

Fro pouerte *enhauset* to rychease.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6255.

enhearten (en-här'tn), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *hearten*.] To hearten up; encourage; animate; embolden. [Rare.]

When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.

Bp. Hackett, Alp. Williams, II. 141.

The enemy exults and is *enheartened*. *Jer. Taylor*.

enhedge (en-hej'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *hedge*.] To surround with or as if with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes And frightfull matrons making wofull noise, In heaps *enhedge'd* it.

Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

enhendé (on-on-dä'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her*, same as *potence*: applied to a cross only. [Rare.]

enheritaget, *n.* See *inheritage*.

enheritancer, *n.* See *inheritance*. *Tyndale*.

enhort (en-hört'), *v. t.* [ME. *enhorten*, *enorten*, < OF. *enhorter*, < L. *inhortari*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, to, + *hortari*, urge: see *hortation*. Cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] To encourage; urge; exhort.

He his nevywe Jason wolde *enhorthe*,

To saylen to that londe.

Chaucer, Good Woman, I. 1440.

enhouse (en-houz'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *house*.] To house; harbor.

Enhoused there where majesty should dwell.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, I.

enhuilet, *v. t.* See *cnail*.

enhunger (en-hung'gér), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *hunger*.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

Its first missionaries bare it [the gospel] to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungred* to feed on innocence and life.

J. Martineau.

Enhydra (en-'hi-drä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυδρῶς*, in water, living in water, containing water: see *Enhydria* and *enhydrous*.] Same as *Enhydria*.

enhydric (en-hi'drik), *a.* Same as *enhydrous*.

Enhydriæ (en-hi-dri'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enhydria* + *-iæ*.] A subfamily of marine car-

nivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidae*; the sea-otters. The hind feet are greatly enlarged and fully webbed, somewhat resembling seals' flippers; the fore feet are small; the tail is comparatively short; the muzzle is blunt; the cranial portion of the skull is very prominent; and the teeth are all blunt, 32 in all, but there are no median lower incisors. There is but one living genus, *Enhydria*. Also *Enhydriæ*.

Enhydria (en-'hi-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυδρίς*, an otter, < *ἐνυδρῶς*, in water, living in water: see *enhydrous*.] **1.** A genus of reptiles.—**2.** The typical genus of sea-otters of the subfamily *Enhydriæ*. The grinding-teeth are of peculiar shape, without any trenchant edges or acute cusps, all being bluntly tubercular on the crowns, and rounded off in contour. The palms of the fore feet are naked, with



Sea-otter (*Enhydria lutris*).

webbed digits, and the hind feet are furry on both sides, with small hidden claws. *E. lutris*, the sea-otter of the northern Pacific, is about 4 feet long, the tail being a foot or less in length, and of dark liver-brown color, bleaching about the head, and everywhere silvered over with the hoary ends of the longer hairs. Its pelt is highly valued. Also written *Enhydria*, *Enydria*.

enhydrite (en-hi'drit), *n.* [*en-1* + *hydrit*, containing water (see *enhydrous*), + *-ite*.] A mineral containing water.

enhydros (en-hi'dros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυδρῶς*, containing water: see *enhydrous*.] A geode of translucent chalcodony containing water.

enhydrous (en-hi'drus), *a.* [*en-1* + *hydrous*, in water, living in water, containing water, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water.] Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid: as, *enhydrous* quartz. Also *enhydric*.

enhyposiasia (en-hi-pō-si-ä), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνυποστασία*, < *ἐνυποστατός*, really existent: see *enhyposstatic*.] In *theol.*: (a) Substantial or personal existence. (b) Possession of personality not independently but by union with a person: sometimes used as a name descriptive of the relation of the human nature of Christ to the person of God the Son. *Schaff*, in *Smith and Wace's Diet. Christ. Biog.*, I. 495.

enhyposstatic (en-hi-pō-stat'ik), *a.* [*en-1* + *hyposstatic*, < *ἐνυποστατικός*, < *ἐνυποστατός*, really existent, having substantial existence, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing: see *hyposstasis*, *hyposstatic*.] In *theol.*: (a) Possessing substantial or personal existence. (b) Possessing or endowed with personality by existence in or intimate union with a person.

enhyposstatize (en-hi-pos-tā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enhyposstatized*, ppr. *enhyposstatizing*. [*enhyposstat-ic* + *-ize*.] In *theol.*, to endow with substantiality or personality; especially, to endow with personality by incorporation into or intimate union with a person. See *enhyposstasia*.

His humanity was *enhyposstatized* through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 67.

Enicuridae (en-i-kū'ri-dō), *n. pl.* See *Henicuridae*.

Enicurus (en-i-kū'rus), *n.* See *Henicurus*.

enigma (ē-nig'mā), *n.* [Formerly also *anigma* (and by contraction, corruptly, *egma*); = F. *énigme* = Sp. *enigma* = It. *enigma*, *enigma*, < L. *anigma* (*-t*), < Gr. *αἰνιγμα* (*-t*), a riddle, < *αἰνέειν*, speak in riddles, < *αἶνος*, a tale, story, fable, saying.] **1.** A dark saying or representation, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure words or forms; a question, saying, figure, or design containing a hidden meaning which is proposed for discovery; a riddle.

One while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Enigma*.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it.

Pope.

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which something is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of a phenomenon, etc.: as, how it was done is an *enigma*; his conduct is to me an *enigma*.

Faith itself is but *enigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.

Donne, Sermons, xxi.

The origin of physical and moral evil: an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attracting less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.

O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 306.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, -i-kul), *a.* [= F. *énigmatique* = Sp. *enigmático* = Pg. *enigmático* = It. *enigmatico*, *enimatico*, < Gr. *αἰνυγμᾶτικός*, < *αἰνυγμᾶ* (τ-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an *enigma*; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages.

Warburton, Rise of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*. - **Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*. *Syn.* Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat'i-kul-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolition of his bodily temple.

Burrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatise, v. t. See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ē-nig-mat'ist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *enigmatista*, < Gr. *αἰνυγμᾶτιστής*, < *αἰνυγμᾶ* (τ-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in enigmas or riddles. *Addison*.

enigmatize (ē-nig-mat'iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *enigmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= Pg. *enigmatizar* = It. *enigmatizzare*; as *enigma* (t-) + *-ize*.] To utter or talk in enigmas; deal in riddles. Also spelled *enigmatise*. [Rare.]

enigmatography (ē-nig-mat'og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰνυγμᾶ* (τ-), *enigma*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The art of making enigmas or riddles.

enigmatology (ē-nig-mat'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰνυγμᾶ* (τ-), *enigma*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of enigmas and their solution.

enist, adv. A Middle English variant of *once*. **enisle** (en-il'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enisled*, ppr. *enisling*. [< *en-1* + *isle*.] To make an island of; insulate; place apart. [Poetical.]

Yes! in the sea of life *enisled*,
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live *enisle*.

M. Arnold, To Marguerite.

enjaill (en-jäl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engaol*, *in-gaol*; < OF. *enjailer*, *enjailier*, *engailier*, *engealer*, *angealer*, F. *engéoler*, *enjôler* (= Sp. Pg. *enjaular*), put into a cage, lay in jail, < *en-1* + *gaole*, etc., *gaol*, jail: see *en-1* and *jail*.] To put in jail; imprison; confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

enjambement (on-zhōn'b'mōi), *n.* [F., < *enjamber*, stride, stride over, run over, project, < *en-1* + *jamber*, leg: see *jamb*.] In verse, the putting over into a following line of a word or words necessary to complete the sense. [Rare.]

There are two awkward *enjambements* here. . . . There is a trick, which we have noticed above, of putting an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next.

Athenaeum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 111.

enjoin (en-join'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enjoin*; < ME. *enjoynen*, *enjoynen*, < OF. *enjoindre*, F. *enjoindre* = Pr. *enjonger*, *enjunher* = It. *ingiungere*, *ingungere*, < L. *ingiungere*, *enjoin*, charge, lay upon, lit. join with or to, < *in*, in, + *jun-*, join: see *join*, and *injunction*, etc.] 1. To join; unite.

To be *enjoined* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoin'd* in one.

Philis of Segros (1655).

2. To lay upon, as an order or command; put an injunction upon; order or direct with urgency; admonish or instruct with authority; command.

Thorwq Ingement thou art *en-joinet*
To here foolcs, ful of shinc.

Holy Rood (E. F. T. S.), p. 132.

To satisfy this good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches,
A whole city of hospitals.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

3. In law, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction: used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person: as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enjoyed* them from their wives, & rallied as fast against him.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants *from* disturbing the plaintiffs.

Chancellor Kent.

4. To lay as an injunction; enforce by way of order or command: as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I needes must by all meanes fulfill

This penaunce, which *enjoyed* is to me.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 80.

= *Syn.* 2. *Enjoin*, *Direct*, *Command*; to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority: as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*: as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-join'ēr), *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson*.

enjoinment (en-join'ment), *n.* [< *enjoin* + *-ment*.] The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-join'), *v.* [< ME. *enjoyen*, < OF. *enjoier*, *enjoier*, *enjoier*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, refl. rejoice (= It. *ingioiare*, fill with joy) (It. also, like Sp. *enjoyar*, adorn with jewels), < *en-1* + *joy*, joy: see *joy*.] 1. To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of: as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony.

Addison, Cato.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer.

Macaulay, Milton.

But in Ghirlandato the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 208.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable: as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers.

Num. xxxvi. 8.

It [Syria] came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in: as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with patience be nothing almost unto eternity.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 7.

Specifically—4. To have sexual intercourse with.

That Hill, on whose high top he [Endymion] was the first that found

Pale Phoebe's wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
As some stick not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee. Milton, P. L., ix. 1032.

5. To have or possess, as something good or desirable, in a general sense: as, he *enjoys* the esteem of the community; the paper *enjoys* a wide circulation.

He expired, . . . having *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death.

Johnson.

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, x.

To *enjoy one's self*, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; be happy.

When I employ my affection in friendly and social actions, I find I can sincerely *enjoy myself*.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

Saints

Enjoy themselves in heaven.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. intrans. To live in happiness; take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.

Milton, P. L., ix. 829.

enjoy, n. [< *enjoy*, *v.*] Enjoyment.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witness nor no record.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 208.

enjoyable (en-join'a-bl), *a.* [< *enjoy* + *-able*.] That may be enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them.

Pope.

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 132.

enjoyableness (en-join'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being enjoyable.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-join'ēr), *n.* One who enjoys.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them.

South, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-join'ment), *n.* [< *enjoy* + *-ment*.]

1. The state of enjoying; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight: as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or of a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in law, the exercise of a right: as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 4.

To *enjoy* rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners.

Ames, Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight: as, the *enjoyments* of life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*.

Glennville, Sermons, i.

= *Syn.* Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction.

enkennel (en-ken'el), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *kennel*.]

To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog [Diogenes]

That awakes in a tub *enkennel'd* lies.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enkert, a. [ME., appar. of Scand. or I.G. origin: MD. *enckel*, *enkel*, D. *enkel* = MLG. *enkel*, *enkelt* = Sw. Norw. *enkel* = Dan. *enkelt*, single, simple; cf. Norw. *einka*, unique, remarkable, = Icel. *einka*-, sometimes *einkar*-, in comp., only, special, particular, in older form *einga*-, only (< **einigr* = AS. *ænig*, E. *any*), < *einn* = AS. *an*, E. *one*: see *any* and *one*.] Simple; unmixed; sole; complete.

The knyst in the *enker gren*.

Sir Guwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 2477.

enkerchief (en-ker'chif), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft, *enkerchief'd* hair,
And those sweet eyes of blue.

M. Arnold, Switzerland, i. (Meeting).

enkerlyt, adv. [ME., < *enker* + *-ly*, -ly².] Completely; in detail.

Thene the emperor was egree, and *enkerly* fraynes
The answers of Arthure.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 507.

enkernel (en-ker'nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkerneled*, *enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling*, *enkerneling*. [< *en-1* + *kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Davies*.

When I muse

Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernel'd* thus. Southey, Nondescripts, vi.

enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [< *en-1* + *kindle*.]

1. To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act.

Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-sky merely, artificially *enkindled* from behind.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—2. To excite; rouse into action; inflame: as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mirabeau.

Summer, Prison Discipline.

enlace (en-lās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *inlace*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacer*, F. *enlacer*, interlace, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlassar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçar* = It. *inlacciare*, ensnare, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *laqueus*, a string, lace; see *lace*.] 1. To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaceth* him in the cheyne with which he may be drawn. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. meter 4.

Tynber stronge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Picaresque Eclogues, vii. 34.

2*t.* To entangle; intertwine.

That the questuon of the devyne purveance is *enlaced* with many other questuons, I understonde wel.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās'ment), *n.* [*< enlance + -ment*.] The act of *enlacing*, or the state of being *enlaced*; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tall about the imp he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.
Southey, The Young Dragon, i.

enlangoured, *a.* [*< OF. enlangouré*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en- + langor*, *langur*, *langur*: see *langur*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangoured*,
Was Abstineunce ywis coloured:
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard (en-lärd'), *v. t.* [Also *inlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, spit, < *en- + larder*, lurd; see *lurd*, *v.*] To cover with lard or grease; basto.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

enlarge (en-lärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *inlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlargier*, *enlargir*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp. *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en- + large*, large; see *en-1* and *large*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment: as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us, and *enlarged* the wind to the N. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, i. 18.

But he [Ahab] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *enlarged* his time of forbearance. *Stillington*, Sermons, II. iv.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied. *Locke*.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have. *Emerson*, Success.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress. *Ps.* iv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Idrus, and make him our chief.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark. *Couper*.

5*t.* To state at large; expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See II., 2.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Were there nought else *t' enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

6*t.* To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate: often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *enlarged*, and spake so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge* my selfe any further, but in respects of diverse poore souls here.
Luford, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 184.

I will *enlarge* myself no further to you at this time.
Howell, Letters, i. 1. 29.

7. In *old law*, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue: as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—*Enlarging-hammer*. See *hammer*.—*Enlarging statute*. See *statute*.—To *enlarge* the heart, to awaken religious emotion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much upon the Sieges it has sustain'd in former times.
Maudsley, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged* upon the happiness of the neighboring shire.
Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, 8.

enlarger (en-lärj'), *n.* [*< enlarge, v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarge*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

enlarged (en-lärjd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge, v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views.
Brougham, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

enlarged tarsal, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsal* (which see, under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lär'jod-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; stricté magis, and extensivè; precisely . . . and *enlargedly*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, vi.

enlargedness (en-lär'jed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Christian Examiner*.

enlargement (en-lärj'ment), *n.* [*< enlarge + -ment*.] 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion: as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1510.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a feast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.
And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.

3. Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Earnestly treat the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.

Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 406.]

However, these little, idle, angry controversies proved occasions of *enlargements* to the church of God.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews. *Esther* iv. 14.

Chrys. How does my dear Eugenia?
Eug. As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.

Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sister passion to it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter *E*. Thus, $E \log x = \log (x + 1)$.—8. In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.—*Calculus of enlargement*. See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lär'jër), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Bollousus the Gauls, that was the *enlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 180.
The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon. *The American*, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lä'rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaurelling*. [*< en-1 + laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlaurell'd* Queen.
Davies, Eclogue, p. 20.

enlay (en-lä'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *enlay*.

enleague (en-lög'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleagu'd*, ppr. *enleagu'ing*. [*< en-1 + league*.] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlaurell'd* Queen.
J. Baillie.

enleaguement, *n.* A variant of *alleguement*.

enlengthen (en-leng'thn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some publicke meeting or other: where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown'd cups *enlengthen* their jollity. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 11.

enlevé (F. pron. on-lè-vä'), *a.* [F., pp. of *enlever* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light; see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enhanced*. [Rare.]

enleven, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enliancet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enliance*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight (en-lit'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + light*. Cf. AS. *inlyhtan*, *inlyhtan*, also *onlyhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *lyhtan*, > E. *light*, *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refus'd all Pleasures quite,
Till Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

enlighten (en-lit'n), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inlighten*; < *en-1 + lighten*.] 1. To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. *Ps.* xcvi. 4.
Syene, seated under the Tropick of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightened* throughout by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 86.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to: as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance. *Heb.* vi. 4-6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings. *Rogers*.
The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Abp. French*.

= *Syn.* 1. To illumine, illumine, irradiate. 2. To teach. **enlightened** (en-lit'nd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten, v.*] 1*t.* Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp to be no more than a Group of small *enlightened* insects. *Bourne's Pop. Antig.* (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.: used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been discussed in the Edinburgh Review in so *enlightened* a manner. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iv.

enlightener (en-lit'n-ër), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

O sent from Heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton*, P. L., xli. 271.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life. *Carlyle*.

enlightenment (en-lit'n-ment), *n.* [*< enlighten + -ment*.] 1. The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light; used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., i. vi.

She wanted it [his approval] passionately, with an insistence which even her own complete enlightenment as to the difference between them never affected.

Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. [Tr. G. aufklärung.] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

This enlightenment Hegel had received at first in its sober German form—in the dry analysis and superficial criticism of the post-Wolffian age; but at the university he came to know it in its more intensive French form, which was to the German enlightenment as wine to water.

J. Caird.

enluminé (en-lim'), v. t. [*en-1 + limn*. Cf. *enluminé* and *illumine*, ult. of same elements.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamental letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave*.

enlink (en-link'), v. t. [*en-1 + link*.] To link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his sulch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?

Shak., Hon. V., iii. 3.

enlist (en-list'), v. [Formerly also *enlist*; *en-1 + list*. Hence, by aphoresis, *list*, v., 2.] I. *trans.* 1. To enter, as a name on a list; enroll; register.—2. To engage for public service, especially military or naval service, by enrolling after mutual agreement: as, to *enlist* men for the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is, to *enlist* . . . Lucanian, or Samnite, or Brutian mercenaries.

Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to soldiers, *enlisted* applies to drafted men as well as to volunteers, whose names are duly entered on the military rolls. *Sheffield on Otis*, 107 Mass., 282.]

3. To unite firmly to a cause; employ in advancing some interest; engage the services of: as, to *enlist* one's sympathies in the cause of charity.

Methodically to *enlist* the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of its public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 103.

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability been *enlisted* in politics.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Enroll*, etc. See *record*, v. II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in public service, especially military service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; specifically, to engage in such service voluntarily.—2. To enter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its interests.

enlistment (en-list'ment), n. [Formerly also *enlistment*; *enlist* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; the enlisting of soldiers or sailors by voluntary enlistment.

In England, with *enlistment* instead of conscription, this supply was always precarious.

Buckle, Civilization, II. viii.

2. The writing by which a soldier (other than one who has entered the military service under a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive (en-liv'), v. t. [*en-1 + live*, appearing as *live* in *alve*, *live*, *live*, a., etc. Cf. *enliven*.] To enliven; quicken; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived*.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 30.

enliven (en-liv'n), v. t. [*en-1 + live* (*live*) + *-en* (3). Cf. *enlive*.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify; quicken.

It [the spawn of carp] lies ten or twelve days before it be *enlivened*.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 142.

There, warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The wood, aspiring, emulates the flower.

Shenstone.

For if there be but one life from which every man is alike *enlivened*, . . . then the unity of the creature is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth will eventually bow.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 282.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; animate; make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of Philosophy *enlivened* with all the Charms of Poetry.

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color, *enlivened* by touches of scarlet bushes and brilliant flowers.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 324.

= *Syn.* 2. To exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, gladden, invigorate, rouse, wake up.

enlivener (en-liv'n-er), n. One who or that which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 427.

enlivening (en-liv'n-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *enliven*, v.] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.

Feltbam, Resolves, i. 84.

enlivenment (en-liv'n-ment), n. [*enliven* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlivening or of making or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the trance mediums, the visions of hands without bodies, . . . the *enlivenment* of furniture—we have invented none of them, they are all heirlooms.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. The act of making or becoming gay, animated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns—in the midst of sober discussion, a flash of *enlivenment*.

Quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 408.

enlock (en-lok'), v. t. [*en-1 + lock*.] To lock up; inclose.

That sacred Saint my sovereign Queene,
In whose chaste breast all bountie naturall
And treasures of true love *enlocked* beene.

Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol., st. 4.

enluminé (en-lu'min), v. t. [*ME. enluminen*, *enluminer* = *Pr. enluminar*, *enluminar*, *enluminare*, *illuminare*, light up; see *illumine*, and cf. *enlumin*.] To illumine; enlighten; give light to.

That same great glorious lampe of light
That doth *enlumin* all these lesser fyres.

Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 7.

Even so doe those rough and harsh termes *enlumin*, and make more clearly to appeare, the brightness of brave and glorious words.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.

enluring (en-lur'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *enlure*, v., *en-1 + lure*.] Luring; enticement. *Davies*.

They know not the detractions of slander, . . . provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 811.

enlute (en-lut'), v. t. [*ME. enluten*; *en-1 + lute*.] To daub with clay so as to make air-tight.

Of the pot and glasses *enluting* [var. *engluting*, Tyrwhitt].

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 213.

enmanché (F. pron. on-moñ-shā'), a. [*Heraldic F.*, *en*, = *E. en-1*, + *manche*, a sleeve.] In *her.*, as if resembling or covered with a sleeve.

enmarble (en-mār'bl), v. t. Same as *enmarble*. **en masse** (on mas). [*F.*: *en*, in; *masse*, mass; see *in* and *mass*.] In mass; all together: as, the audience rose *en masse*.

enmesh (en-mesh'), v. t. [*en-1 + mesh*. Now more commonly *immesh*, q. v.] To inclose in or as if in meshes; immesh; entangle; snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all.

Shak., Othello, II. 3.

Fly thither? But I cannot fly;

My doubts *enmesh* me if I try.

Lowell, Crodidimus Jovem Regnare.

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the circulatory system of higher animals is very complex in many of the higher holothurids, extends over the alimentary canal, and *enmeshes* one of the respiratory trees.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 177.

enmeshment (en-mesh'ment), n. [*enmesh* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enmeshing, or the state of being entangled or entrapped.—2. Woven work of meshes; network.

The moon, low in the west, was drawing a scene of fine-spun gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that enchanted *enmeshment* were tangled all the fancies of the night.

M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts., p. 120.

enmew (en-mū'), v. t. Same as *enmesh*.

enmiddest, prep. A Middle English variant of *amidst*.

Enmyddes the medow founde where he stode,
Thys cruell geaunt which that he had slain.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3097.

enmingle (en-ming'gl), v. t. [*en-1 + mingle*.] More commonly *immingle*, q. v.] To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Suits but ill with my years
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around.

Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. i.

enmious (en'mi-us), a. [*enmy*, obs. form of *enemy*, + *-ous*. Cf. *OF. enemieux*.] Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox*.

enmity (en-mi-ti), n.; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *enmitie*, *enmitie*; *ME. enmyte*, *enmyte*, *enmytee*, *enmyte*, *enmyte*, *enmyte*, usually *enemistie*, older *enamistie*, mod. restored *enimistie* = *Pr. enemistat* = *Sp. enemistad* = *Pg. inimizado* = *It. nemistà*, *nemistade*, *nemistate*, *ML.* as if **inimicitat* (-s) for *L. inimicitia*, *enmity*, *L. inimicus*, an enemy, *OF. enemi*, *E. enemy*: see *enemy*. Cf. *amity*, the same word as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality

or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition of antagonism; ill will; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman.

Gen. III. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God.

Jas. iv. 4.

There is now professed actual *Enmity* betwixt France and Spain.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in *enmity*.

Macaulay, Addison.

= *Syn.* *Animosity*, *Ill will*, *Malice*, etc. See *animosity* and *odium*.

enmoss (en-môs'), v. t. [*en-1 + moss*.] To cover with moss: as, "enmossed realms," *Keats*. [Poetical.]

enmove, v. t. [*en-1 + move*.] Same as *emove*.

The knight was much *enmoved* with his speech.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

enmuffle (en-muf'l), v. t. [*en-1 + muffle*.] To wrap up or infold, as in a muffler; muffle.

enmure (en-mūr'), v. t. See *immure*.

enmyt, n. An obsolete form of *enemy*.

enmytet, n. An obsolete form of *enmity*.

ennated (en-nā'ted), a. [Var. of *innated*, equiv. to *innate*.] Innate.

But I have noted in her, from her birth,

A strange *ennated* kind of courtesy.

Webster (and Dekker?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, II. 2.

Ennea (en'ē-ā), n. [NL., *en*, *Gr. ἐννία* = *E. nine*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, or snails, of the family *Helicidae*. *Adams*, 1858.

ennea- [*Gr. ἐννία* (with prothetic *i-* and doubled *v*; cf. *ἐννέκοντα* (*ēnnēkōnta*), ninety), orig. **vefēv* = *L. novem* = *E. nine*: see *nine*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en'ē-ā-kān'thus), n. [NL., *en*, *Gr. ἐννία*, nine, + *ἀκανθα*, the spine.] A genus of small American sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidae*, having the caudal fin convex, and nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obesus* is about 3 inches long and marked with dark vertical bands.

ennead (en'ē-ad), n. [*Gr. ἐννεάς* (*ēnnēas*), a body of nine, the number nine, *en*, *Gr. ἐννία* = *E. nine*. Cf. *enneatic*.] 1. The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in *math.*, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves.—2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is mysticism, and like all mysticism it consists of two main divisions [theoretical and practical].

Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 335.

enneadic (en'ē-ad'ik), a. [*ennead* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine. Also, improperly, *enneatic*.—**Enneadic system**, in *math.*, a system of ten points, such that on joining any one to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead.—**Enneadic system of numeration**, a system of numeration by nines.

enneagon (en'ē-ā-gon), n. [*Gr. ἐννία*, = *E. nine*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en'ē-ā-gō-nal), a. [*enneagon* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertaining to an enneagon.—**Enneagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$. Such are 1, 9, 24, 46, etc.

enneagynous (en'ē-ā-jī-nus), a. [*Gr. ἐννία*, = *E. nine*, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous*.] In bot., having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.

enneahedra, n. Plural of *enneahedron*.

enneahedral (en'ē-ā-hē'dral), a. [*enneahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, **enneahedron** (en'ē-ā-hē'dri-ā, -dron), n.; pl. *enneahedria*, *enneahedra* (-ē, -drā). [NL., *en*, *Gr. ἐννία*, = *E. nine*, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy (en'ē-ā-lō-jī), n. [*Gr. ἐννία*, = *E. nine*, + *-λογία*, *logia*, speak: see *-ology*.] A speaking or treating of nine points; also, an oration or a treatise divided into nine points or chapters. *Bailey*, 1727.

enneander (en'ē-an'dēr), n. [*NL. *enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] In bot., a plant having nine stamens.

Enneandria (en'ē-ān'dri-ā), n. pl. [NL., *en*, *Gr. ἐννία*, = *E. nine*, + *-δρία*, *-dria*, see *enneandrous*.] The ninth class of the Linnean system of plants, comprising such as have perfect flowers with nine stamens.



Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*, belonging to the class *Enneandria*.

enneandrian (en-ē-an'dri-an), *a.* Same as *enneandrous*.

enneandrous (en-ē-an'drus), *a.* [*<* NL. **enneandrus*, *<* Gr. *έννια*, = E. *nine*, + *άνθρωπος* (*ánthrōpos*), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en-ē-a-pet'á-lus), *a.* [*<* NL. **enneapetalus*, *<* Gr. *έννια*, = E. *nine*, + *πέταλον* (*pétalon*), a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] Having nine petals.

Enneapterygi (en-ē-ap-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), *<* Gr. *έννια*, = E. *nine*, + *πτερυξ*, *pteryx*, fin.] A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en-ē-a-sé'mik), *a.* [*<* Gr. as if **έννεασμιος* (cf. *δισημιος*, etc., *οκτάσημιος*), *<* *έννια*, = E. *nine*, + *σημα*, sign, mark, σημειον, sign, mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine sēmeia (moræ) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts: as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripod is *enneasemic*.

enneasepalous (en-ē-a-sep'á-lus), *a.* [*<* NL. **enneasepalus*, *<* Gr. *έννια*, nine, + E. *sepal*.] In bot., having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en-ē-a-spér'mus), *a.* [*<* NL. **enneaspermus*, *<* Gr. *έννια*, = E. *nine*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In bot., having nine seeds: as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en-ē-a-stíl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *έννια*, nine, + *στυλος*, column: see *style*.] Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The misshapen monument called the Basilica, at Pæstum, . . . has a front of nine columns, or an *enneastyle* arrangement. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

enneasyllabic (en-ē-a-si-lab'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *έννεασύλλαβος*, nine-syllabled, *<* *έννια*, = E. *nine*, + *σύλλαβη*, syllable.] Containing or consisting of nine syllables: as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic, **enneatical** (en-ē-at'ik, -i-kal), *a.* A mistaken form for *enneadic*, **enneadical*.—**Enneatical days**, every ninth day of a disease. — **Enneatical years**, every ninth year of a man's life.

enneation (en-ē-a'shon), *n.* [*<* Gr. *έννια* = E. *nine*.] In *entom.*, the ninth segment of insects. *Maunders*.

Enneactonus (en-ē-ok'tō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), *<* Gr. *έννια*, nine, + *κτείνω*, kill.] A genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidae*: so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. colturio*. See *nine-killer*.

ennewt (e-nū'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *ennewen*, *<* *en-1* + *newe*, new. Cf. L. *innovare*, *>* E. *innovate*, of similar elements.] To make new; renew.

And makist Chaucer, that nobly enterprysed
How that our Englysshe myght freschly be *ennewed*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, I. 389.

enniche (en-nich'), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *niche*.] To place in a niche. [*Kare*.]

Slawkenbergius . . . deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, III. 38.

ennis, **innis** (en'is, in'is). [*<* Ir. and Gael. *innis*, *inis*, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing-place for cattle.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis*, *Enniscorthy*, *Enniskillen*, *Innisfallen*, etc.

ennoble (e-nō'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ennobled*, ppr. *ennobling*. [*<* OF. (and F.) *ennoblir*, *<* *en-1* + *noble*, noble: see *en-1* and *noble*.] 1. To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampden to be attained for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing?
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king can *ennoble*; so at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 304.

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 113.

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 215.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3†. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks.
Bacon.

This man [Carolus Martellus] is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 47.

Naples . . . is backt by mountains *ennobled* for their generous wines.
Sandys, Travels, p. 198.

ennoblement (e-nō'bl-ment), *n.* [*<* *ennoble* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of *ennobling*, or advancing to nobility; the state of being *ennobled*.

He [Henry VII.] added during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15.

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdom . . . enricht him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, I.

ennobler (e-nō'blér), *n.* One who or that which *ennobles*.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetener and *ennobler* of the street and the fireside.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 357.

Ennomidæ (e-nom'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Ennomus* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of moths: same as *Ennomineæ*. *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennomineæ (e-nō-mi-næ), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Ennomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus*. *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidæ* and *Ennomites*.

Ennomus (en-ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), *<* Gr. *έννομος*, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), *<* *έν*, in, + *νόμος*, feed, pasture, *νέμεσθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennomineæ*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennæ stout. The larvæ are tuberculate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomus*.

ennoy, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *annoy*.
ennui (on-nwē'), *n.* [F., the mod. form of OF. *ennui*, older *enui* *>* E. *annoy*: see *annoy*, *n.*] A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing. *Gray*, Letters.

Undoubtedly the very tedium and *ennui* which presume to have exhausted the variety and the joys of life are as old as Adam. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 12.

The dreadful disease of *ennui*, of life-weariness, attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 35.

ennuyé (on-nwē-yā'), *a. and n.* [F. (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*, affect with *ennui*, the mod. form of OF. *anoier*, *>* E. *annoy*: see *annoy*, *v.*, and cf. *ennui*.] 1. *a.* Affected with *ennui*; bored; sated with pleasure.

II. *n.* One affected with *ennui*; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (ē-nō-dal), *a.* [*<* *e-* + *nodal*.] 1. In bot., without nodes; jointless.—2. Not having nodes: said of an aspect of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*.

Also *enodous*.
enodally (ē-nō-dal-i), *adv.* In an *enodal* manner or shape.

enodation (ē-nō-dā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *enodatio* (*n-*), *<* *enodare*, clear from knots, *<* *e-*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] 1. In husbandry, the cutting away of the knots of trees. *Bentley*, 1727.—2. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; hence, solution, as of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation*.
W. Selator, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock, 1654.

enodet (ē-nō-dē), *a.* [= F. *énodé*, *<* L. *enodis*, knotless, *<* *e-*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] Destitute of knots; knotless.

enodet (ē-nō-dē), *v. t.* [*<* L. *enodare*, make free from knots, *<* *enodis*, free from knots: see *enode*, *a.*] To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram*.

Enodia (e-nō-di-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ένδοιος*, in or by the way, by the wayside, *<* *έν*, in, + *δός*, way.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphegidae*: synonymous with *Parasphex*. *Dahlbom*, 1843.

enodous (ē-nō-dus), *a.* [*<* *e-* + *nodous*.] Same as *enodal*.

enoff, *a. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *enough*.
enoilt, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enhuile* (after F.); *<* ME. *enoylen*, *<* OF. *enoilier*, *enolier*, *ennuier*, *ennuier*, *enhuier*, etc., *<* ML. *inoleare*,

anoint with oil: see *anoil* (doublet of *enoil*) and *anole*.] To anoint.

Their manner was to *enhuile* or anoint their very altars all over.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoilt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *anoil*.
enology (ē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of making wine.

The school of "viticulture and *enology*," or vine-growing and wine-making, at Conegliano [Italy], dates from 1876.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 461.

enomotarch (e-nom'ō-tärk), *n.* [*<* Gr. *έννομο-τάρχης*, *<* *έννομος*, an enomoty, + *άρχων*, rule.] The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford*.

enomoty (e-nom'ō-tī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *έννομότης*, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, *<* *έννομος*, sworn, bound by oath, *<* *έν*, in, + **νομός*, verbal adj. of *νομίμαι*, swear.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Lacedæmonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *έν*, in, + *όφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en-ō-plā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ένοπλος*, armed, in armor, *<* *έν*, in, + *όπλα*, arms.] A subordinal group of nemertean or rhyncocæ-lous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets: opposed to *Anopla*. The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiporidae* (which see), of the order *Turbellaria*. The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enoplidæ (e-nop'li-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Enopla* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguil-lulidæ* or vinegar-eels. The leading genera are *Enoplus*, *Euchelidium*, and *Dorylæmus*.

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning-gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the underside of the tail. . . . One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enoplidæ* avoid the neighborhood of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 209.

enoplios (e-nop'li-os), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ένοπλιος*, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), *<* *έν*, in, + *όπλιον*, a tool, pl. *όπλα*, arms.] In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripod, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (— — — | — — — | — — —, or — — — | — — — | — — —). It was also analyzed by some ancient metrists as consisting of four feet, an iambus or a spondee, a pyrrhic, a trochee, and an iambus (— — | — — | — — | — —), or of two feet, an Ionic a majore and a choriambus (— — — | — — —).

enoploteuthid (e-nop-lō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoploteuthidae*; an onychoteuthid. *Hoyle*, 1886.

Enoploteuthidæ (e-nop-lō-tū'thi-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Enoploteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuttlefishes: same as *Onychoteuthidæ*.

Enoploteuthis (e-nop-lō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ένοπλιος*, in arms, + *τεuthis*, a cuttlefish.] A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthidæ*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplus (en-ō-plus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ένοπλιος*, in arms, *<* *έν*, in, + *όπλιον*, a tool, pl. *όπλα*, arms.] 1. The typical genus of nematodes or thread-worms of the family *Enoplidae*. *E. tridentatus* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of *Scara-bæida*, containing one species, *E. tridentis*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptomancy (e-nop'tō-man-si), *n.* [*<* Gr. *έν-οπτος*, seen in (*<* *έν*, in, + **όπτω*, see: see *optice*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror. *Smart*.

enorthis (e-nōr'kis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), *<* Gr. *ένοπλις*, having testicles, *<* *έν*, in, + *όρχις*, a testicle.] The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus enclosed in an outer crust.

enorlet, *v. t.* [ME. *enorlen*, *enourlen*, *<* OF. **enorler*, *<* *en-* + *orler*, *orler* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *orlar* = It. *orlar*), edge, ornament with an edging, *<* *orle*, edge: see *orle*.] To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was evene rownde with vynes of silver,
Alle with grapis of golde, gretter ware never!
Enhorlde with arbove and alkyne trees,
Erberis fulle honeste, and byrdez there mynde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3245.

Angelez *enurled* in alle that is elene,
Bothe with-line & with-outen, In wedez ful bryzt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 19.

enorm (ē-nōrm'), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *enorm* = F. *énorme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *enorme*, < L. *enormis*, irregular, immoderate, immense, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule: see *norm*. Cf. *enormous*.] 1. Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform,
Pure, pervious, unmixed, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. ii. 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . . actions have justly deserved.

Sir C. Cornwallis, To James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 90.

enorm (ē-nōrm'), *v. t.* [Also *inorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

Then lets hee friends the fantease *enorm*
With strong delusions and with passions dre.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

enormal (ē-nōr'māl), *a.* [As *enorm* + *-al*.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; etypic. [Rare.]

enormist (ē-nōr'mi-us), *a.* [L. *enormis* (see *enorm*) + *-us*. Cf. *enormous*.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormous* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnick philosopher.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The *enormous* additions of their artificial heights.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

enormitant (ē-nōr'mi-tan), *n.* [Irreg. < *enormity* + *-ant*.] A wretch; a monster. *LES-trange*.

enormity (ē-nōr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enormities* (-tiz). [Cf. OF. *enormite*, F. *énormité* = Sp. *enormidad* = Pg. *enormidade* = It. *enormità*, *enormitate*, *enormitate* = D. *enormiteit* = G. *enormität*, < L. *enormita* (-t)-s, irregularity, hugeness, < *enormis*, irregular, huge: see *enorm*, *enormous*.] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme; atrociousness; vastness: in a bad sense: as, the *enormity* of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great *enormity* were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democracies under its protection. Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakespeare period we see the fulness of life and the *enormity* of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous; a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if any deem it a shame to our Nation to have any mention made of those *enormities*, let them peruse the Histories of the Spaniards Discoveries and Plantations.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 104.

As to salutations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great *enormities* committed with regard to this particular.
Steele, Spectator, No. 250.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Enormity*, *Enormousness*. *Enormousness* is strictly limited to vastness in size; *enormity*, to vastness in atrocity, baseness, etc.

enormous (ē-nōr'mus), *a.* [L. *enormis* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormious*.] 1†. Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal
And bended dolphins play . . . part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwildly, *enormous* in their gait,
Tempest the ocean.
Milton, P. L., vii. 411.

2†. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point.
Newton, Opticks.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, *enormous* debts; a man of *enormous* size.

An *enormous* harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty. Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

The mischiefs wrought by un instructed law-making, *enormous* in their amount as compared with those caused by un instructed medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

A certain fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very *enormous* liver.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

5†. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time
From this *enormous* state — seeking to give
Losses their remedies.
Shak., Lear, II. 2.

The influences of a spirit possess'd of an active and *enormous* imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted.
Glanville, Essays, vi.

=Syn. 3. *Enormous*, *Immense*, *Excessive*, huge, vast, monstrous, prodigious, gigantic, immoderate, unwildly. The first three words agree in expressing greatness, and the first two vastness; anything, however small, is *excessive* if for some special reason too great in amount. Literally, *enormous* is out of rule, out of proportion; *immense*, unmeasured, immeasurable; *excessive*, going be-

yond bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, *enormous* egotism; *immense*, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an *immense* national debt; *immense* folly; *excessive*, to degree: as, an *excessive* dose; an *excessive* opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the *enormous* amount of 548,230 tons.
Huxley, Physiology, p. 120.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an *immense* mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 177.

An *excessive* expenditure of nerve-force involves *excessive* respiration and circulation, and *excessive* waste of tissue.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 21.

4. *Villainous*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (ē-nōr'mus-li), *adv.* In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect. It is *enormously* out of all proportion.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are *enormously* complex in chemical constitution.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 315.

enormousness (ē-nōr'mus-nes), *n.* The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain *enormousness* of feeling.
W. James, Mind, XII. 3.

=Syn. Immensity, vastness, hugeness. See *enormity*.

enorn, **enournt**, *v. t.* [ME. *enurnen*, *enournen*, var. of *enournen*, var. of *aornen*, *aourneu*, for *adornen*, *adorn*: see *adorn*.] To adorn.

An auter *enournet* in nome of a god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1675.

enorthotrope (en-ōr'thō-trōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *en*, in, + *orthō*, straight, right, + *trōpeia*, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatrope, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See *thaumatrope*.

enostosis (en-os-tō'sis), *n.*; pl. *enostoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *en*, in, + *ostion*, bone, + *-osis*.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to *exostosis*.

enough (ē-nuf'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enow*, dial. *enow*, *enoo* (also *enuf*, *enif*, a spelling recognized even in late ME. *enuffe*) = Sc. *enuech*, *enuegh*; < ME. *enogh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, also with prefix spelled *i-*, *y-*, *a-*, *inough*, *inogh*, *inouh*, *inoch*, *inow*, *inou*, etc., *ynough*, etc., *anough*, etc., pl. ending in *-er*, *enogher*, *enower*, etc., earliest ME. *genoh*, < AS. *genōh*, pl. *genōge* = OS. *ginōg*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, *anog*, *noch* = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. *ginuog*, *ginuoc*, MHG. *ginuoc*, also OHG. *ginōgi*, MHG. *ginuege*, G. *genug*, sometimes *gnug*, *genung* = Icel. *gnögr* = Sw. *nog* = Dan. *nok* = Goth. *ganōhs*, enough, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. *ganauha*, sufficiency, AS. *genyht* = OHG. *ginuht*, G. *genüge*, sufficiency); < AS. *geneah* = OHG. *ginah* = Goth. *ganah* (Goth. also *binah*, with pp. *binauhts*), it suffices, an impers. pret. pres. verb; < *ga-*, *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + Teut. **noh* = Skt. *√ naç*, attain, reach to, = L. *nancisci* (*√ naci*), acquire, = Gr. *ἵπρυκα* (*√ vek*), irreg. 2d aor. of *ῥέρεν*, bear.] 1. *a.* Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The nexte daye, Frydaye, that was Newe Yeres daye, there was metely wynde *ynough*, but it was so scarce towards oure waye that we made noo speede.
Sir R. Gylforde, Fylgrymage, p. 72.
How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare!
Luke xv. 17.
It were *enough* to put him to ill thinking.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.
Have you not yet found means *enow* to waste
That which your friends have left you?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.
[*Enough* usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not *enough* look to swear by.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.]

=Syn. Sufficient, Competent, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* A quantity of a thing or act, or a number of things or persons, sufficient to satisfy desire or want, or adequate to a purpose; sufficiency: as, we have *enough* of this sort of cloth.
He answerde, that he was gret Lord y now, and well in pees, and hadde *ynough* of worldly Richesse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 146.
Inough is a feast; more than *ynough* is counted foolishness.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.
And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother.

Gen. xxxiii. 9.

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done *enough*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

Enough and enough; more than enough.

Every one of us, from the bare away of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough* and *enough* about him to assure his final doom.
South, Sermons, VI. cxxvi.

=Syn. Plenty, abundance.

enough (ē-nuf'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enew*, etc.; < ME. *enogh*, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. *genōh* (= OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, etc., = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. MHG. *ginuog*, G. *genug*, etc.), *adv.*, neut. acc. of adj.] 1. In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The way from Rome it ys knowne perfyghthly I now with many Sondry persons to Englund, And ther for I Doo not wryght itt. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.
The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them.
Gen. xxiv. 21.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large *enough* for only one person. Emerson, Society and Solitude.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play, . . . though academical *enough*, is certainly just.
Goldsmith, Sequel to a Poetical Scale.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well *enough*.

I was . . . virtuous *enough*: swore little; died, not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.
Thou singest well *enough* for a shift.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3.

4†. To a great degree; very much.

Game of hounde's he louede *inow* & of wilde best.
Robert of Gloucester, l. 375.

enough (ē-nuf'), *interj.* An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff!
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, *enough*!"
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, *enough*, and die. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

enounce (ē-nouns'), *v. t.*; & pret. and pp. *enounced*, ppr. *enouncing*. [Cf. F. *énoncer* = Sp. Pg. *enunciar* = It. *enunciare*, *enunciare*, < L. *enunciare*, prop. *enunciare*, say out, declare: see *enunciate*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; state, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally *enounce* the principle [the necessity of good roads for the nation] feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 226.

enouncement (ē-nouns'ment), *n.* [Cf. *enounce* + *-ment*.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

enournt, *v. t.* See *enorn*.

enow (ē-nou'), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *enough*.

enpaiet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*.

en. passant (on pa-sōn'). [F.: *en*, in, < L. *in*; *passant*, verbal n. of *passer*, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. In chess, when, on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken *en passant*, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatron (en-pā'tron), *v. t.* [Cf. *en-1* + *patron*.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For those, of force, must you oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 224.

enpayret, **enpeiaret**, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *impair*.

en pied (on pyā). [F.: *en*, in, on; *pied*, < L. *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*.] In *her*., standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

enpierce, *v. t.* See *impierce*.
enpight, *v. t.* See *empight*.
enpleet, *v. t.* See *implead*.
enpoison, *v. t.* See *empoison*.
empover, *v. t.* See *empover*.
enpowder, *v. t.* [*en- + powder*.] To sprinkle; powder.
 Clothe of golde enpowdered among patches of canusses, or perles and diamond among pebble stones.
Udall, To Queen Katherine.

enprent, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enpreynt, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enpress, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *impress*.
en prince (on prāns). [*F.*] In a princely style or manner; liberally; magnificently: as, he does everything *en prince*.
 I supp'd this night with Mr. Secretary, at one Mr. Houlton's, a French merchant, who had his house furnish'd *en prince*, and gave us a splendid entertainment.
Encllyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1679.

enprint, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enprise, *n.* See *emprise*.
enprison, *v. t.* See *imprison*.
enpropre, *v. t.* A variant of *appropriate*. Chaucer.
enqueret, *v. t.* See *inquire*.
enquest, *n.* See *inquest*.
enquickent (en-kwik'n), *v. t.* [*en-1 + quicken*.] To quicken; make alive.
 He hath not yet enquickened men generally with this deform life.
Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozola.

enquire, *v. t.* See *inquire*, etc.
enracet (en-rās'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + race*.] To give race or origin to; implant; enroot.
 Eternal God, in his almighty powre, . . .
 In Paradise whylome did plant this flower;
 Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
 And did in stocke of earthly flesh enracet.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

enrage (en-rāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enraged*, ppr. *enraging*. [*OF. enragier*, intr., *rage*, rave, storm, *F. enragier* (= *Pr. enrabiar*, *enratar*, *enrapiar*, *enruijar*), < *en- + rage*, *rage*: see *rage*.]
 1. *trans.* To excite rage in; exasperate; provoke to fury or madness; make furious.
 I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
 Question *enrages* him.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.
 What doubt we to incense
 His utmost ire? which, to the height *enraged*,
 Will . . . quite consume us.
Milton, P. L., II. 95.
 = *Syn.* To irritate, incense, anger, madden, infuriate.
 II. *intrans.* To become angry or enraged.
 [A Gallicism.]
 My father . . . will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 7.

enraged (en-rāj'd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enrage*, *v.*]
 1. Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury: as, an *enraged* countenance.
 The loudest seas and most *enraged* winds
 Shall lose their clangor.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, III. 2.
 2. Aggravated; heightened; passionate.
 By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it; but that she loves him with an *enraged* affection—it is past the infinite of thought.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3.
 3. In *her.*, having a position similar to that noted by *salient*: said of a horse used as a bearing.

enragement (en-rāj'ment), *n.* [*OF. enragement*; as *enrage* + *-ment*.] The act of enraging, or the state of being enraged; excitement; exaltation.
 With sweete *enragement* of celestial love.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.
enrall (en-rāl'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + rall*.] To surround with a rail or railing; fence in.
 Where fan'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
 An *enrall'd* column rears its lofty head.
Gay, Trivia, II.
enrange (en-rānj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *enraunge*; < *en-1 + range*. Cf. *arrange*.] 1. To put in order or in line.
 Fayre Diana, in fresh summers day,
 Beholdes her nymphes *enraung'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.
 2. To rove over; range.
 In all this forrest and wyld wooddile raine:
 Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,
 I chaunst to meete this knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

enrank (en-rānk'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + rank*.] To place in ranks or in order.
 No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1.
en rapport (on ra-pōr'). [*F.*: *en*, in; *rapport*, connection: see *rapport*.] In relation or connection; in or into communication or association; especially, in sympathetic relation: as, to bring *A en rapport* with B, or two persons with each other.

enrapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [*en-1 + rapt*.] Rapt; ravished; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

I myself
 Am like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*,
 To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.
 He stands *enrapt*, the half-known voice to hear,
 And starts, half-conscious, at the falling tear.
Crabbe, Works, V. 24.

enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enraptured*, ppr. *enrapturing*. [*en-1 + rapture*.] To move to rapture; transport with pleasure; delight beyond measure; ravish.
 As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
 As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
 They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
 But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.
 The natives of Egypt are generally *enraptured* with the performances of their vocal and instrumental musicians.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

enravisht (en-rav'ish), *v. t.* [*en-1 + ravish*.] To ravish; enrapture.
 What wonder, . . .
 Fraile men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
 At sight thereof so much *enravisht* be?
Spenser, In Honour of Love, I. 119.

enravishtly (en-rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* Ravishly; ecstatically.
 The subtlety of the matter will . . . more exquisitely and *enravishtly* move the nerves than any terrestrial body can possibly.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., xiii.

enravishtment (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* [*enravisht* + *-ment*.] Ravishment; rapture.
 They [the beauties of nature] contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil; which adds to the *enravishtments* of her transported admirers.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

enregister (en-rej'is-ment), *v. t.* [*en-1 + register*.] To enroll in registries. [Rare.]
 You cannot drill a regiment of knaves into a regiment of honest men, *enregister* and organize as cunningly as you will.
Froude, Carlyle, II.

enregister (en-rej'is-tér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enregister*; < *F. enregister*, < *en- + registrar*, register: see *register*.] To register; enroll on record. [Obsolete or rare.]
 To read *enregistered* in every nooke
 His goodness, which his beautie doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, I. 132.

en règle (on reg'l), [*F.*: *en*, in; *règle*, < *L. regula*, rule: see *rule*.] According to rule; in order; in due form; as it should be.

enrheum (en-rōm'), *v. i.* [*F. enrhummer*, give a cold to, refl. take a cold, < *en- + rhume*, rheum: see *rheum*.] To have rheum through cold.
 The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheum'd*.
Harvey.

enrich (en-rich'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enrich*; < *ME. enrichen*, < *OF. enrichier*, *enrichir*, *F. enrichir* (= *Pr. enriquezir*, *enriqueir*, *enriqueir*, *enriqueir* = *Sp. Pg. enriquecer* = *It. inricchire*), < *en- + riche*, rich: see *rich*.] 1. To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; supply with abundant property: as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.
 Hee *enriched* with reuenues and indued with primities
 al places of religion within his Islands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 12.
 War disperses wealth in the very instant it acquires it; but commerce, well regulated, . . . is the only thing that ever did *enrich* extensive kingdoms.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 367.
 Lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither ennobled nor *enriched*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To fertilize; make fertile; supply with nutriment for plants.
 The benefit and usefulness of this effusion of the Spirit; like the Rivers of Waters that both refresh and *enrich*, and thereby make glad the City of God.
Stillington, Sermons, I. ix.
 See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; fill or store; as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.
Enrich my fancy, clarify my thoughts,
 Refine my dross.
Quarles, Emblems, I. Inv.
 The commentary with which Lyndwood *enriched* his text was a mine of learning.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; adorn: as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or an oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

The columns are *enrich'd* with hieroglyphics beyond any that I have seen in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 76.

A certain mild intellectual apathy belonged properly to her type of beauty, and had always seemed to round and *enrich* it.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

= *Syn.* 3. To endow. — 4. To decorate, ornament, embellish.
enricher (en-rich'ér), *n.* One who or that which enriches.

enrichment (en-rich'ment), *n.* [*enrich* + *-ment*.] The act of enriching. (a) The act of making rich; augmentation of wealth.
 The *enrichment* of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the public dishonesty, the debasement of the coinage, the robbery of the Church and of learning, went on undiminished.
L. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

The hard sufferings of the poor are intensified by the wrongful conversion of the Government to the *enrichment* of its partisans.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 274.

(b) Fertilization, as of the soil; a making productive. (c) Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers.
J. S. Mill.

The great majority of those who favor some *enrichment* of the meager ritual of the Puritan churches yet prefer that the leader of their worship shall have some liberty of expression.
The Century, XXXI. 152.

(d) The garnishing of any object with rich ornaments, or with elaborate decorative motives; as, the *enrichment* of a bookbinding, or of a stole; also, the ornamentation itself: as, ornamented with a brass *enrichment*.

West of the Church stands the atrium, with the windows of the west front and the remains of mosaic *enrichment* rising above it.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 106.

enridge (en-rij'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + ridge*.] To ridge; form into ridges.
 As I stood here below, methought his eyes
 Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
 Horns whelk'd, and wav'd like the *enridged* sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

enring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + ring*.] To form a circle about; encircle; inclose.
 Ivy . . . *enrings* the barks fingers of the elm.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The Muses and the Graces, group'd in thrives,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

enripen (en-rī-pn), *v. t.* [*en-1 + ripen*.] To ripen; bring to perfection.
 The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
 And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne, Elegies, xiv.

enrive (en-riv'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + rive*.] To rive; cleave.
 The wicked shaft, gnydd through th' ayrie wyde
 By some bad spirit that it to mischief bore,
 Stayd not, till through his curat it did glyde,
 And made a grisly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 34.

Where shall I unfold my inward pain
 That my *enriven* heart may find relief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

enrobe (en-rōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enrobed*, ppr. *enrobing*. [*en-1 + robe*.] To clothe; attire; invest; robe.
 Quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrobd*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

In flesh and blood *enrobd*.
J. Baillie.

enrobement (en-rōb'ment), *n.* [*enrobe* + *-ment*.] Vesture; clothing; investment.
 The form of dialogue is here [in Plato] no external assumption of an imaginary *enrobement*, for the sake of increased attractiveness and heightened charm.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 41.

enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* [*en-1 + rock* + *-ment*.] A mass of large stones thrown into the water to protect the outer face of a dike or breakwater, or a shore subject to encroachment of the sea.

enroll, *enrol* (en-rōl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inroll*, *inrol*, early mod. *E.* also *enroule*, *inroule*; < *ME. enrollen*, < *OF. enroller*, *enrouler* (also *enrotuler*), *F. enrôler*, write in a roll, = *Sp. enrollar* = *Pg. enrollar* (cf. equiv. *Sp. enrollar* = *It. arrolare*, roll up, < *ML. inrotulare*, write in a roll, < *L. in*, in, + *rotulus*, a little wheel, *ML.* a roll: see *en-* and *roll*.] 1. To write in a roll or register; insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue: as, to *enroll* men for military service.

For that [the religion of Mahomet] makes it not only lawful to destroy those of a different Religion, but *enrolls* them for Martyrs that die in the Field.
Stillington, Sermons, II. II.

Heroes and heroines of old
 By honour only were *enroll'd*
 Among their brethren of the skies.
Swift.

2. To record; insert in records; put into writing or on record.
 That this sadde ordynancee and constitutionz . . . schall be ferme and stable, we the saide Maiour bailiffs and commune counsaile haue lette *enroll* hit in a roll.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 334.

He swore consent to your succession,
His oath enrolled in the parliament.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., li. 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not enrolling. *Milton*.

3†. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold,
For hast did over-runne, in dust enrould.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms enrolled themselves.
Prescott.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Enlist*, *Register*, etc. See *record*, v. **enroller** (en-rô-lér), n. [Formerly also *inroller*; cf. F. *enrôleur*.] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, **enrollment** (en-rôl'ment), n. [Formerly also *inrolment*; < F. *enrôlement*, < *enrôler*, enroll; see *enroll*.] 1. The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

Hee appointed a generall review to be made, and enrolment of all Macedonians. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1221.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.

Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See *clerk*.—**Statute of enrolment**, an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled.—**Statute of enrolments**. See *statute*.

enroot (en-rôt'), v. t. [*en-1* + *root*¹.] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

enround (en-round'), v. t. [*en-1* + *round*².] 1. To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the toung *enrounde*,
And softly off't wol with thil nilles slippe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

en route (on rô't). [F.: *en*, in; *route*, way, route; see *route*.] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), n.; pl. *entia* (en'shi-ä). [ML., an object, < L. *en* (-t-), ppr. of *esse*, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Caesar); formed after Gr. *ên* (vnt-); the earlier form **sen* (-t-)-s appears in *absen* (-t-)-s, E. *absent*, *pre-sen* (-t-)-s, E. *present*. See *am* (under *be*), and cf. *essence*.] 1. That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, if not the majority of philosophers.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 234.

To thee, Creator uncreate,
O Entium *Ens*! divinely great.

M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an *ens* except in relation to a sensient. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of late and Mind, II. vi. § 13.

2. The same as *first ens* (which see, below). *Johnson*.—**Apparent or intentional ens**, a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow. —**Complex ens**, a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a *composite ens*, which is an object composed of different objects. —**Dependent ens**, that which is caused by another: opposed to *independent ens*. —**Ens of reason** (*ens rationis*), a product of mental action. —**Ens per accidens**, something existing only as an accident of a substance, or *ens per se*. —**Fictitious ens**, a product of the inventive imagination. —**First ens** (*ens primum*), with Paracelsus and other old chemists, that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the *primum ens* of the plant in a liquid form, transparent, and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.

Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., II., Essay 6.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary *ens*. — **Most perfect ens** (*ens realissimum*), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the *Ens Realissimum*, which transcends experience.

Adamson, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.

—**Objective ens**, something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception. —**Positive ens**, something not a mere privation or negation. —**Real ens**, anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be. —**Relative or respective ens**, something which exists only so far as a correlate exists. —**Subjective ens**, something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafet (en-sáf'), v. t. [*en-1* + *safe*.] To render safe.

ensaint, v. t. [*en-1* + *saint*¹.] To canonize.

For his *ensainting*, looke the almanacke in the beginning of April, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted*.

Naashe, Lenten Stufte (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

ensamet, v. t. See *enseam*², 2.

ensamet, n. [*ensame*, v.] The grease of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam'pl), n. [*en-1* + *ME. ensample*, < OF. *ensample*, an alteration, with *en-* for *ex-*, of OF. *essample*, example; see *example*.] 1†. A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attonce to let me die,
And shew the last *ensample* of your pride.

Spenser, Sonnets, xxv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze scholde zeven *ensample* to the lewed peple, for to do wel; and zee zeven hem *ensample* to don evylle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being *ensamples* to the flock.

1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul *ensample* from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain,
And all thro' thee!

Tennyson, Guinevere.

ensampl (en-sam'pl), v. t. [*en-1* + *ME. ensamplen*; < *ensample*, n.] To exemplify; show by example.

Homer, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath *ensampled* a good gouverneur and a virtuous man.

Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ensanguined*, ppr. *ensanguining*. [*en-1* + *sanguine* (< L. *sanguis*, blood; see *sanguine*).] 1. To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the *ensanguined* field,
Deserted.

Milton, P. L., xl. 654.

He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his banded and *ensanguined* brow.

Shelley, Adonais, xxiv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, . . . but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine, *ensanguined*, brilliant.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 67.

ensate (en'sät), n. [*en-1* + *NL. ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, a sword.] In bot. and zool., ensiform: as, the *ensate* ovipositors of certain Orthoptera.

enscale (en-skäl'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enscaled*, ppr. *enscaling*. [*en-1* + *scale*¹.] To carve or form with scales. [*Clarke*.] [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sküd'ül), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enscheduled*, ppr. *enscheduling*. [*en-1* + *schedule*.] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands;

Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, *enschedul'd* briefly, in your hands.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

ensconce (en-skons'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ensconced*, ppr. *ensconcing*. [Formerly also *insconce*, *insconce*; < *en-1* + *sconce*.] 1. To cover or shelter as with a sconce or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would have gone to the head of the river Chawonock, with sufficient guides by land, *insconcing* my selfe every two dayes.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 88.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconced himself.

Shirley (and *Fletcher*?), Coronation, iv. 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alcaide of Gibraltar, . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel.

Leving, Granada, p. 75.

Hence—2. To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge; as, he *ensconced* himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Colloq.]

ensculpture (en-skulp'tür), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ensculptured*, ppr. *ensculpturing*. [*en-1* + *sculpture*.] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct

That yet survive *ensculptured* on the walls
Of palaces or temples, mid the wreck
Of fumed Persepolis.

Wordsworth, Apology.

enseal (en-säl'), v. t. [*en-1* + *ME. enselen*, < OF. *ensecler*, *enseler*, *enseller*, etc., < ML. *insigillare*, *enseal*, < *in*, in, + *sigillare*, seal; see *seal*², v.] 1. To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place
As parlement, hath hire eschaunge *ensealed*.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 559.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide *enseale* with his seell.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 617.

[He]r bul *enseald*, concluding in sentence
[Th]at none of al thys ordyr ya neuer like to the.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Enseald til another day.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 151.

enseam¹, **inseam** (en-, in-sēm'), v. t. [*en-1*, *in-1*, + *seam*¹.] 1. To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the reventary of the temple one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh.

C Camden.

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe *enseames*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streames.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 35.

enseam² (en-sēm'), v. t. [*en-1* + *seam*².] 1. To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also *ensame*.

ensear (en-sēr'), v. t. [*en-1* + *sear*¹.] To sear; cauterize.

Ensear thy fertile and conception womb.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

ensearch (en-sérch'), v. [*en-1* + *ME. enserchen*, *enserchen*, < OF. *encercher*, *encerchier* (= Pr. *enserçar*, *enserçar*), < *en-* + *cercher*, etc., search; see *en-1* and *search*.] I. *trans*. To search.

Another man perauunter, that wolde peynen him and travayle his body for to go in to the Marches, for to *encerche* the Contrees, myghten ben blamed be my Wordes, in reheryngye manye strange thynges.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

He that *enserchith* the derkes of nygt,
And the nyght of the morowtyme may se,
He schal know bi cristis nygt
If gouthe kenne syngre reuertere.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. *intrans*. To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they beganne fyrst to *enserche* by reason and by reports of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 227.

ensearch (en-sérch'), n. [*ensearch*, v.] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have lost.

Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

enseel (en-säl'), v. t. [Also *ensile*; < *en-1* + *seel*³.] To close the eyes of; seel, as a hawk.

ensegget, v. and n. [ME.] Same as *siege*.

enseint, a. An obsolete form of *enceinte*. Blackstone.

ensemble (F. pron. ön-som'bl), adv. [ME. *ensemble*, < OF. *ensemble*, F. *ensemble* = Pr. *ensem*, *ensem*, *ensem* = OCat. *ensem* = OSp. *ensem* = OPg. *ensem* = It. *insieme*, *insiembre*. *insiembra*, together, < LL. *insimul*, at the same time, mixed with *insemel*, at once, < *in* + *simul*, together, akin to *semel*, once, both akin to E. *same*, q. v. Cf. *assemble*, *resemble*.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time togeders we have be *ensemble*,
Where-of of pety my hert doth trimble.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3996.

ensemble (F. pron. ön-som'bl), n. [F. < *ensemble*, together: see *ensemble*, adv.] 1. The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—2. In music, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—3. In math., a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The *first value* is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A *linear ensemble* is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A *derived ensemble* is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. *Disconnected ensembles* are ensembles which have no common element. A *definite ensemble* is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An *ordered ensemble*

is one in which the elements have a definite succession. A perfect ensemble is one which is its own derived ensemble. See number.—**First genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have only a finite number of successive derived ensembles, since the elements of the *n*th derived ensemble have no limits.—**Second genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have an infinite succession of derived ensembles.—**Tout ensemble**, the entire combination or collocation; the assemblage of parts or arrangement of details viewed as a whole; as, the *tout ensemble* of the piece is admirable.

ensete (en-sē tē), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian name of *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

enshaded, inshaded (en-in-shād'), *v. t.* [*< en-1, in-1, + shade.*] To mark with different gradations of colors. *Latham.*

Lily-white inshaded with the rose.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 5.

enshadow (en-shad'ō), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + shadow.*] To cast a shadow upon; obscure; overspread with shade. [Rare.]

That enthusiasm which foreshortens and enshadows every fault. *The Independent, April 22, 1862.*

enshaw (en-shāl'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + shawl.*] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

ensheathe, *v. t.* See *insheathe*.

enshield (en-shēld'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshielded* (pp. abbr. *enshield* in extract). [*< en-1 + shield.*] To shield; cover; protect.

These black masks

Proclaim an enshield beauty, ten times louder Than beauty could. *Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.*

enshore (en-shōr'), *v. t.* [*< en- + shore-1.*] To enharbor. *Davies.*

Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)

Enshore my soule neer drown'd in flesh and bloud.

Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 40.

enshrine (en-shrīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshrined*, ppr. *enshrining*. [Formerly also *inshrine*; *< en-1 + shrine.*] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; deposit for safe-keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; cherish.

In his own verse the poet still we find,

In his own page his memory lives enshrined.

O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

The whole of the dagoba, which is 8 ft. in diameter, has been hollowed out to make a cell, in which an image of Buddha is enshrined.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 132.

enshroud (en-shroud'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inshroud*; *< en-1 + shroud.*] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation; as, the sun was enshrouded in mist; to enshroud one's purpose in mystery.

They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night.

Churchill, The Apology.

ensiferous (en-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. ensifer* (*< ensis*, a sword, + *-fer*, *< ferre* = *E. bear*) + *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. *Coles, 1717; Bailey, 1733.*

ensiform (en'si-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. ensiforme*, *< NL. ensiformis*, *< L. ensis*, a sword, + *forma*, shape.] In bot. and zool., sword-shaped; straight, sharp on both edges, and tapering to a point; xiphoid; ensate; as, an *ensiform* leaf or organ.—**Ensiform antennae**, in entom., those antennae which are equal and tapering, with compressed joints having one sharp edge.—**Ensiform appendage or cartilage**. See *cartilage*.

ensign (en'sin), *n.* [Formerly *ensigne* (and corruptly *ancient*, *ancient*, in the sense of standard-bearer; see *ancient*), *< OF. ensigne, enseigne, F. enseigne* = *Pr. enseña, ensayna, essenha* = *OSp. enseña* = *Sp. Pg. insignia* = *It. insegna*, *< ML. insignia, L. insigne*, a standard, badge, mark (pl. *insignia*), neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable; see *insignia*. Cf. *ensign*, *v.*] 1. The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; colors; a standard.

Hang up your ensigns, let your drums be still.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Those arms, those ensigns, borne away,

Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,

But all were lost on Marston's day.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 4.

We heard

The drowsy folds of our great ensign shake

From blazon'd lions o'er the imperial tent

Whispers of war. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

I saw no sailors, but a great Spanish ensign floated over, and waved, a funereal plume.

G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 80.

Specifically—2. In Great Britain, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the

union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all the three colors were used in the naval service, but now the white only is used for men-of-war, the red flag being assigned to the merchant service and the blue to the Royal Naval Reserve. In the United States navy the ensign is the national flag. See *flag* and *union*.

3†. A sign or signal.

At the rebuke of five shall ye flee: till ye be left . . . as an ensign on an hill. *Isa. xxx. 17.*

4. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; in the plural, insignia.

The Olive was wont to be the ensigne of Peace and quietnesse. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.*

His arms, or ensigns of power, are a pipe in his left hand, composed of seven reeds. *Bacon, Fable of Pan.*

Cupids . . . all armed with bows, quivers, wings, and other ensigns of love. *B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.*

The tax on the armorial bearings or ensigns blazoned on the carriage. *S. Douell, Taxes in England, III. 178.*

5†. Name and rank used as a battle-cry or watchword.

When the Duke saugh hem come, he cride his ensigne, and lete runne to them that he sye comynge, and smote in amonge hem fiercely. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.*

6. In the British army, until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colors of the regiment; now called second lieutenant. (See *lieutenant*.) The rank of ensign also existed in the American revolutionary army.

It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch cousin, an ensign in a Highland regiment.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

7. In the United States navy, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, ranking with second lieutenant in the army. The title was first introduced in 1862, taking the place of *passed midshipman*.—8†. A company of troops led by an ensign.

Which also was defended a while with certain ensigns of footmen and certain pieces of artillery.

Expedition in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

ensign (en-sin' or en'sin), *v. t.* [*< ME. ensignen, ensygnen, < OF. ensigner, enseigner, mark, point out, tell, inform, indicate, F. enseigner, tell, inform, teach, instruct, = Pr. ensegnar, ensegnar, ensegnar = Sp. enseñar = Pg. ensinar = It. insegnare, < ML. insegnare, mark, indicate; cf. L. insignire, put a mark upon, distinguish, insignis, distinguished by a mark, < in, on, + signum, sign; see sign, and cf. ensign, n., on which the E. verb in part depends.*] 1†. To mark or distinguish by some sign; form the badge of.

Henry but joined the roses, that ensigned

Particular families, but this hath joined

The Rose and Thistle.

B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In her., to distinguish (a charge) by a mark or an ornament, as a crown, coronet, or miter, borne on or over it; as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is ensigned with a royal crown (see the cut)—that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be ensigned with a flag.—3†. To point out to; signify to.

When the quene had called them and demanded theym the place where our lord thens cryst had be crucified, they would neuer telle ne ensygne hyr. *Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.*

ensign-bearer (en'sin-bār'ēr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensign-bearer* for that company. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ensigncy (en'sin-si), *n.* [*< ensign + -cy.*] Same as *ensignship*.

It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigncy* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps. *Rees, Cyc.*

ensignship (en'sin-ship), *n.* [*< ensign + -ship.*] The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage (en'si-lāj), *n.* [*< F. ensilage; see ensile-1.*] 1. A mode of storing fodder, vegetables, etc., in a green state, by burying it or them in pits or silos dug in the ground. See *silo*. This method has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used in modern practice, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, say half a ton to the square yard. The pits or chambers are constructed in such a way as to exclude the air as far as possible.

It is not the least of the recommendations of the new process of preserving green fodder, called *ensilage*, that

the exclusion of oxygen is an essential feature in it, fire-risks being thus avoided.

W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 79.

One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain, and fruit, and the Mexicans have practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose *Book of Ensilage*, etc. *Mark Lane Express.*

2. The fodder, etc., thus preserved.

This is probably the kind of fermentation by which grass is converted into *ensilage*. *Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 336.*

ensilage (en'si-lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilaged*, ppr. *ensilaging*. [*< ensilage, n.*] To store by ensilage; store in a pit or silo for preservation. See *silo*.

The advantage of an ensilaged crop is that it makes the farmer independent of drought.

West Chester (Pa.) Republican, VI. 4.

ensile (on'sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensiled*, ppr. *ensiling*. [*< Sp. ensilar, preserve grain in a place under ground, < en, in, + silo, < L. silus, < Gr. σῖλος, also σείλος, a pit to keep grain in; see silo.*] To preserve in or as if in a silo; prepare as ensilage.

Ensiling has been accomplished without any chamber at all, the green fodder being simply stacked in the open and heavily pressed, the outer parts being, however, exposed to the air. *H. Robinson, Sewage Question, p. 222.*

ensiludium (en-si-lū-di-um), *n.*; pl. *ensiludia* (-ia). [*ML., < L. ensila, a sword, + ludere, play.*] In the middle ages, a friendly contest with swords, usually with bated or blunted weapons. Compare *hastilude*.

ensilver, *v. t.* [*ME. ensilveren; < en-1 + silver.*] To cover or adorn with silver. *Wyclif, Bar. vi. 7 (Oxf.).*

ensindon, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + sindon.*] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. *Davies.*

Now doth this loving sacred Synnile

(With diuine orizons and decout teares)

Ensindon Him with choicest draperie

Davies, Holy Rood, p. 28.

ensis (en'sis), *n.* [*NL., < L. ensis, a sword.*] A genus of razor-clams, of the family *Synalidae*,



Razor clam (*ensis americanus*).

including those species in which the hinge-teeth are several and the shell is curved. *Ensis americanus* is the common razor-fish or razor-clam of American waters. The genus was formerly included in *Solen*.

ensiset, *n.* [Erroneous form of *ME. assise*, *E. assize*, abbr. *sazē-1*.] Assize; quality; stamp; character.

ensisternal (en-si-stēr-nal), *a.* [*< L. ensis, a sword, + Gr. στήν, the breast-bone (see sternum), + -al.*] In anat., of or pertaining to the ensiform appendage or xiphoid cartilage; xiphisternal. *Beclard.*

ensky (en-ski'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enski'd*, ppr. *enskying*. [*< en-1 + sky.*] To place in heaven or among the gods; make immortal. [Poetical.]

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted.

Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

enslandert, *v. t.* [*< ME. enslaudren, < en- + slaudren, slander; see en-1 and slander.*] To slander; bring reproach upon.

zif ther be in bretherhede eny riotom, other contekom, other such by whom the fraternite might be *enslandert*, he shal be put out therof. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.*

enslave (en-slav'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enslaved*, ppr. *enslaving*. [*< en-1 + slave.*] 1. To make a slave of; reduce to slavery or bondage; subject to the arbitrary will of a master; as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.

What do these worthless,

But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and *enslave*

Peaceable nations? *Milton, P. R., iii. 75.*

It was also held lawful to *enslave* any infidel or person who did not receive the Christian faith.

Sumner, Orations, I. 217.

2. Figuratively, to reduce to a condition analogous to slavery; deprive of moral liberty or power; subject to an enthralling influence; as, to be *enslaved* by drink or one's passions.

Enslav'd am I, though King, by one wild Word,

And my own Promise is my cruel Lord.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 192.

Having first brought into subjection the bodies of men, had no hard task, afterwards, to *enslave* their souls.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Women of genius, even more than men, are likely to be *enslaved* by an impassioned sensibility.

Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 103.

enslavedness (en-slā'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* [*< enslave + -ment.*] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for *enslavement* by a free State's legislation, this had never been attempted. *Schouler, Hist. U. S., III. 136.*

The effect of his [the negro's] *enslavement*, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal into a domesticated or tame one. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 223.*

enslaver (en-slā'vēr), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

enslumbert, *v. t.* [*ME. enslombren; < en-1 + slumber.*] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelnesse gon *enslumbre*,
Nor wydnesse of clothyng gon encombre.
MS. Ashmole, 52, fol. 65. (Halliwell.)

ensnare, ensnarer. See *insnare, insnarer.*

ensnarl¹ (en-snārl'), *v. i.* [*< en-1 + snarl¹.*]

To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockeram.*

ensnarl² (en-snārl'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + snarl².*]

To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caytive carle
Should issue forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober (en-sō'bēr), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + sober.*]
To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober*
his spirits. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.*

ensorcel, *v. t.* [*< OF. ensorceler, bewitch, < en- + sorceler, bewitch: see sorcery.*] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely huppes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + soul.*] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Maugre my endeour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One-while with heat of heavenly fire *ensouled*;
Shivering anon, through faint vn-learned cold.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Furies.

Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul
is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly *ensouled*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (surcharged and flooded with life),
not only are thoughts embodied, but words are *ensouled*.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspanglet (en-spang'gl), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + spangle.*] To cover with spangles; spangle. *Davies.*

One more by three, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 204.

ensphere, insphere (en-, in-sfēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered, insphered*, ppr. *ensphering, insphering*. [*< en-1, in-2, + sphere.*] 1. To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphered*
Of fierce chrysinus.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there *ensphered*
in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Carver, Obsequies to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install*.
Holland; Stirling.

enstamp (en-stamp'), *v. t.* [Also *instamp*; *< en-1 + stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the cer-
tainty of a Deity. *Heuyt, Sermons (1658), p. 194.*

enstatet, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *instatet*.

enstatite (en-stā'tit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνστάτης, an ad-
versary (cf. ἐνστάτης, opposing, checking, start-
ing difficulties) (< ἐνίστασθαι, stand against, < ἐν,
in, on, + ἵσταμαι, mid. ἵστασθαι, stand), + -ite².*]

A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It varies in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe, whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks, especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferriferous enstatite. Chladnite, from the Bishopville (South Carolina) meteorite, is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-diabase (en-stā'tit-dī-ā-bās), *n.* Same as *palatinite*.

enstyle, *v. t.* See *enstyle*.

enstock (en-stok'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + stock.*] To fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stokke) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of strong Necessity
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Destinies hard Diamantine Rock.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

enstoret (en-stōr'), *v. t.* [*ME. enstoren, instoren* (accom. to *restoren*, > *E. restore*, *q. v.*), < *L. instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate*.] To restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi self.
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 9.

enstrangle, *v. t.* [*ME. enstranglen; < en-1 + strangle.*] To strangle.

Thel scholde suffer to gret payne, xif thel abyden to dyen be hem self, as Nature wolde: and whan thel ben thus *enstrangled*, thel eten here Fleische, in stede of Venysoun.
Manderly, Travels, p. 194.

enstuff, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + stuff.*] To stuff; stow; cram.

Haast thou not read how wise Ulysses did
Enstuff his eares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they close bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did *enstuff* by stealth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, Eneld, II.

enstyle (en-stīl'), *v. t.* [Also *enstille*; *< en-1 + style¹.*] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and *enstyle* his Temple.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, I. 1.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be *enstyle* Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir.
By. Corbet, Journey into France.

That renowned isle,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 1.

ensuable (en-sū'a-bl), *a.* [*< ensue + -able.*] Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

ensuant (en-sū'ant), *a.* [*< ensue + -ant¹.*] Following in natural sequence; sequent; accordant.

Make his little sensible and *ensuant* to the first verse in good reason. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.*

ensue (en-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *ensuing*. [Formerly also *insue*; early mod. *E.* also *ensew, ensewe*; < *ME. ensuen, < OF. ensuire, ensuir, ensuire, ensuevre, etc., F. ensuire = Pr. ensquir, ensegre, etc., < L. insequi, follow upon, < in, upon, + sequi, follow: see sequent, sue. Cf. insecution, ult. < L. insequi.* *I.† trans.* To follow or follow after; pursue.

Whos stepe glade to *Ensue*
Ya euert woman in their degre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

Seek peace and *ensue* it. *1 Pet. iii. 11.*

Ne was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceness did *ensue* the chace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 6.

You will set before you the end of this your short cross, and the great glory which will *ensue* the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

II. intrans. 1†. To come after; move behind in the same direction; follow.

Then after *ensued* three other Bashas, with slaues about them, being afoote. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.*

But nowe adue! I must *ensue*
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 184).

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or course of time; succeed; come after.

The sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next *ensuing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to *ensue*, if not some way prevented.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 88.
Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*. *Pope, R. of the L., v. 8.*

Discourse *ensues*, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cowper, Task, iv. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result; as from premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue* that, the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned that now we need it not.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

= *Syn. 2 and 3. Succeed, etc. (see follow); to arise, proceed, spring, result.*

ensuffer, *v. t.* [*ME. ensufferen; < en-1 + suffer.*] To suffer.

Where failed hert haue men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4627.

en suite (on swët). [*F. en, in; suite, suit, suite: see suit, n., suite.*] In a set or connected series; forming a series or set with something else in the same style: as, apartments to be let *en suite* or singly.

176: an oblong Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . 177: an upright secrétaire *en suite*.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882.

ensure (en-shūr'), *v.* See *insure*.

enswathe (en-swāth'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswathed*, ppr. *enswathing*. [*< en-1 + swathe.*] To swathe. Also written *inswathe*. [Poetical.]

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 49.

enswathement (en-swāth'ment), *n.* [*< enswathe + -ment.*] The act of *enswathing*, or the state of being *enswathed*.

The *enswathement* of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cooke.

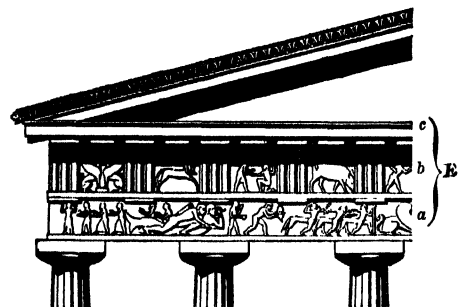
ensweep (en-swēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswept*, ppr. *ensweeping*. [*< en-1 + sweep.*] To sweep over; pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

A blaze of meteors shoots: *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson, Autumn, I. 1109.*

ensweeten, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + sweeten.*] To sweeten.

-ent. [*ME. -ent, also -ant, -aunt, etc., < OF. -ent, -ant, -aunt = Sp. Pg. It. -ente, < L. -en(-t)-s, acc. -entem, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations. See further under -ant¹. Cf. -ence, -ance.*] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the original Latin, a present participle suffix), cognate with the original form of the English present participle suffix *-ing²*, as in *ardent*, burning, *cadent*, falling, *crescent*, growing, *orient*, rising, etc.: equivalent to *-ant¹*. Adjectives in *-ent* are usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*, as *cadence*, *ardency*, etc. See *-ant¹*, *-ance*, *-ancy*.

entablature (en-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *intablature*; < *OF. entablature, entablature*, more commonly a base, pedestal, < *OF. entabler, < ML. intabulare, construct a basis (intabulatum), < L. in, in, on, + ML. tabular, L. only as pp. adj. tabulatus, boarded, floored, neut. tabulatum, a flooring, < tabula, a board, plank: see table.*] 1. In arch., that part of a lintel construction, or a structure consisting of horizontal members supported by columns or vertical members,



Doric Entablature.
E, entablature: a, epistyle or architrave; b, frieze; c, cornice.
(From Archæol. Inst. Report on Assos Expedition.)

which rests upon the columns and extends upward to the roof, or to the tympana of the pediments if these features are present. In the classical styles it consists of three members, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also called by this name, are often carried around the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery wherein architectural design is introduced. See also *cut under column*.

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly an *entablature* in a good taste.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. i. 15.

We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and *entablatures*, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 307.

2. In mach., a strong iron frame supporting a paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight.—Block cornices and entablatures.* See *block¹*.

entablement, *n.* [*F., < entabler: see entablature.*] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evelyn, Architecture.

en tablier (on tab-li-ā'). [*F. en, in; tablier, an apron, platform, table, board, < ML. tabularium, a table, board, desk, neut. of tabularius, < L. tabula, table: see table, tabular.*] 1. In the form of an apron, or of the outline of an apron: said of trimmings when so applied to the skirt of a dress.—2. Decorated by trimmings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way: said of the skirt itself.

entackle (en-tak'l), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + tackle.*] To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Shelton, Poems, p. 24.

entad (en'tad), *adv.* [*Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, in a direction from without inward, or in, to, or toward a situation or position relatively nearer the center or central parts (than something else); in, on, or to the inside or inner side: opposed to *ectad*: as, the corium lies *entad* of the cuticle.

Entada (en'ta-dā), *n.* [NL., from the Malabar name.] A small genus of very tall leguminous climbers of tropical regions. *E. scandens* is widely distributed, and bears very large flattened pods a foot or two long, or more, and 4 or 5 inches wide, constricted between the seeds, which are 2 inches broad.

entail (en-tāl'), *v. t.* [Also *intail*; < ME. *entailen*, < OF. *entailler*, F. *entailler* = Pr. *entalhar*, *entailhar* = Sp. *entallar* = Pg. *entalhar* = It. *intagliare*, < ML. *intaliare*, **intaleare*, cut into, carve, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *taliare*, *taleare* (> F. *tailler*, etc.), cut: see *tail*², *tally*.] 1. To cut; carve for ornament.

Thanne was the chafire-hous wrought as a greet chirche, Coruen and couered and queyntliche entayled.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

The mortale steels despitously entayld
Deep in their flesh. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antickes. Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

2. In law, to limit and restrict the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to a specified line of heirs, by settlement in such wise that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it: as, to *entail* a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. See *entail*, *n.*, 3.

He [Moses] doth not [Now] study to make his Will,
T' Entail his Land to his Male-Issue still:
Wisely and justly to divide his Good,
To Sons and Daughters, and his nearest Blood.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 1.

Hence—3. To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; transmit in an unalterable course; devolve as an unavoidable consequence.

My grief's entailed upon my wasteful breath,
Which no recovery can cut off but death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and entail a secret curse upon their estates.

Tillotson.

It is entailed upon humanity to submit.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, entails on suitors costs, or delays, or defeats.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 50.

4. To bring about; cause to ensue or accrue; induce; involve or draw after itself.

Political economy tells us that loss is entailed by a forced trade with colonies.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 501.

No member of the chamber can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act or within 24 hours of the same.

Whose whole career was lie entailing lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 183.

entail (en-tāl'), *n.* [Formerly also *intail*; < ME. *entaille*, < OF. *entaille*, F. *entaille* (ML. *intalia*), f., = Pr. *entalh* = OSp. *entalle* = Pg. *entelho* = It. *intaglio* (> E. *intaglio*, q. v.), m., a cutting, cut, notch, groove; from the verb.] 1. Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay.

A worke of rich entayle and curious mould,
Woven with antickes and wyld ymagory.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

2. Shape; that which is carved or shaped.

An image of another entaille
A life halfe was her fast by,
Her name about her heed saw I,
And she was called Felony.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 162.

3. In law: (a) The limitation of land to certain members of a particular family or line of descent; a prescribed order of successive inheritances, voluntarily created, to keep land in the family undivided; the rule of descent settled for an estate.

He [Walpole] scoffed at . . . the practice of *entail*, and tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

(b) An estate entailed or limited to particular heirs; an estate given to a man and his heirs. The word is now, however, often loosely used, since strict entails are obsolete, to indicate the giving of property to one or to two successively for life with suspension of power of alienation meanwhile. By early English law, as fully established under the Norman conquest, a feoffment or grant of land to "A and the heirs of his body" created an entail, so that neither A nor any successive heir taking under the grant could alien the land; and if the line of heirs

failed, the land reverted to the lord who made the grant, or his heirs. In course of time the inconveniences of the restriction on alienation led the courts to hold that such a gift must be understood not as a gift to the heirs after A, but to A on condition that he should have heirs; in other words, that the heirs could not claim as donees under the feoffment, but only as heirs under A, and that hence A took a fee, which, if he had heirs of his body, became absolute, and enabled him to alien the land. This practical abolition of entails by the courts was followed by the statute of Westminster of 1285, known as the *statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, which enacted that the will of the donor in such gifts according to the form manifestly expressed should be observed, so that such a grantee should have no power to alien. Under this act, which re-established entails, a large part of the land in England was fettered by such grants. The courts, still disfavoring entails, termed the estate thus granted a fee tail (see *tail*), and sustained alienations by the tenant in tail, subject, however, to the right of the heirs in tail, or, if none, of the lord, to enter on the death of the tenant who had conveyed. (See *base fee*, under *fee*.) They subsequently also sanctioned absolute alienations by allowing the tenant in tail to have an action brought against him in which he collusively suffered the plaintiff to recover the land. (See *fine*², *recovery*, and *Taltarum's case*, under *case*.) In 1833 a direct deed was substituted by statute for this fiction. The object of entails is now, to some extent, secured by family or marriage settlements, which are often, but inaccurately, spoken of as if effecting entails. In most if not all of the United States, and in Canada, entails have been abolished, either as in England or by statutes declaring that words which would formerly create an entail create a fee simple, or, as in some States, a life estate with remainder in fee simple to heirs.—**Quasi entail**, an entail of an estate less than a fee, such as an estate for the life of a third person.—**Statute of entail**, a name sometimes given to the statute de Donis Conditionalibus (which see, above).—**To bar an entail, to dock an entail**, to defeat the restrictions of an entail by aliening or resettling the land.

entailer (en-tā'ler), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or series of heirs.

The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

Brougham.

entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* [*< entail* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of entailing, or of limiting the descent of an estate to a particular heir and his descendants.—2. The state of being entailed.

ental (en'tal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *-al*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, inner; internal: opposed to *ectal*. See *entad*.

entantent, *v. t.* [ME. *entanten*, < OF. *entanten* = Pr. *entantener*, *entantener* = It. *intantare*, excite, raise a desire, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *talentum*, an inclination, desire: see *en-* and *talent*.] To implant a desire in; endow with.

Trust parfitte lone, entire charite,
Fervent will, and entanted courage.

Letter of Cupid.

Entalis (en'tā-lis), *n.* [NL.; a perversion of *Dentalium*.] A genus of tooth-shells, of the family *Dentaliidae*. *E. striolata* is an American species.

entame¹, *v. t.* [ME. *entamen*, < OF. *entamer* = Pr. *entamenar*, < ML. *intaminare*, touch, contaminate, < L. *in*, in, on, + **taminare*, touch: see *atame*² and *contaminate*.] To harm; hurt; tear open.

Let not my toe no more my wounde entame.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 79.

They hafe up hys hawberke thane, and handlez ther-undyre,

Bothe his bakke and his breste, and his bryghte armez:
They ware fayne that they fande no flesche entamde.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

entame² (en-tām'), *v. t.* [*< en-* + *tame*.] To tame; subdue.

'Tis not . . . your check of cream
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shak., As you Like It, iii. 6.

entangle (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entangled*, ppr. *entangling*. [Formerly also *intangle*; < *en-* + *tangle*.] 1. To tangle; intermix the parts of confusedly; make confused or disordered: as, to *entangle* the hair. See *tangle*. [Rare.]

What a happiness would it have been, could Hester Prynne . . . have distinguished and unravelled her own darling's tones, amid all the entangled outcry of a group of sportive children.

Haithorne, Scarlet Letter, vi.

2. To insnare; involve, so as to render extrication difficult; subject to constraining or bewildering complications: as, to *entangle* fish in the meshes of a net; to *entangle* a person in a labyrinth.

They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in.

Ex. xiv. 3.

Nature catches, entangles, and holds all such outrages and insurrections in her inextricable net. Bacon, *Fable of Pan*.

It is under this representation [of sensual pleasure] chiefly, that sin deceives, betrays, entangles, bewitches, destroys the souls of men.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iii.

Snow is white and opaque in consequence of the air entangled among its crystals. Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 154.

3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; embarrass, puzzle, or distract by adverse or

perplexing circumstances, interests, demands, etc.; hamper; bewilder.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk.

Mat. xxii. 15.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and entangle their understandings, would be easily resolved.

Locke.

= *Syn.* 1. To tangle, knot, snarl, mat.—2. *Involve*, etc. See *implicate*.—3. To confuse, mystify.

entangled (en-tang'gl'd), *p. a.* In her., same as *fretted*. [Rare.]

entanglement (en-tang'gl'ment), *n.* [*< entangle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal entanglements of this corporeal world.

Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

It is to fence against the entanglements of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.

Locke.

2. That which entangles; specifically, in *fort.*, an obstruction placed in front or on the flank of a fortification, to impede an enemy's approach. It is a kind of abatis made by partially severing the trunks of trees, pulling down the tops, and securing them to the ground by means of pickets or crotchets.—**Wire entanglements**, military entanglements made by placing at least three rows of stout pickets across the space to be obstructed, and twisting wire around them. The pickets are arranged in quincunx order, with the wires crossing diagonally.

entangler (en-tang'glér), *n.* One who entangles. Johnson.

entangling (en-tang'gl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *entangle*, *v.*] An entanglement or complication. [Rare.]

But miracles, like the hero's sword, divided these entanglings at a stroke, and at once made their way through them.

By. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

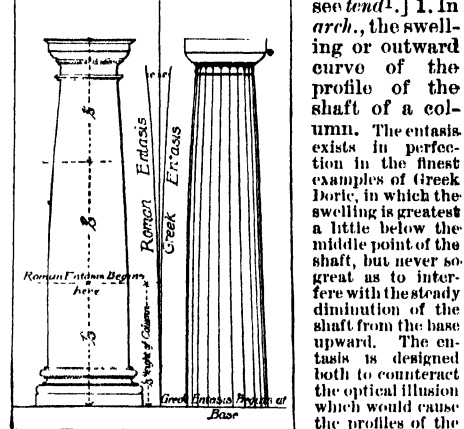
entangling (en-tang'gl'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *entangle*, *v.*] Serving to entangle, involve, or embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

Jefferson, Inaugural Address.

entasia (en-tā'si-i), *n.* [NL.: see *entasis*.] Same as *entasis*, 2.

entasis (en-tā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντασις*, a stretching, distention, < *ἐνταίνω* (= L. *intendere*), stretch, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *τείνω* = L. *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*¹.] 1. In arch., the swelling or outward curve of the shaft of a column. The entasis exists in perfection in the finest examples of Greek Doric, in which the swelling is greatest a little below the middle point of the shaft, but never so great as to interfere with the steady diminution of the shaft from the base upward. The entasis is designed both to counteract the optical illusion which would cause the profiles of the shafts to appear curved inward if they were bounded by straight lines, and to give the effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.



Entasis. The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.

2. In *pathol.*, constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. See *tetanus*. Also *entasia*.

entask (en-tāsk'), *v. t.* [*< en-* + *task*.] To lay a task upon. Davies.

Yet sith the Heav'n's have thus entask'd my layes, . . .

It is enough, if heer-by I mette
Some happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

entasser (en-tas'), *v. t.* [ME. *entassen*, < OF. *entasser*, F. *entasser*, < ML. *intassare*, heap up, < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tassus*, *tassa* (> F. *tas*, etc.), a heap.] To heap up; crowd together.

Gawein leide hende to his swerde and smote in to the thickest of the presse, and passed through the stour as thikke as thei weren entassad, and his felowes spake moche of the prowess that thei saugh hym do.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

entassement (en-tas'ment), *n.* [ME., < OF. *entassement*, F. *entassement*, < *entasser*, heap up: see *entasse*.] A heap; an accumulation; a crowd.

Ther was grete entassement of men and of horse vpon hepes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

entastie (en-tas'tik), *n.* [Irreg. < *entasis*.] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by entasis, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastie* disease.

entaylet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail*.

The mortal steels despitously *entayled*
Deeper in their flesh, quite through the yron wallos.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

enté (on'tā), *a.* [F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*².] In *her.*: (a) Same as *ante*². (b) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron-like outline.

Enté en rond, similar to indented, but formed with curved instead of straight lines. *Arveling*, *Heraldry*, p. 142.

entecessour, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor*.] A predecessor. See *antecessor*.

Loe, these ben ij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
That this troweloves togedir muste susteine.
MS. Cantab. Pt. I. 6, f. 151. (Halliwell.)

entechet, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen*, *entechen*, affect, < OF. *entechier*, *entechier*, *entecier*, *entessier*, also *entachier*, *entachier*, *entacher*, *entechier*, *entechier*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar*, *entacar*, *entachar*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, eleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche*, *taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en-1* and *tech*, *tetch*.] 1. To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

Who so that ever is *enteched* and defouled with yvel.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 120.

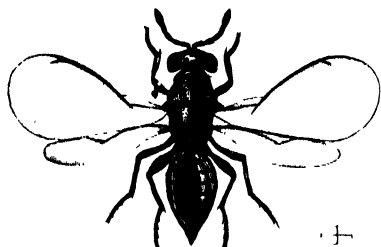
2. To endow.

On [one] of the best *enteched* creature,
That is, or shal, while that the world may dure.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 832.

entechet, *n.* [ME., < *entech*, *v.*] A spot; a stain.

I saide him sadly that i sek were,
& told him al truly the *enteches* of myn euele.
William of Patern (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en'te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), irreg. < (Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ἔδω*, pp. of *ἔδω*, eat, = L. *edere* = F. *eat*.] The typical genus of



Entedon imbricatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninae*, as *E. imbricatus*.

Entedoninae (en'te-dō-nī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entedon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic, many of them being secondary parasites—that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonidae*.

entelechy (en-tel'e-ki), *n.* [L. *entelechia*, < (Gr. *ἐντελής*, actuality, < *ἐν* *τέλει* *χρη*, be complete (cf. *ἐντελής*, complete, full): *ἐν*, in; *τέλει*, dat. of *τέλος*, end, completion; *χρη*, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization: opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of *entelechy* is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked; when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy*. The development from being in posse or in germ to *entelechy* takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the *entelechy*. *Entelechy* is, however, either first or second. *First entelechy* is being in working order; *second entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first *entelechy* of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Cudworth terms his plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first *entelechy*, and Leibnitz calls a monad an *entelechy*.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy*. The word is one which explains itself. Frequently, it is true, Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and *energy*; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely sep-

arated from each other, and *ἐνέργεια* represents merely a stage on the path toward *ἐντελέχεια*. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function—the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.

E. Wallace, *Aristotle's Psychology*, p. xlii.

entellus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντέλλειν*, command, enjoin, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέλλειν*, make to arise, make accomplish.] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3; the latter is not prehensile. Also called *hanuman*.



Entellus (Semnopithecus entellus).

entempest (en-tem'pest), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *tempest*.] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

Such punishment I said were due
To natures deepest stained with sin—
For aye *entempesting* anew
The unfathomable hell within.
Cudworth, *Pains of Sleep*.

entemplet (en-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *temple*¹.] To enshrine.

What virtues were *entempled* in her breast!
Chetty, *Dekker*, and *Houghton*, *Patience Grissel*.

entencion, *n.* See *intention*.

entend, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend*.

entender (en-ten'dér), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *tender*².] 1. To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life:
I wrong her much—*entenders* us forever.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, II. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell
In a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and
to make it devout and pliant to any part of duty.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, IV. 7.

A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of
virtue, is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every
uncommon instance of generosity.
Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*.

entendment, *n.* See *intendment*.

ententer, *v.* and *n.* See *intenter*.

entente cordiale (on'tont' kôr-di-al'), [F., cordial understanding: *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intent*, *n.*, and *cordial*.] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

There was not only no originality, but no desire for it
perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would
break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententifi, **ententifiy**. See *intensive*, *intensively*.

enter (en'tér), *v.* [< ME. *entren*, < OF. *entrer*, F. *entrer* = Pr. *intrar*, *entrar* = Sp. Pg. *entrar* = It. *entrare*, *intrare*, < L. *intrare*, go into, enter, < *intro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*), < *in*, in (= E. *in*¹), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *inter*², *enter*, *inter*.] *I. trans.* 1. To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner: as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

That darsome cave they *enter*, where they find
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his gullein mind.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ix. 35.

For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
To enter human hearing. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.

The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English *entered* it without a blow. *Macaulay*, *Lord Clive*.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

Calif-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briars, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns,
Which *enter'd* their frail shins. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, IV. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

Alone he *enter'd*
The mortal gate o' the city. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings, but what must be done,
Being thus *entered*. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, III. 3.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

You love, remaining peacefully,
To hear the murmur of the strife,
But *enter* not the toll of life.
Tennyson, *Margaret*.

The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 131.

He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, I.

6. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
Sir, I have brought a gentleman to Court.
Chapman, *Bussy d'Amboise*, I. 1.

This sword but shown to Caesar, with this tidings,
Shall *enter* me with him. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, IV. 12.

I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance.

B. Jonson, *Epicure*, III. 1.

I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 68.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath.—8. To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.

Graunt, *Bills of Mortality*.

The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.

Addison, *Cases of False Delicacy*.

I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in form.

Shiridan, *The Rivals*, II. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race.—10. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo.—11. In *law*: (a) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry*. (b) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

No sooner had the northern caries begun their hunts-up but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entered*.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, II. 143.

Before being *entered*, the dogs must be taught to lead quietly.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 219.

To *enter* a bill short, in banking, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored.—To *enter* lands, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. intrans. 1. To make an entrance, entry, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in*, *into*, *on*, or *upon*. See phrases below.

Full grete was the bataille and the stour mortal, where
as these wardes of Benoyk were *entered*, and medled with
their enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 402.

But he that *entereth in* by the door is the shepherd of the sheep.

Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear,
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, V. 2.

Specifically—2. To appear upon the stage; come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. I. 315.

3. To begin; make beginning.

The year *entering*. *Keelmy*.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!

Milton, P. L., xi. 630.

To enter into. (a) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are not entering; entered we are not into the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(b) To engage in; as, to enter into business.

The original project of discovery had been entered into with indefinite expectations of gain.

Prescott, Ford. and Isa., ii. 9.

(c) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once entered into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

He entered freely into the distresses and personal feelings of his men.

Prescott, Ford. and Isa., ii. 14.

(d) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now enter into the particulars of my travels.

Grey, Letters, I. 240.

Into the merits of these we have hardly entered at all.

Brougham.

(e) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in; as, lead enters into the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never enter into common discourse. Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 393.

To enter into recognizances, in law, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like. **To enter on or upon.** (a) To begin; make a beginning of; set out on; as, to enter upon the duties of an office.

To take the child for a chauncse & his choise moder,

And eyn into Egypt entre on his way.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4300.

We are now going to enter upon a new scene of events.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to enter on your probation.

Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 3.

(b) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like. **To enter with a superior, in Scots law,** to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress; said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter², v. t. See enter¹.

enter³, a. An obsolete form of *entre*.

enter-, [ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, < OF. *entre-*, F. *entre-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-* = It. *inter-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enterbathe*, *enterbraid*, *enterflow*, etc.), *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words, as *enterprise*, *entertain*, etc., where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter-*.

entera, n. Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-te-rad-e-nog'ra-fi), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ἀδην*, a gland, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-te-rad-e-nol'ō-jī), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ἀδην*, a gland, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-te-ral'jī-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgia (en-te-ral'jī), n. Same as *enteralgin*.

enterate (en-te-rät), a. [*<* *enteron* + *-ατέ*.] Having an *enteron*; provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that *anenterous* parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, *enterate* ancestors.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

enterbathet, v. t. [*<* *enter-* + *bathe*.] To bathe mutually. Davies.

Cast away their spears,

And, rapt with joy, them *enterbathe* with tears.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

enterbraidt, v. t. [*<* *enter-* + *braid*.] To interlace. Davies.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,

Then *enterbraid*, and bind them curiously.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

enterclose (en-tér-klos), n. [*<* OF. *entreclos*, a partition, separation, inclosure, < ML. *interclusus*, pp. of *intercludere*, inclose, < L. *inter*, between, + *cludere*, shut, close: see *close*¹, *close*².] In *arch.*, a passage between two rooms, or a passage leading from a door to the hall.

enterdeal (en-tér-dél), n. See *interdeal*.

enterectomy (en-te-rek'tō-mi), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ἐκτομή*, cutting out.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Cæcny Lambert suture.

N. Senn, Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enteropliomphalocoele (en-te-rep'i-plom-fal'ō-sél), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + NL. *επιπλόν* (q. v.), + Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en-tér-ér), n. One who enters.

If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall and easiest for the first enterers, being full of precepts of civillitie, and such as children will soone learne and take a delight in.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlii.

enterflowt, n. [*<* *enter-* + *flow*.] A channel.

These Islands are severed one from another by a narrow enterflow of the Sea betweene.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, II. 215.

enteric (en-tér'ik), a. [*<* Gr. *έντερικός*, < *έντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] Belonging to the intestines; intestinal. Specifically, in *zool.*: (a) Having an *enteron* or intestine; enterate: opposed to *anenterous*. (b) Of or pertaining to the *enteron*, or to the endoderm, which primitively forms the *enteron*: opposed to *deric*: as, *enteric* tube, the alimentary canal or digestive tract; *enteric* walls; *enteric* appendages. — **Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*¹.

entering (en-tér-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *enter*, v.]

1. The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc. — 2. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chaced to the see, and hidde hem so shorte in the *entering* to the shippes that there were of hem slain and drowned the halfehundeth or more.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 602.

3. A beginning.

The *enterings* and endings of wars.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

entering (en-tér-ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *enter*, v.] In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en-tér-ing-chiz'el), n. See *chisel*².

entering-file (en-tér-ing-fil), n. See *file*¹.

entering-port (en-tér-ing-pört), n. A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritic (en-te-rít'ik), a. [*<* *enteritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enteritis.

enteritis (en-te-rít'is), n. [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine (see *enteron*), + *-ίτις*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue, and not of the serous or peritoneal coat. Also *enterenteritis*.

enterkiss, v. t. [*<* *enter-* + *kiss*.] To kiss mutually; come in contact. Davies.

And water 'nointing with cold-moist the brims
Of th' *enter-kissing* turning globes extremes,
Tempers the heat.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

enter-knowt, v. t. [*<* *enter-* + *know*.] To be mutually acquainted with. Davies.

I have desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.

Sp. Hall, Invisible World, Pref.

enterlacet, v. t. An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermetit, entermeting. See *entermit, entermitting*.

entermewer (en-tér-mü-ér), n. [*<* *enter-* + *mewer*, < *mew*, change.] In *falconry*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Byass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and *Entermeewers*.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, No. 5.

entermitt, entermeti, v. [ME. *entermitten*, *entermetten*, *entremeten*, < OF. *entremetre*, F. *entremetre* = Pr. *entremetre* = Sp. Pg. *entremeter* = It. *intramettere*, interpose, < ML. **intramittere* (also *intermittere*), put in among, mingle, < L. *intra*, within (*inter*, among), + *mittere*, send, put: see *mission*, and cf. *intermit*.] I. *trans.* Reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing): with *with* or *of*.

He is culpable that *entremettith* him or mellith him with such thing as aperteyneth not unto him.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibee, p. 178.

Noghte for to lene sumtyme gastely occupacyone and *entremete* the with worldly besynes in wyse keepynge and dispensynge of th' worldly gudes, and gud rewlynge of th' seruantes. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle: with *of*.

Ye shall swere neuer to *entremete* of that arte, and I will that ye be confessed and take your penance so that your soules be not dampned. Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

entermitting, entermeting, n. [Verbal n. of *entermit*, v.] Intermeddling; interference.

Thow sholdest haue known that Clergye can and concluded more thorough Reason; For Reason wolde haue reherced the ríste as Clergye saide, Ac for thine *entremetyng* here artow forsake.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 406.

entero-. [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of Gr. *έντερον*: see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocoele (en'te-rō-sél), n. [*<* Gr. *έντεροκήλη*, < *έντερον*, intestine, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

enterocelic (en'te-rō-sél'ik), a. [*<* *enterocoele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with enterocoele.

enterochlorophyl, enterochlorophyll (en'te-rō-klor'ō-fil), n. [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + NL. *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyll.] A form of chlorophyll which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en'te-rō-kol'ē-sis-tot'ō-mi), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *cholecystotomy*, q. v.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocœla (en'te-rō-sél'ia), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deuterostomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocœle, as the echinoderms, chaetognaths, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polyzoans: opposed to *Schizocœla* and *Epicœla*.

enterocœle (en'te-rō-sél), n. [*<* NL. *enterocœlus*, adj., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *κοίλη*, hollow, *κόλιν*, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or coeloma which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoa*, and extract under *Actinophoran*, n.

enterocœlic (en'te-rō-sél'ik), a. [*<* *enterocœle* + *-ic*.] Same as *enterocœlous*.

This latter space being *enterocœlic* in origin.

Nature, XXXVII. 334.

enterocœlous (en'te-rō-sél'us), a. [*<* NL. *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] 1. Being or constituting an enterocœle; as, an *enterocœlous* cavity or formation. — 2. Having an enterocœle; pertaining to the *Enterocœla*: as, an *enterocœlous* animal.

enterocolitis (en'te-rō-kō-jī'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *κόλον*, the colon, + *-ίτις*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.

enterocystocœle (en'te-rō-sis'tō-sél), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela (en'te-rō-dél'ia), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *enterodelus*: see *enterodelous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of his *Infusoria polygastrica*, containing those infusorians which have an alimentary canal with oral and anal orifices: opposed to *Anentera*.

enterodelous (en'te-rō-dél'us), a. [*<* NL. *enterodelus*, < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *δελος*, manifest.] Having an intestine, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Enterodela*.

enterodynia (en'te-rō-din'ī-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *δύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the intestine.

entero-epiplacele (en'te-rō-e-pip'lō-sél), n. [More correctly **enteropliplacele* (cf. *enteropliomphalocoele*), < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *επιπλόν*, a rupture of the omentum, < *επιπλύνω*, omentum, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia which contains a part of the intestine and a part of the omentum.

enterogastritis (en'te-rō-gas-trít'is), n. [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *-ίτις*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

enterogastrocele (en'te-rō-gas'trō-sél), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, an abdominal hernia.

enterography (en-te-rōg'ra-fi), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

enterohemorrhage (en'te-rō-hem'ō-rāj), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *αιμορραγία*, hemorrhage.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage in the intestines; enterorrhagia.

enterohydrocele (en'te-rō-hī'drō-sél), n. [*<* Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ιδίω* (*idō*), water, + *κῆλη*, tumor: see *hydrocele*.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

entero-ischiocoele (en'te-rō-is'ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterischiocele*, < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *ischion*, ischium, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, enterolith (en'te-rō-lit, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *lithos*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus: a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en'te-rō-li-thi'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en'te-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolite; as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en'te-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *-logia*, < *lēgō*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enteromerocele (en'te-rō-mē-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *μηρός*, thigh, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en'te-rō-mēz-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *μεσεντήριον*, mesentery, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines.—**Enteromesenteric fever**, enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha (en'te-rō-mōr'fā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of green marine algae. Its principal forms are now referred to *Ulva enteromorpha*. This has linear or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in all parts of the world.

enteromphalus, enteromphalos (en'te-rom'fā-lus, -los), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *μφαλός*, the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en'te-rōn), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, usually *entera*, the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of **ἐντέρος* (= L. **enterus*, the assumed base of *interior*: see *interior*, *enter*), < *ἐν*, = *E. in*, + *-τέρος*, compar. suffix.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodæum or proctodæum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron*; in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron*, the intestine of ordinary language.—**Cephalic enteron**. See *cephalic*.

enteroparalysis (en'te-rō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en'te-rōp'ā-thī), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteroperistole (en'te-rō-pe-ris'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *περιστροφή*, taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic*, *q. v.*, < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around, < *περί*, around, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en'te-rō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en'te-rōp-nūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + **πνευστός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνέω*, breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See cut under *Balanoglossus*.

enteropneustal (en'te-rōp-nūs'tāl), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, or to *Balanoglossus*.

enteroraphy, n. See *enterorrhaphy*.

enterorrhagia (en'te-rō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *ῥαγία*, < *ῥαγνίνα*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en'te-rō-rā'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en'te-rō-rā'fik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy; as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorrhaphy, enteroraphy (en'te-rō-rā'fi), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia*.

enterorrhoea (en'te-rō-rō'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥέω*, flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en'te-rō-sār'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroscheocoele (en'te-rōs'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *σχέρον*, scrotum, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en'te-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *στένωσις*, a straitening, < *στενός*, narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en'te-rō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *σύφιλις*, < *syphilis*.] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en'te-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en'te-rōt'ō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *anatomy*.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines. —2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en'te-rō-zō'zā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoön*.] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*).—2. A synonym of *Metazoa*; the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anenterous worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plastidzoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] *E. R. Lankester*.

enterozoan (en'te-rō-zō'an), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Enterozoa*, as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en'te-rō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entepeon*, intestine, + *ζῶον*, an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa*; an enterozoan.

The individual *Enterozoön* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 830.

enterparlance (en'ter-pär'lāns), *n.* [< *enter* + *parlance*.] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Sir J. Hayward*.

enterparlet (en'ter-pär'l), *n.* A parley; a conference. *Richardson*.

And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort; Persuades him leave that unbeseeming place. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, II.

enterpart, enterepart, v. t. [ME. *enterparten*, < *enter* + *parten*, part.] To share; divide.

It is frendes right, soth for to sayn, To *entereparten* wo, as glad desport. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, I. 592.

enterpass, v. t. [ME. *enterpassen*, *entirpassen*, < OF. *entrepasser*, pass, meet, encounter, < *entre*, between, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

He was a goode knyght and hardy, and Gawein hym smote in *entirpassinge* thourgh the helme to the sculle. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), III. 407.

enterpassant, a. [ME. *enterpassant*, < OF. *entrepassant*, ppr. of *entrepasser*, pass: see *enterpass*.] Passing; encountering.

And Boors *enterpassant* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he hente on his horse croupe. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), II. 329.

enterpendant, a. [ME., also *enterpendant*; by error for **entrependant*, < OF. *entrependant*, equiv. to *entreprenant*, enterprising, bold: see *entreprenant*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

For the kynge Ventres was a noble knyght, and hardy and *entrependant*. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), II. 177.

enterplead, enterpleader. See *interplead, interpleader*.

enterpregnant, a. [ME. *entrepregnant*, < OF. *entreprenant*, also *entreprenant* (see *enterpendant*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprenre*, undertake: see *entreprenre*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

A full good knight was, gentile and wuthy, *Entrepregnant*, coragious and hardy. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2504.

enterprise (en'ter-priz), *n.* [Formerly also *enterprize* (cf. the simple *prize*); < OF. *entrepriise*, also *entrepriise* (F. *entrepriise*), an enterprise, < *entrepri*, pp. of *entreprenre*, undertake, < ML.

interprendere, undertake, < L. *inter*, among, + *prendere*, *prehendere*, take in hand. See *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprentice*, *prize*. Cf. *emprise*.] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

Alone shall I here the strokes and dedes, For alone I have taken this *enterprise*. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4685.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. *Job* v. 12.

Enterprises of great pith and moment, With this regard, their currents turn awry, And lose the name of action. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.

New *enterprises* and ceaseless occupation were the allment of that restless and noble spirit. *J. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 259.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise*. *Hume*.

The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise*, is gone. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

Gift enterprise. See *gift*. = *Syn.* 1. Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor.—2. Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en'ter-priz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enterprised*, ppr. *enterprising*. [Formerly also *enterprize*; < *entrepriise*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But rather gan in troubled mind devize How she that Ladies liberte might *enterprise*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 28.

The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *enterprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

You *enterprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. *Ruskin*, *Sesame and Lilies*, II.

2. To essay; venture upon.

Only your heart he dares not *enterprise*. *Sir J. Davies*, *Dancing*.

3. To give reception to; entertain.

In goodly garments that her well became, Fayre marching forth in honourable wize, Him at the threshold mett and well did *enterprise*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. II. 14.

4. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

When the herde Merlin thus speke, thei were so hevy and so pensive that thei wiste not what to say ne do. When the kynge Arthur saugh hem so *enterprised*, he began for to wepe with his yien. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), II. 315.

5. To surround; circumstance.

And samed well that thei were alle come of gode issue, and it be-com hem well, that thei com so *enterprised*, and thei helde it a grete debonerte that thei helde to-geder so feire. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), II. 371.

II. intrans. To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

Full many knights, adventurous and stout, Have *enterprised* that Monster to subdew. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 45.

He *enterprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun & found the Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

enterpriser (en'ter-pri-zēr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

Every good deed sends back its own reward Into the bosom of the *enterpriser*. *Middleton*, *Game at Chess*, III. 1.

enterprising (en'ter-pri-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise*, *v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

What might not be the result of their enquiries, should the same study that has made them wise make them *enterprising* also? *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 4.

A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs of state, has no motive whatever for being *enterprising* in his client's affairs. *F. Pollock*, *Land Laws*, p. 10.

= *Syn.* *Adventurous*, *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en'ter-pri-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

enterprize, n. and v. See *enterprise*.

entersole (en'ter-sōl), *n.* Same as *entresol*.

entertain (en'ter-tān'), *v.* [Formerly also *intertain*; < OF. *entretenir*, F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entretener* = It. *intertenere*, *intrattenere*, < ML. *intertener*, entertain, < L. *inter*, among, + *tener*, hold: see *tenant*, and cf. *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), entertain, < *onder*, etc., = E. *under*, & *houden*, etc., = E. *hold*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To maintain; keep up; hold.

There are a sort of men whose viages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain.

Shak., M. of V., l. 1.

He entertain'd a show so seeming just,
And therein so encoined his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1514.

2†. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I entertain.

Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdome were so few good Artificers, that hee entertained from England Goldsmiths, Plummers, Carvers and Polishers of stone, and Watch-makers.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

To baptize all nations, and entertain them to the services and institutions of the holy Jesus.
Jer. Taylor.

They have many hospitals well entertained.

Bp. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion: as, to entertain one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be entertained at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;
Address yourself to entertain them sprightly,
And let's be red with mirth.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

The Queen going in progress, passed thro' Oxford, where she was entertain'd by the Scholars with Orations, Stage-plays, and Disputations.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 380.

4†. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To entertain it so merrily with a fool.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 2.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours.
Milton, P. L., ii. 523.

We entertained the time upon several subjects, especially the affairs of England and the lamentable condition of our Church.
Evelyn, Diary, July 2, 1651.

5†. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Princes and worthy personages of your own emplease have entertained poems of this nature with a serious welcome.
Ford, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this newes was entertained in England.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 78.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will entertain none of the waters of bitterness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

6. To take into the mind; take into consideration; consider with reference to decision or action; give heed to; harbor: as, to entertain a proposal.

Romeo,
Who had but newly entertain'd revenge.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

If thou entertainest my love, let it appear in thy smiling.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

I would not entertain a base design.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever be—"What type of social structure am I tending to produce?" But this is a question he never entertains.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish: as, to entertain decided opinions; he entertains the belief that he is inspired.—8†. To engage; give occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could entertain
With half their forces the full pride of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Caesar in his first journey, entertain'd with a sharp fight, lost no small number of his foot.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll entertain myself like one that I am not acquainted withal.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be entertained as men, because some think we are not as good Christians as they pretend to with us.

Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.
=Syn. 3. Divert, Beguile. See amuse.

II. intrans. To exercise hospitality; give entertainments; receive company: as, he entertains generously.

entertain† (en-tér-tān'), n. [*< entertain, v.*] Entertainment.

But needs, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better entertainme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Your entertain shall be
As doth befit our honour, and your worth.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

entertainer (en-tér-tā'nér), n. One who entertains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and entertainers of his good spirit.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 89.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers.

Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tér-tā'ning), p. a. Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting: as, an entertaining story; an entertaining friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attending the sittings of the Lords for amusement, and used often to say that a debate was as entertaining as a comedy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

entertainingly (en-tér-tā'ning-li), adv. In an entertaining manner; interestingly; divertingly.

When company meet, he that can talk entertainingly upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.
Bp. Sherlock, Discourses, xxxvi.

My conversation, says Dryden very entertainingly of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved.
J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tér-tā'ning-nes), n. The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tér-tān'ment), n. [*< OF. entretenement, F. entretenement = Sp. entretenimiento = Pg. entretenimento = It. intrattenimento, intrattenimento, < ML. intertenementum, < intertenere, entertain: see entertain.*] 1. The act of furnishing accommodation, refreshment, good cheer, or diversion; that which entertains, or the act of entertaining, as by hospitality, agreeable attentions, or amusement. Specifically—(a) Hospitable treatment, accommodation, or provision for the physical wants, as of guests, with or without pay: as, a house of entertainment for travelers.

He entertainment gave to them
With venison fat and good.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

We are all in very good health, and, having tried our ship's entertainment now more than a week, we find it agree very well with us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 441.

Enter therefore and partake
The slender entertainment of a house
Once rich, now poor.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(b) An exhibition or a performance which affords instruction or amusement; the act of providing gratification or diversion: as, the entertainment of friends with a supper and dance; a musical or dramatic entertainment.

At recitation of our comedy,
For entertainment of the great Valois,
I acted young Antinous.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Beautiful pictures are the entertainments of pure minds, and deformities of the corrupted.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

A great number of dramatick entertainments are not comedies, but five-act farces.
Gay.

2†. Maintenance; support; physical or mental provision; means of maintenance, or the state of being supported, as in service, under suffering, etc.

He must think us some band of strangers I the adversary's entertainment.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1.

The entertainment of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

These chuffs, that every day may spend
A soldier's entertainment for a year,
Yet make a third meal of a bunch of raisins.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1

3. Mental enjoyment; instruction or amusement afforded by anything seen or heard, as a spectacle, a play, conversation or story, music or recitation.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful entertainment were it under proper regulations.
Addison.

4†. Reception; treatment.

1 Serv. Here's no place for you: Pray, go to the door.
Cor. I have deserv'd no better entertainment.
In being Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

5. A holding or harboring in the mind; a taking into consideration: as, the entertainment of extravagant notions; the entertainment of a proposal.

This friar hath been with him, and advised him for the entertainment of death.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Such different entertainments as we call "belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief" &c.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 9.

That simplicity of manners which should always accompany the sincere entertainment and practice of the precepts of the gospel.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons (1676).

=Syn. 1 and 3. Diversion, Recreation, etc. See pastime.

entertake† (en-tér-tāk'), v. t. [*< enter- + take*] To entertain; receive.

With more myld aspect those two, to entertake.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

entertissu† (en-tér-tish'ôd), a. [*< enter- + tissue*] Interwoven; having various colors or materials intermixed.

The enter-tissu'd Robe of Gold and Pearle.
Shak., Hen. V. (1623), iv. 1.

entetch†, v. t. See entech.

entheal†, thean† (en-thē-al, -an), a. [*< L. entheus, < Gr. ἐνθεός, inspired: see enthusiasm.*] Divinely inspired; enthusiast.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of thean joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

entheasm (en-thē-azm), n. [*< Gr. as if ἐνθεασμός, < ἐνθεάζειν, be inspired, < ἐνθεός, inspired: see entheal.*] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they chime
To make religious entheasm a crime.
Byron, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or entheasm, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good of human nature, is too rare in medical literature, ancient or modern.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheastict† (en-thē-as'tik), a. [*< Gr. ἐνθεαστικός, inspired, < ἐνθεάζειν, be inspired: see entheasm.*] Possessing or characterized by entheasm. Smart.

entheastically† (en-thē-as'ti-kal-i), adv. In an entheastic manner; with entheasm. Clarke.

entheate† (en-thē-āt), a. [*< Gr. ἐνθεός, inspired (see entheal), + -ate-*] Divinely inspired; filled with holy entheasm.

Their orby crystals move
More active than before,
And, entheate from above,
Their sovereign prince laud, glorify, adore.
Drummond, Divine Poems.

entelmintha (en-thel-min'thā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ἔλμινθας (ἐλμινθ-), a worm.] In med., a general name of intestinal worms, or Entozoa: of no definite classificatory significance.

entelminthic (en-thel-min'thik), a. [*< entelmintha + -ic*] Pertaining to entelmintha.

enthetic (en-thet'ik), a. [*< Gr. ἐνθετικός, fit for implanting or putting in, < ἐνθεός, verbal adj. of ἐνθίβαιν, put in, < ἐν, in, + θίβαιν, put: see thesis.*] Introduced or placed in.—Enthetic diseases, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

entheus (en-thē-us), n. [Improp. (as a noun in abstract sense) < L. entheus, < Gr. ἐνθεός, inspired: see entheal, enthusiasm.] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the entheus Nature's self bestows,
The world no palmer nor no poet knows.
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthrall, v. t. See enthrall.

enthraldom (en-thrāl'dum), n. [*< enthrall + -dom*] Same as enthrallment. [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the enthrallment of nations.
Atison, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 69.

enthrall, enthrall† (en-thrāl'), v. t. [Formerly also *inthrall, inthrall*; < *en-1 + thrall*.] 1. To reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjection; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants euer saw: and thus enthrall'd in their barbarous power.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 30.

Whereby are meant the victories and conquests of Venice enthralling her enemies.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 254.

Hence—2. To reduce to or hold in mental subjection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or charm: as, to enthrall the judgment or the senses.

She soothes, but never can inthrall my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joynd?
Prior.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if the Soul continues enthrall'd.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 257.

The beauty and sorrow [of the Italian cause] enthrall'd her.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 139.

enthrallment, enthrallment† (en-thrāl'ment), n. [Formerly also *inthrallment, inthrallment*; < *enthrall + -ment*.] 1. The act of enthralling, or the state of being enthrall'd.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call
Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim
His people from enthrallment, they return.
Milton, P. L., xii. 171.

2. Anything that enthralls or subjugates.

But there are
Richer entanglements, enthrallments far
More self-destroying.
Keats, Endymion, l.

enthrill† (en-thrīl'), v. t. [*< en-1 + thrill*.] To pierce; cause to thrill.

A dart we saw, how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Mir. for Mays, p. 265.

enthron (en-thrōn'), v. t.; pret. and pp. enthroned, ppr. enthroning. [Formerly also *inthrone*; ME. *entronen*, < OF. *entroner*, < *en- + throne*, throne. Cf. *enthronize*.] 1. To place on a throne; exalt to the seat of royalty; in-

vest with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Apart was he proude, prest at seruus,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymagined & *enthroned* in thoughtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3842.

Anthony,
Enthron'd in the market-place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*
2. Eccles., same as enthrone, 2.

At five o'clock Evensong, the new bishop was formally *enthroned*.
The Churchman, LIV. 463.

enthronement (en-thrōn'ment), *n.* [*< enthrone + -ment.*] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The *enthronement* of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place.
The American, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< enthrone + -ation; = Sp. entronización = Pg. entronização = It. intronizzazione, < ML. intronizatio(n)-, < intronizare, intronisare, enthrone: see enthrone.*] The act of enthroning or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation*.

We have it confirmed by the voice of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing*. [Formerly also *intronize*; = *Sp. entronizar = Pg. entronizar = It. intronizzare, < ML. intronizare, < Gr. ἐνθρονίζω, set on a throne, < ἐν, in, + θρόνος, a throne.*] **1.** To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of starres, *enthronized* in the mids of the planets.
Purshan, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. Eccles., to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled enthrone.

enthunder (en-thun'dér), *v. t.* [*< en- + thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags., p. 850.

enthuse (en-thūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthused*, ppr. *enthusing*. [Assumed as the appar. basis of *enthusiasm, enthusiastic*.] **I. trans.** To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm: as, he quite *enthused* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthused* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

II. intrans. To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm: as, he is slow to *enthuse*. [Colloq.]
He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuse* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune*.

enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiasmus* = Dan. *enthusiasm* = Sw. *entusiasm*, < F. *enthousiasme* = Sp. *entusiasmo* = Pg. *entusiasmo* = It. *entusiasmo*, < Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, inspiration, enthusiasm (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music), < ἐνθουσιάζειν, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire, < ἐνθός, later contr. form of ἐνθός (> L. *entheus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god—of prophecy, poetry, etc., inspired from heaven; < ἐν, in, + θεός, a god; see *theism*.] **1.** An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconception of being inspired.
Dr. H. More, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and *enthusiasm* a false one.
Shaftebury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. *Enthusiasm* generally proceeds from hon-

orable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*: the transports of poets, the sublime of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuous, all mere *enthusiasm*! Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism—all, all *enthusiasm*! *Shaftebury*, The Moralists, iii. § 2.

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.
Warburton, Divine Legation, v., App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasms* of impassioned oratory.

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.
Johnson, Cowley.

= *Syn. 2. Earnestness, Zeal*, etc. (see *eagerness*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiast* = Sw. *entusiast*, < F. *enthousiaste* = Sp. *entusiasta* = Pg. *entusiasta* = It. *entusiasta, entusiasista*, < *eccles.* Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής, an enthusiast, a zealot, < ἐνθουσιάζειν: see *enthusiasm*.] **1.** One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.
Locke.

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry.
Pope, Pref. to *Iliad*.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.
Shelley, Queen Mab, I.

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Ozarnham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [cap.] Eccles., one of the names given to a Eucharist. = Syn. 2. Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiastic*.

enthusiastic (en-thū'zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = *Sp. entusiástico* = Pg. *entusiástico* = It. *entusiastico* (cf. D. G. *enthusiastisch* = Dan. *enthusiastisk* = Sw. *entusiastisk*), < Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exciting, esp. of certain kinds of music, < ἐνθουσιάζειν, be inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] **I. a. 1.** Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse.
Bp. Burnet.

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object: as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character.
Irving.

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm: as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll.
W. Mason, Odes, v.

= *Syn. Enthusiastic, Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition*.

II. t. n. An enthusiast.

The dervis and other santouns, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 326.

enthusiastical (en-thū'zi-as'ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.

Rp. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū'zi-as'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē'mā), *n.* [L.] Same as *enthymeme*.

enthymematical (en'thi-mē-mat'ī-kəl), *a.* [*< enthymema(-) + -ical.*] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en'thi-mēm), *n.* [= F. *enthymème*, < L. *enthymema*, < Gr. ἐνθύμημα, a thought, argument, an enthymeme, < ἐνθύμησθαι, consider, keep in mind, < ἐν, in, + θυμός, mind.] **1.** In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterly dexterity? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfills the requirements of what I have called Inference.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 252.

Enthymeme of the first or second order, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tis'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing*. [Formerly also *entic*, *intice*, *intice*; < ME. *enticen*, *entisen*, < OF. *enticer*, *enticier*, excite, entice; origin unknown.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite; especially, in a bad sense, to allure or induce to evil.

Will *intice* to wantonness, doth easelie allure the mynde to false opinions.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 3.

He an unforged Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Sirens, or brunts of war, could force or *entice* to forgetfulness.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, I.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much *entice*th the fish to bite without suspicion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 150.

= *Syn. Lure, Decoy*, etc. (see *allure*); tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticeable (en-ti'sg-bl), *a.* [*< entice + -able.*] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tis'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inticement*; < ME. *enticement*, *entysement*, < OF. *enticement*, < *enticer*, entice: see *entice* and *ment*.] **1.** The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurements; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil: as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, I.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engines of lust.
Shak., All's Well, III. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never see any man, for fear of *enticements* to vanity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray. = *Syn. 1.* Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing. — **2.** Lure, decoy, bait.

enticer (en-ti'sér), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-ti'sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *inticing*.

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., IX. 260.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 166.

enticingly (en-ti'sing-li), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *inticingly*.

enticingly

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most enticingly.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II. 1.

entitlement (en-'tlt-ment), *n.* [*< en-1 + tilt + -ment.*] A shed; a tent. Davies.

The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvas, or poldavies *entitlements*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en-'ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), *< Gr. ἐντιμος*, honored, prized, *< ἐν*, in, + *τιμή*, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculionids or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiorynchinae*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-'tir'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *intire*, *entire*, *intyre*; *< ME. entyre*, *enter*, *< OF. (and F.) entier* = Pr. *entier*, *entier* = Sp. *entero* = Pg. *intero* = It. *intero*, *< L. integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole; see *integer*.] 1. *a.* 1. Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left *entire*.
One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. Shak., Othello, v. 2.
With strength *entire*, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 9.

The walls of this Towne are very *intyre*, and full of towres at competent distances. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.
The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. In *bot.*, without toothings or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.—3. In *her.*, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—4. Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—5. Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.
Of what bless'd angel shall my lips inquire
The undiscover'd way to that *entire*
And everlasting solace of my heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.
In thy presence joy *entire*. Milton, P. L., iii. 265.

6. *Essential*; real; true.
Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. Shak., Lear, I. 1.

7. *Interior*; internal.
Casting secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their hearts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.] **Entire function.** See *function*.—**Entire horse.** See 4.—**Entire tenancy.** In *law*, ownership by one person, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.—**Syn. 1 and 5.** Whole, Total, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*.)

II. *n.* 1. The total; the whole matter or thing; *entirety*. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. (Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen, except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter*.)

entire (en-'tir'), *adv.* [*< entire, a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.

Blest is the maid and worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possess't,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lord Lyttelton, Advice to a Lady.

entirely, *a.* [ME. *enterly*; *< entire + -ly*.] Entire.

Beauchynge you ever with myn *entirely* hert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-'tir-'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*; *< ME. enterly*, *entirely*, *entireliche*; *< entire + -ly*.] 1. Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.

The kepen *entirely* the Cōmaundement of the Holy Book
Alkaron, that God sente hem be his Messager Machomet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 139.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldaea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. Raleigh.

1951

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 3.

2. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.

And the kyng and the quene prayed hym right *entirely*,
soone for to come a-gein. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 678.

Loue god, for he is good and grounde of alle treuth; *entirely*
Loue thyn enemy *entirely* goddes heste to ful-fille.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.

To highest God *entirely* pray. Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 32.
His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, I. 2.

entireness (en-'tir-'nes), *n.* [*< entire + -ness*.] 1. Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachel, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buried hereabout, if the *entireness* thereof doe not confute the imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travels, p. 137.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.

The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I render.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church,
for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. Bp. Hall.

entirety (en-'tir-'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *intirety*, *enterty*; *< entire + -ty*, suggested by its doublet *integrity*, *q. v.*] 1. The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. Gladstone.

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8800.

It is not in detached passages that his (Chaucer's) charm lies, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end.
Lorell, Study Windows, p. 200.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety . . . was to be possessed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Tenancy by entireties. In *law*, a kind of tenure created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, who at common law are then said to be *tenants by entireties*—that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entitative (en-'ti-tā-'tiv), *a.* [*< entity + -ative*.] Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to *objective* in the old sense of the latter word.

Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good?
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 340.

Entitative act. actuality, that which distinguishes existence, or being in actu, from being in power or in germ. Thus, the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin considered as an outward event, not as sin.

Entitative being. real being, opposed to intentional or objective being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness.—**Entitative power,** the power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en-'ti-tā-'tiv-'li), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-'ti-'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *intitle* (also *entitule*, *intitule*, after mod. F. and ML.); *< ME. entitlen*, *< OF. entituler*, F. *intituler* = Pr. *intitular*, *entitular*, *entitolar* = Sp. Pg. *intitular* = It. *intitolare*, *< ML. intitolare*, give a title or name to, *< L. in, in, + titulus*, a title: see *title*.] 1. To give a name or title to; affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."

That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 2.

Some later writers . . . *entitle* this ancient fable, Prometheus.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.

A Queen, who wears the crown of her forefathers, to which she is *entitled* by blood.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to match into such a family as ours, she knew no man she would sooner fix upon.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

3. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

entocole

If his Maestic would please to *entitle* it to his Crowne, and yearly that both the Gouvernours here and there may glue their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs!
Locke.

4. To attribute; ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself.
Milton.

Entitled in the cause. in *law*, having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein.—**Syn. 1.** To christen, dub.

entitle (en-'ti-'ül), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; *< OF. entituler*, F. *intituler*, *entitle*: see *entitle*.] To entitle; give a name or title to: as, the act *entitled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]

Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entitled*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

entity (en-'ti-'ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [= F. *entité* = Sp. *entidad* = Pg. *entidade* = It. *entità*, *< ML. entita(t)-s*, *< en(t)-s*, a thing: see *ens*.] 1. Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 145.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When th' embriom spark of *entity* began. Hart.

2. An independent ens; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general natures and to formalities. Modern writers have generally said the schoolmen made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to espouse the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.

The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. . . . Aristotle usually calls substances simply *ousa*, *entities*.
Boyle, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called second substances, or universals a parte rei. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man—Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvi.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite as metaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities; but the justification of the one set is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience; the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concretes.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 62.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic.
Disraeli.

The foremost men of the age accept the ether: not as a vague dream, but as a real *entity*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will is essentially a self-procreating, self-sustaining, spiritual *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys not law, and has no sort of affinity with matter.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 1.

Actual entity. actual existence. **Determinative entity.** the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place.—**Positive entity,** *heererty* as being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual. **Quidditative entity,** the mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [Gr. *entro-*, combining form of *entro-* (= *L. intus*), within, inside, *< ἐν* = F. *in*: see *in*.] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting 'within, inside, inner, internal': opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *ento-*, but is less frequently used; in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

entoblast (en-'tō-'blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] In *biol.*, the nucleolus of a cell. Agassiz.

entobliquus (en-'tō-'blī-'kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwī). [NL. *< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *L. obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the oblique abdominis internus.

entobranchiate (en-'tō-'brāng-'ki-āt), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *branchiate*, *q. v.*] Having the gills or branchiae internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en-'tō-'ka-'rōt-'id), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *carotid*, *q. v.*] The internal carotid artery; the inner branch of the common carotid. See cut under *embryo*.

entocole (en-'tō-'sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *κόλη*, rupture.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

entocœlian (en-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + κοιλία, belly.*] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entoconcha (en-tō-kong'kă), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐντός, within, + κόγχη, a shell: see conch.*] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Synapta digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Synapta*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Synapta*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. muelleri* is another species of the genus, found in the trepang, *Holothuria edulis*.



Entoconcha muelleri, enlarged.

entoconchid (en-tō-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entoconchidae*.

Entoconchidæ (en-tō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoconcha* + *-idæ*.] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entoconcha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a tenioglossate monochlamydate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocondyle (en-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + condyle, q. v.*] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

entocuneiform (en-tō-kū-nē-i-fōrm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + cuneiform, q. v.*] In *anat.*, the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entosphenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See *cut under foot*.

entoderm (en-tō-dēr-m), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + δέρμα, skin.*] Same as *endoderm*.

entodermal (en-tō-dēr-mal), *a.* [*entoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The entodermal lining of the gastro-vascular canals. *Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 100.*

entodermic (en-tō-dēr'mik), *a.* [*entoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the entodermic yoke. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., III. 172.*

ento-ectad (en-tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + ectad, q. v.*] From within outward. See *ecto-entad*.

entogastric (en-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + gastric, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals.—**Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemination**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate a method of multiplication observed in certain *Discophora* of the group *Trachymenata*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward; while in all other cases gemination takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *alloepigenesis*.

The details of this process of *entogastric gemination* have been traced by Haeckel in *Carinaria hastata*, one of the Geryonidae. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in *Carinaria* which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 135.*

entogastrocnemius (en-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; *pl. entogastrocnemii* (-i). [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + NL. gastrocnemius, q. v.*] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Owen, 1887.*

entoglossal (en-tō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + γλῶσσα, tongue, + -al.*] *I. a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied—(a) in *ornith.*, to the bony part of the hyoidian arch, which specially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (b) in *ichth.*, to an anterior median bone of the hyoidian arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to if not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

In the perennibranchiate Proteleia, the hyoidian arches are united by narrow median *entoglossal* and *urohyal* pieces, as in Fishes. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 154.*

II. n. The entoglossal bone.

entogluteus (en-tō-glō-tē-us), *n.*; *pl. entoglutei* (-i). [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + γλουτός, the rump, buttocks: see glutæus.*] The least gluteal muscle; the gluteus minimus. See *glutæus*.

entogluteal, entogluteal (en-tō-glō-tē'al), *a.* [*entogluteus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ento-

entolli (en-toil'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + toil².*] To take with or as with toils; insnare; entangle.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and entolled both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'ér), *a.* In *her.*, charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tō-lith'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐντός, within, + λίθος, stone.*] Those radiolarians whose silicious skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus.*

entolithic (en-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolithia* + *-ic*.] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; or of pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not *ectolithic*.

Entomæ (en-tō-mæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομα, pl. of έντομον, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. insectum, έντομον, cut into, neut. of έντομος, cut into, cut to pieces, < έντρέμειν, ένταμειν, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, < έν, in, + τέμνειν, ταμειν, cut.)* One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en-tō-mæ-tog'ra-fi), *n.* An improper form of *entomography*.

entomb (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; < OF. *entomber*, < ML. *intumulare*, entomb, < L. *in, in, + tumulus, a mound, tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were entombed. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried wherever man, made in his Maker's image, is entombed in ignorance. *O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 117.*

entombment (en-tōm'ment), *n.* [*entomb* + *-ment*.] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their entombments in the waters. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 16.*

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the Gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en-tō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. έντός, within, + μέρος, a part.*] In *embryol.*, the more granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides, or a descendant of it in the first stages of development. The entomeres come to form the center of the mass of blastomeres, the other and outer blastomeres being called *ectomeres*.

entomic, entomical (en-tōm'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Entoma* + *-ic, -ical*.] Relating to insects.

entomo-. [The combining form (*entomo-* before a vowel) of *Gr. έντομον*, usually in *pl. έντομα*, insect: see *Entoma*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en-tō-mō-kra'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + κρανιον (L. cranium), the skull.*] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, and *Cirrostromi*.

entomogenous (en-tō-moj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. έντομον, an insect, + γενής, produced: see -genous.*] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en-tō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [*entomography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. V. Riley.*

entomography (en-tō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, an insect, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] **1.** Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects.—**2.** A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. V. Riley.*

entomoid (en-tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + εἶδος, form.*] **I. a.** Like an insect.

II. n. An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tō-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομον, an insect, + δέλης, equiv. to δερπίπ, a destroyer, < δάλλω, destroy, kill.*] Same as *Chaptalia*. *Sundevall, 1872.*

entomolin, entomoline (en-tōm'ō-lin), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + -olin, -ine².*] Same as *chitin*.

entomolite (en-tōm'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + λίθος, stone.*] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tōm'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite*.

entomolithi, *n.* Plural of *entomolithus*, **2.** **entomolithic** (en-tō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [*entomolith* + *-ic*.] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomolites.

Entomolithus (en-tō-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + λίθος, stone.*] **1.** An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*; *pl. entomolithi* (-thi).] Trilobites in general; entomostreacites.

entomolitic (en-tō-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [*entomolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *entomolithic*.

entomologic, entomological (en-tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. entomologique* = *Sp. entomológico* = *Pg. It. entomologico*, < NL. *entomologicus*, < *entomologia*, entomology: see *entomology*.] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Our investigations into entomological geography. *Wollaston, Var. of Species, v.*

entomologically (en-tō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologise, *v. i.* See *entomologize*.

entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= *F. entomologiste*; as *entomology* + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young entomologist may take as a model. *Owen, Anat., xvii.*

entomologize (en-tō-mol'ō-jiz), *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. entomologized, ppr. entomologizing.* [*entomology* + *-ize*.] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologise*.

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for entomologizing. *Kingsley, Life, I. 171.*

entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. entomologie* = *Sp. entomología* = *Pg. It. entomologia* = *D. G. entomologie* = *Dan. Sv. entomologi*, < NL. *entomologia*, < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articulates were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta*, *Condyloptoda*, or *Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, an insect, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tō-mof'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of entomophagus*: see *entomophagous*.]

1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera urberantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the Ichneumonidae and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a borer or terebra, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larvæ apodal and apterous, usually parasitic in the larvæ of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phytophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families Chalcididae, Proctotrypidæ, Braconidae, Ichneumonidae, Evanidae, Cynipidae, and Chrysididae. *Westwood, 1840.* Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.]

2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen, 1839.*—**3.** A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the anteaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica*, *Squamata*, *Loricata*, and *Tubulidentata*. *Huxley.*—**4.** A division of chirop-terous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora*, *Animalivora*, and *Microchiroptera*.

entomophagan (en-tō-mof'a-gan), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word.

II. n. One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [*NL. entomophagus*, < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + φάγειν, eat.*] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + φίλος, loving.*] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been rendered *entomophilous*. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.*

Entomophthora (en-tō-mof'thō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *φθορά*, destruction, < *φθείρω*, destroy.] Formerly, a genus of *Entomophthoraceae*, now regarded as a subgenus or synonym of *Empusa*, 3.

Entomophthorae (en-tō-mof'thō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-ae*.] A small group of fungi, most of which are parasites of insects. They produce hyphae of large diameter and fatty contents, which at length emerge from the insect in white masses, and produce at their tips conidia which are forcibly thrown into the air. Resting spores are also produced. Five genera are recognized, of which the principal one is *Empusa*.

entomophytous (en-tō-mof'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophytus*, < Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *φυτός*, grown, verbal adj. of *φύω*, grow.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects or their remains; entomogenous.

entomosis (en-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a disease caused by a parasitic hexapod insect.

Entomostega (en-tō-mos'tē-gē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *στέγα*, roof, house.] A division of *Foraminifera*, having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

Entomostomata (en-tō-mos'tō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's system, a family of siphonobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched. It was made to include the modern families *Buccinidae*, *Muriceidae*, *Harporidae*, *Dolidae*, *Cavendishidae*, *Cerithiidae*, *Planorbidae*, *Terebridae*, and *Cancellariidae*.

Entomostraca (en-tō-mos'trā-kā), *n. pl.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1785), neut. pl. of *entomostracus*, < Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *στρακον*, an earthen vessel, a shell, esp. of *Testacea*. See *ostracism*.] In *zool.*: (a) Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as *Cyprina*; *Copepoda*, as *Cyclops*; *Cladocera*, as *Daphnia* (see *Daphnia*); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and the glacier-flea (*Polyura nitida*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* are the best-known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living example. To these some add the *Epizoa*, or parasitic crustaceans. No zoological definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order. The *Entomostraca* appear to have been first named by O. F. Müller in 1785, and have also been called *Gnathopoda*, as by H. Woodward. (b) In various systems, one of two main divisions of *Crustacea* proper (the other being *Malacostraca*). It is divided into *Cirripedia* (including *Rhizocephala*), *Copepoda* (including *Siphonostoma*), *Ostracoda*, and *Branchiopoda* (the latter covering both *Cladocera* and *Phyllophora*). (c) As restricted, defined, and retained by Huxley, those *Crustacea* which have not more than three maxilliform gnathites and completely specialized jaws, the abdominal segments (counting as such those which lie behind the genital aperture) devoid of appendages, if there be any abdomen, and the embryoes almost always leaving the egg as a nauplius-form. Thus defined, the *Entomostraca* are divided into: 1, *Copepoda*; 2, *Epizoa*; 3, *Branchiopoda*; 4, *Ostracoda*; 5, *Pectinacea*.

entomostracan (en-tō-mos'trā-kan), *a. and n.* I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomostraca*.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca*.

When we come to the coal-measures, the *Malacostraca* disappear; but we then find the gigantic *entomostracan* called the king-crab. Owen, *Anat.*

entomostracite (en-tō-mos'trā-sit), *n.* [As *Entomostraca* + *-ite*.] A trilobite; one of the fossils known as *entomolites*.

entomostracous (en-tō-mos'trā-kus), *a.* [< NL. *entomostracus*: see *Entomostraca*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of *Entomostraca*.

Within the stomach [of *Pollipipes Polymerus*] from top to bottom, there were thousands of a bivalve *entomostracous* crustacean. Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 813.

entomotaxy (en-tō-mō-tak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The art of preparing, setting, and preserving insects as cabinet specimens. C. V. Riley.

entomotomist (en-tō-mō'tō-mist), *n.* [< *entomotomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies the interior structure of insects; an entomological anatomist.

entomotomy (en-tō-mō'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντομ*, insect, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of insects; entomological anatomy.—2. The science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντονος*, strung, stretched, < *ἐντείνω*, stretch: see *entasis*, and

cf. *tonic*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting high tension or violent action.

Entoniscidae (en-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoniscus* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic in the body-cavity of other crustaceans, as cirripeds, crabs, etc. Some are parasites of parasites. It contains such genera as *Cryptoniscus* and *Entoniscus*.

Entoniscus (en-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντονος*, within, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical



Entoniscus parasites (female), magnified.

genus of parasitic isopods of the family *Entoniscidae*. *E. porcellanæ* is an internal parasite of a Brazilian crab of the genus *Porcellana*.

entoparasite (en-tō-par'a-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite living in the interior of the host.

entoparasitic (en-tō-par'a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *entoparasite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an entoparasite; living in the interior of the host, as an entoparasite.

entopectoralis (en-tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; *pl. entopectorales* (-lēz). [NL. (Cuvier, 1887), < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *L. pectoralis*: see *pectoral*.] The inner or lesser pectoral muscle; the pectoralis minor (which see, under *pectoralis*).

entoperipheral (en-tō-pe-rif'ē-rāl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *περίφωρος*, periphery, + *-al*.] Situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances: opposed to *epiperipheral*: as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling. See *extract* under *epiperipheral*.

entophyta (en-tof'i-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of entophytum*: see *entophyte*.] Entophytes.

entophytal (en-tō-fī-tāl), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entophyte (en-tō-fit), *n.* [< NL. *entophytum*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *φυτός*, a plant.] A plant growing within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite. Entophytes are chiefly parasitic fungi, and in use the term is not commonly employed except for those growing within animals. The commonest and most generally distributed entophytes are the bacteria, some of which are harmless and may occur in healthy animals; but many species produce diseases, especially contagious diseases. (See *bacterium*, *Schizomycetes*.) Certain groups of fungi are almost entirely entophytic in habit, as *Cordyceps* and the related forms of *Isaria*, the *Entomophthorae*, and others. (See *cut* under *Cordyceps*.) Also *entophytic*.

entophytic (en-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *entophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having the character or habit of an entophyte. Also *entophytal*, *entophytous*, *entophytal*, *entophytic*.

The *entophytic* fungi which infest some of the vegetables most important to man . . . constitute a group of special interest to the microscopist. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 319.

entophytically (en-tō-fit'ik-al-i), *adv.* As an entophyte; in an entophytic manner. Also *entophytically*.

Wounded places, . . . though of very small extent, are always in the natural course of things the parts where the *entophytically* developed Fungus first makes its attack. De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 360.

entophytous (en-tō-fī-tus), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entoplastic (en-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal *n.* of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *endoplastic*.

These products are therefore either *entoplastic* or *entoplastic*. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 832.

entoplastron (en-tō-plas'trōn), *n.*; *pl. entoplastron* (-trā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The single median and anterior one of the nine pieces of which the plastron usually consists in chelonians or turtles and tortoises: so named by Huxley to avoid the use of the more frequent name *entosternum*, as the plastron is not now supposed to contain any sternal elements. See *epiplastron*, and *cut* under *carapace*, *Chelonia* (second *cut*), and *plastron*.

entopopliteal (en-tō-pop-lit'ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *popliteal*, q. v.] In *anat.*, situated on the inner side of the popliteal space or region. Coues, 1887.

Entoprocta (en-tō-prok'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entoproctus*: see *entoproctous*.] One of two divisions of *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche (the other being *Ectoprocta*), including those *Polyzoa* in which the anus opens within the circle of tentacles of the lophophore.

entoproctous (en-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *entoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πρόκτος*, the anus.] Having the anus inside the tentacular circle of the lophophore; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entoprocta*.

entopterygoid (en-top-ter'i-goid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *entopterygoideus*, q. v.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the entopterygoid, or to the internal pterygoid bone or process.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull in *Vertebrata*, forming an internal part of the palate; the internal or true pterygoid bone. It is free and distinct in most vertebrates in which it occurs, but in man and mammals generally it forms the so-called internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid, being in adult life firmly ankylosed with the sphenoid. See *cut* under *palatoptriate*.

The palatoquadrate arch [of teleostean fishes] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front, and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these there may be three others: an external, entopterygoid; an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 130.

entopterygoideus (en-top-ter-i-go'i-dē-us), *n.*; *pl. entopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *pterygoideus*.] The internal pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

entoptic (en-top'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὄπτικός*, pertaining to sight: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye.

Many forms emerge from the macula lutea in *entoptic* seeing with closed eye, suggesting that it is a seat of memory for images that reach it from without. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 312.

Entoptic phenomena, visual perceptions dependent on the eyeball itself, and not on external objects, as *muscae volitantes*, *phosphenes*, etc.

entoptically (en-top'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entoptic way or manner.

entoptics (en-top'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *entoptic*: see *-ics*.] The sum of knowledge concerning the phenomena of the interior of the eye.

entoptoscopic (en-top-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *entoptoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to entoptoscopy: as, "entoptoscopic methods." B. A. Randall, *Med. News*, L. 259.

entoptoscopy (en-top-tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὄπτικός*, verbal adj. of *ὄψω*, fut. *ὀψάσθαι*, see, + *σκοπία*, view.] The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the healthy or diseased eye.

entortillation (en-tōr-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *entortiller*, twist < *en-* + *tortiller*, twist, < *L. torquere*, pp. *torqus*, twist: see *torq*, *torson*, + *-ation*.] A turning into a circle. Donne.

Entosphærida (en-tō-sfēr'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *-ida*.] A division of radiolarians made by Mivart for those forms which have a spheroidal intracapsular shell not traversed by radii, and no nuclear vesicle, as in the genus *Halomma*, which is typical of this division.

entosphenoid (en-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφηνώδης*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] The internal cuneiform bone of the foot, usually called the *entocuneiform*. Coues.

entosternal (en-tō-stēr'nāl), *a.* [< *entosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the entosternum or entoplastron.

entosternite (en-tō-stēr'nit), *n.* [< *entosternum* + *-ite*.] An internal cartilaginous plate developed to support a series of muscles in various arthropods, as in tarantulas, scorpions, the king-crab, etc. Generally called *endosternite*.

In the Arachnids (Mygale, Scorpion) and in Limulus a large internal cartilaginous plate—the *entosternite*—is developed as a support for a large series of muscles. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 676.

entosternum (en-tō-stēr'nūm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*: (a) A collective name for the apodemes or interior processes of the sternum in the thorax of an insect. (b) Any one of these processes, generally distinguished as *antefurca*, *mesofurca*, and *postfurca*.

entosthoblast (en-tōs'thō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σθῆλη*, a bud, germ: see *physiol.*, the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or *entoblast*. Agassiz.

entotic (en-tot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *oîc* (ὦς), = *E. ear*¹, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

It [vacillation of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and so cannot be due to periodic tension of entotic muscles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, 1. 327.

entotriceps (en-tot'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *entotricipites* (en-tot-ri-sip'i-tēz). [*Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *L. triceps*, *q. v.*] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. *Wilder*, 1882.

entourage (F. pron. on-tō-rāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, < *entourer*, surround, < *en*, around, < *L. in* = *E. in*; < *tour*, round: see *tour*².] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, *a.* See *entoyer*.

Entozoa (en-tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *entozoön*, *q. v.*] In *zool.*: (a) In Cuvier's system, the second class of *Radiata*, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, *Nematoidea* and *Parenchymata*. These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (b) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms: opposed to *Ectozoa*, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entoparasites, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematodes, trematodes, and cestodes. Also *Enterozoa*. (c) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (d) [*l. e.*] Plural of *entozoön*.

entozoal (en-tō-zō'al), *a.* Same as *entozoic*.

entozoan (en-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< entozoön* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Same as *entozoic*.

II. n. One of the *Entozoa*; an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en-tō-zō-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< entozoön* + *-arian*.] *I. a.* Same as *entozoic*.

II. n. Same as *entozoan*.

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an *Entozoarian*, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a *Chiripede*, and was named *Peltogaster*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

entozoic (en-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [*As entozoön* + *-ic*.] *1.* In *zool.*, living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to *Entozoa*.—*2.* In *bot.*, growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many entophytes.

entozoical (en-tō-zō'ik-al), *a.* [*< entozoic* + *-al*.] Same as *entozoic*.

entozoologist (en-tō-zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< entozoology* + *-ist*.] A student of entozoology; an investigator of the natural history of the *Entozoa*.

This great entozoologist [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa, here associated in the class *Sterculintha*, into four orders. *Owen*.

entozoology (en-tō-zō-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, animal (see *entozoön*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoology which treats of the *Entozoa*.

entozoön (en-tō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *entozoa* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Entozoa*; an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Gregarina, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an entozoön. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the *Demodex folliculorum* (which see, under *Demodex*).

entozoötic (en-tō-zō-öt'ik), *a.* [*< entozoön* + *-ot-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entracte (on'tr-akt'), *n.* [*F.*, < *entre*, between, + *acte*, act.] *1.* The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—*2.* Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—*3.* A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrail¹ (on'trāl), *n.* The rarely used singular of *entrails*.

Least Chichevache yow swelwe in hir entraille. *Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 1132.

entrail² (en-trāl'), *r. t.* [*< en-1* + *F. treiller*, lattice, < *treille*, a lattice, trellis: see *trail²*, *trellis*.] To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and theruin entrayld
The ends of all the knots. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 27.

Her high-pric'd necklace of entrail'd pearls.
Middleton, *Micro-Cynicon*, l. 3.

entrail³ (en-trāl'), *p. a.* [*< entrail* + *-ed³*.] In *her.*, having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called *unbrated*, *shadowed*, and *purpled*. [Rare.]

entrails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *entrails*, *entralls*, *intrails*, *intrals*; < *ME. entraile* (sing., rare), < *OF. entraile*, usually in pl. *entrailles*, *F. entrailles* = *Pr. intrailas*, < *ML. intralia* (neut. pl. of **intralis*), equiv. to *OF. entraigne* = *Sp. entrañas* = *Pg. entranhas*, pl., = *It. entragno*, sing., < *ML. intrania*, *intranea*, for *L. interanea*, pl. of *interaneum*, intestine, neut. of *interaneus*, interior, internal, inward, < *inter*, in the midst: see *inter-*, *enter-*.] *1.* The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper entrails. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 3.

Hence—*2.* The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy entrails of the earth.

This is all this huge masse containeth within his darksome entrails. *Marlowe*, *Faustus*, l. 1.
Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 102.

entraîn (en-trān'), *v. t.* [*< F. entraîner*, < *en-1* + *traîner*, train: see *train*.] To draw on.

And with its destiny entrained her fate. *Vanbrugh*, *Æsop*, II.

entrammel¹ (en-tram'el), *v. t.* [Formerly also *entramel*; < *en-1* + *trammel*.] *1.* To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful fallings, entrammled with fictions and ignorance. *Bp. Hackett*, *Abp. Williams*, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Parse-filons, small carlocks . . . ; hence, any frizzled locks or entrammled tufts of hair. *Cotgrave*.

entrance¹ (en'trans), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *entrance*, *entrancee*, *entrancee*; < *OF. entrance*, *entrancee*, < *entrant*, entering, *entrant*: see *entrant*.] *1.* The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession: with *into* or *upon*: as, the entrance of a person into a room; the entrance of an army; one's entrance upon study, into business, into or upon the affairs of life, or upon his twentieth year; the entrance of a man into office, or upon the duties of his office; the entrance of an heir into his estate.

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the entrance of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 141.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 5.

Off, at your Door, make him for Entrance wait.

Congreve, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

Or her, who world-wide entrance gave
To the log-cabin of the slave.

Whittier, *Lines on a Fly-Leaf*.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet: as, the entrance to a house or a harbor.

Shew us, we pray thee, the entrance into the city. *Judges* I. 24.

And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 60.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity; but it is not much that the frowning entrance leads to. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The entrance or beginning is the former parts of the oration, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to heare the matter. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Rhetoric*, fol. 4.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon*, *Travel* (ed. 1887).

St. Augustine, in the entrance of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakevill*, *Apology*.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—*6.* The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to *run*.

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good entrance, and her forebody is better than her afterbody. *Boston Herald*, July, 1888.

Entrance examination. See *examination*.—**The Great Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—**The Little Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Ingress, entry, admittance.—3. Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance² (en-trāns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entranced*, ppr. *entrancing*. [Formerly also *in-trance*; < *en-1* + *trance*.] *1.* To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which throng the lady Clara meeting,
Fainted, and there fell down, not bruised, I hope,
But frightened and entranced.
Middleton (and *Rowley*), *Spanish Gypsy*, III. 2.
Him, still entranced and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed. . .
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, III.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or entranced, and that while entranced or insane they did see . . . images or imps, confessed accordingly, and were—very logically—hanged therefor.

G. M. Beard, *Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft*, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotised persons should be more liable to be entranced than any one else. *E. Gurney*, *Mind*, XII. 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood entranc'd, and had no room for thought,
But, all o'erpow'r'd with ecstacy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.
Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, l. 119.

I sank
In cool soft turf upon the bank,
Entranced with that place and time,
So worthy of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en'trans-hāl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-trāns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *intrancement*; < *entrance²* + *-ment*.] The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. F. entrant* (= *Sp. Pg. It. entrante*), < *L. intran(t)-s*, ppr. of *intrare* (> *OF. entrer*, etc.), enter: see *enter*.] *I. a.* Entering; giving entrance or admission: as, an entrant orifice.

II. n. One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The entrant upon life. *Bp. Terrot*.

entrap (on-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entrapped*, ppr. *entrapping*. [Also *intrap*; < *OF. entraper*, *entraper*, catch in a trap, entrap, embarrass, hinder, trammel, < *en*, in, + *trape*, a trap: see *en-1* and *trap¹*.] To catch, as in a trap; insnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradictions.

Here in her hairs,
The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III. 2.

The highest power of the soul is first intrapped, the lust and sensible faculties follow after.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap'ment), *n.* [*< entrap* + *-ment*.] The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand
Of some entrapment by conspiracy, [he]
Gets into Wales. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, IV.

entrappingly (en-trap'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

entret, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entre-1. See *enter*.

entresuret, **intresuret** (en-, in-treg'ūr), *v. t.* [*< en-1*, *in-2*, + *treasure*.] To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things
As yet not come to life; which in their seeds,
And weak beginnings, lie intresured.
Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, III. 1.

So he [the jeweler] entresures princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman, on *B. Jonson's Sejanus*.

entreat (en-trēt'), *v.* [Formerly also *intreat*; < *ME. entreten*, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < *OF. entraiter*, *entraitier*, treat of, entertain, < *en-1* + *traiter*, *traitier*, treat: see *treat*.] *I. trans.* *1.* To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was our Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and vilelynsly entreated in many places. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 96.

entreat

Troste noo longer to my curtesy,
I haue entreated the full lently.
Generides (E. E. T. S.), I. 3428.

I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well. Jer. xv. 11.
Be patient, and entreat me fair. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.
Noailles. But does your gracious Queen entreat you king-like?
Courtenay. 'Fore God, I think she entreats me like a child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, I. 3.

24. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressingly; importune.

And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth i. 16.

I entreat you with me home to dinner.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.
Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great shew of Penitence intreats his Pardon, which he readily granted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was intreated for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xxiv. 25.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could entreat. *Rogers*.

=Syn. 3. Ask, Request, Beg, etc. See ask¹. See list under beseech.

II. intrans. 14. To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of poems except Eglogue, whereof shall be entreated hereafter, were only recited by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 27.

Yet seemeth it in no case to be omitted, but to be intreated of in the first place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 563.

24. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that entreated of true peace with them. 1 Mac. x. 47.

Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?

K. Hen. I'll send some holy bishop to entreat.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries entreated for them as valliant men.

Knolles, Hist. Turks.

entreat¹ (en-tré't), n. [*entreat*, v.] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he
For whom I thwarted Solomon's entreats,
And for whose exile I lamented.
Kyd (?), *Solliman and Perseda*.

From my sovereign's mouth,
Lady, you are invited, the chief guest:
His edict bears command, but kind entreats
Summon your lovely presence.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Wear not your knees
In such entreats.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

entreatable (en-tré'ta-bl), a. [*entreat* + -able.] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Hulnot*.

entreatance¹ (en-tré'tans), n. [*entreat* + -ance.] 1. Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle entreatance, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 205).

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and false entreatance be easily obtained of that heroical prince. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

These two entreatance made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax*.

entreater (en-tré'tér), n. One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and entreaters for us.

Fulke, Com. on Rhenish Testament (1617), p. 825.

entreatful¹ (en-tré't-ful), a. [In *Spenser intreatful*; < *entreat* + -ful.] Full of entreaty.

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares,
With humble prayers and intreatful teares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-tré'ting-li), adv. In an entreating manner.

entreative¹ (en-tré'tiv), a. [*entreat* + -ive.] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Oft embellish'd my entreative phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetoric.
A. Brewer (?), *Lingua*, i. 1.

entreatment¹ (en-tré'tment), n. [*entreat* + -ment.] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favor entreated" (*Hazlitt*) (as in definition); "interview" (*Clark and Wright*, *Globe* ed.); "invitation received" (*Schmidt*);

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"entertainment, conversation" (*Nares*). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .
Be somewhat scander of your maiden presence;
Set your entreatments at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 3.

entreaty (en-tré'ti), n.; pl. entreaties (-tiz). [Formerly also *entreatie*, *intreaty*, *intreatie*; < *entreat* + -y, after *treaty*, q. v.] 14. Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperour . . . used no ill entreatie towards them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 251.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this hard entreaty.

John Penry, in L. Bacon's *Genesis of New Eng.* (Churches, p. 192).

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' entreaty, and good room.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, Prolog.

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind entreaties.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Neither force nor intreaty could gain any thing upon these Shepherds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 462.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,
But manifold entreaties, many a tear,
Besought him. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

=Syn. 2. Request, Appeal, etc. (see prayer), solicitation, importunity.

entrechaunge¹, v. t. An obsolete form of *interchange*. *Chaucer*.

entrecommune¹, v. i. An obsolete form of *intercommune*.

entreet, n. An obsolete form of *entry*.

entrée (on-trá'), n. [F., < OF. *entree*, > ME. *entree*, E. *entry*, q. v.] 1. Entry; freedom of access: as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrée* of the Horse Guards. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 12.

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses.—3. In music: (a) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated: so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (b) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture; an *intrada*.—4. The act of entering; entrance: as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremest, entremeset, n. [ME., also *entremes*, < OF. *entremes* (mod. F. *entremets*) (= It. *intramesso*), < *entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. F. corruptly *mets*, a dish, a mess: see *enter-* and *mess*.] 1. A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commaunde ge that youre dysshes be welles fyllyd and hepid, and namely of entremes, and of pittance with-outte fat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or heroic subject, later of a burlesque character: first used in the thirteenth century; probably the germ of the modern opera.—3. A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an interlude or *entracte*.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mysteries so-called *entremeses* or interludes. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 414.

entremets (on-tr-má'), n. [F.: see *entremes*.] The French form now used instead of *entremes*, 1.

The true chard used in pottages and entremets. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

entrench, entrenchment (en-trench', -ment). See *intrench*, *intrenchment*.

entre nous (on-tr nü). [F., < L. *inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepas¹, v. t. See *entepart*.

entrepas (on-tr-pá'), n. [F., < *entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (on-tr-pô'), n. [F., < L. *interpositum*, neut. of *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, place: see *interpose*, etc. Cf. *depot*.] 1. The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reexportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]

The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article, is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 282.

2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a

entropy

country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Tarentum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of Greece and Egypt. *C. T. Newton*, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 408.

entrepreneur (on-tr-pré-nér'), n. [F., < *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] One who undertakes a large industrial enterprise; a contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits—i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry—cannot be reduced to the same category as interest or wages.

Westminster Rev., CXV. 553.

entresol (en'tér-sol or, as F., on'tr-sol), n. [F., < *entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil: see *soil*.] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architecturally.



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. E, E, entresol.

ly that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entersole*, *mezzanine story*.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray*.

entret¹, v. A Middle English form of *entreat*.

entret², n. [ME., < OF. *entrait*, *entrait*, *entret*, m., also *entrait*, f., a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, < *entraire*, draw on, cover, < ML. *intrahere*, draw on, draw away, < L. *in*, on, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*.] A plaster.

It sad drawe owt the felone or the apostyme, and alle the filthe, and hede it withowtten any *entrete*, bot new it evne and more.

MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 302. (*Halliwel*).

entriker¹, v. t. [ME. *entriken*, < OF. *entriquer* = Pr. *entriear*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intricar*, OSp. *entriear*, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex: see *intricate*.] To entangle; embarrass; bring into difficulty; hinder.

Which of yow that love most *entriketh*
God sende hym hyr, that sorest for hym syketh.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 403.

entrochal (en'trô-kal), a. [*entrock* (ite) + -al.] Belonging to or consisting of *entrockite*.

Entrochal marble, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of *enerinites* enter largely.

entrochi, n. Plural of *entrockus*.

entrockite (en'trô-kit), n. [As *entrockus* + -ite².] One of the wheel-like joints of *enerinites*, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *serpulites*, *wheelstones*, or *St. Cuthbert's beads*.

entrockus (en'trô-kus), n.; pl. *entrocki* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. *ên*, in, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Same as *entrockite*.

entropion, entropium (en-trô'pi-on, -um), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐντροπή*, *ἐντροπή*, a turning toward, < *ên*, in, + *τρέπω*, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

entropy (en'trô-pi), n. [*Gr. ἐντροπία*, a turning toward: see *entropion*.] In physics: (a) As used by Clausius, the inventor of the word, and others, that part of the energy of a system which cannot be converted into mechanical work without communication of heat to some other body, or change of volume. (b) As used by Tait and others, the available energy; that part of the energy which is not included under the entropy in sense (a).

The entropy of a system is the mechanical work it can perform without communication of heat, or alteration of its total volume, all transference of heat being performed by reversible engines. *Clerk Maxwell*, *Heat*, p. 186.

entrust (en-trust'), *v. t.* See *intrust*.

entry (en'tri), *n.*; pl. *entries* (-triz). [*< ME. entre, entre, < OF. entre, F. entrée (see entrée) = Pr. intrada = Sp. Pg. entrada = It. entrata, < ML. intrata, entry, entrance, orig. fem. pp. of L. intrare (> OF. entrer, etc.), enter: see enter¹.*] 1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his entry: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*
The Lake of Constance is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The house was shut up, awaiting the entry of some new tenant. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.*

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or access; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street: as, St. Mary's entry.

We Passyd also by Gulfe of Sana, that y^e the entre into Humberg. *Torkington, Diaric of Eng. Travell, p. 16.*
Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third entry that is in the house of the Lord. *Jer. xxxviii. 14.*

A straight long entry to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror overhead. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 1158.*

3*a*. Beginning; commencement.

A-boute the entre of May, . . . these wodes and modowes beth florished grene. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 191.*

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [*Rare.*]

Attempts and entries upon religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or entry as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils. *S. Donell, Taxes in England, IV. 213.*

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an entry of this act. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere entries in an account. *J. S. Mill.*

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—8. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—9*t*. In music, an act of an opera, burletta, etc.—10. In law: (a) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a right of entry when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a title of entry where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An actual entry is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (b) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or house-breaking. (c) In *Scots law*, the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (d) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (e) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—11*t*. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel; a hall. See *hostel*.

These hostels were sometimes called "inns," "entrees," or "halls." *Laurie, Universities, p. 249.*

Bill of entry. See *bill³*.—**Forcible entry.** See *forcible*.—**Single and double entry.** In com. See *bookkeeping*.

entryman (en'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The entryman, under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim, and the land is again open for entry. *N. A. Rev., CXLI. 59.*

entryway (en'tri-wā), *n.* A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry, 2*.

entuner (en-tūn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. entunen, < OF. entoner, F. entonner = Pr. Sp. entonar = Pg.*

entoar = It. intonare, < L. intonare, intone, chant: see intone.] To chant; intone.

Kul wel sche sang the servise dyvne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 123.*

Thel herde the songe of the fowles and briddes that myrly were entuned. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 561.*

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hymns and sonnets . . . entuned in a solemne and mournful note. *Hakevill, Apology, iv. 10.*

entune, *n.* [*ME. entune, entewne; < entunen, v.*] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
But hyt hadde be a thyng of heven,
So mery a soun, so swete entewnes. *Chaucer, Death of Blanche, I. 309.*

entwint, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + twin, v.*] To separate. *Audelay.*

entwine, intertwine (en-, in-twin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entwined, intertwined*, ppr. *entwining, intertwining*. [*< en-1, in-2, + twine.*] 1. trans. To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet entwined with a true,
that the souls of men do never perish, abates the fear of death in them. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.*

Love was with thy life entwined
Close as heat with fire is join'd. *Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.*

Round my true heart thine arms entwine. *Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.*

II. intrans. To become twisted or twined.

Harmonious youths,
Around whose brows entwining laurels play. *Glover, Leonidas, II.*

entwinement (en-twin'ment), *n.* [*< entwine + -ment.*] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet entwinement. *Bp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, p. 81.*

entwist (en-twist'), *v. t.* [*< en- + twist.*] To twist or wreath round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwist. *Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.*

entwisted (en-twis'ted), *p. a.* In her., same as *annodated*.

entwiter, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + twite. Cf. atwite.*] To twit; blame; chide. *Davies.*

Thou dost naught to entwite me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpraid the giftes amorous
Of the glittreing Goddesse Venus. *J. Udal, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 165.*

enubilate (ē-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. enubilate, pp. of enubilar, free from clouds, clear, < L. e, out, + nubila, clouds, pl. of nubilum, cloudy weather: see nubilous, and cf. nubilate.*] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. *Smart.*
enubilous (ē-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [*< L. e, out, + nubilous, cloudy, nubilous: see nubilous, and cf. enubilate.*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. *Bailey, 1727.*

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enucleated*, ppr. *enucleating*. [*< L. enucleatus, pp. of enucleare, take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < e, out, + nucleus, kernel: see nucleus.*] 1. To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

Lie? enucleate the kernel of thy scabbard. *Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, IV. 1.*

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kyng . . . demanded of every man severally,
what they sayde of these thynges whych Perkynd had both
enucleated and requyred. *Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.*

Mark me, the kernel of the text enucleated, I shall confute, refute, repel, refel. *Chapman, Revenge for Honour, I. 2.*

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [*< L. e, priv. + nucleatus, having a kernel: see nucleate, and cf. enucleate, v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tor), *n.* One who enucleates.

enucleation (ē-nū'klē-ā-shon), *n.* [*< F. enucleation; as enucleate, v., + -ion.*] 1. The act of enucleating, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—2. Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the enucleation of this disease [the plica polonica]. *Tooke.*

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tor), *n.*; pl. *enucleatores* (ē-nū'klē-ā-tō-réz). [*NL., < L. enucleare, pp. enucleatus, enucleate: see enucleate.*] In ornith.: (a) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, from its habit of picking

out seeds in eating. (b) pl. [*cap.*] A name of the *Psittaci*, the crackers or parrots.

enudation (ē-nū-dā-shon), *n.* [*< LL. enudatio(n-), < enudare, pp. enudatus, make bare, < L. e, out, + nudare, make bare, < nudus, bare: see nude.*] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. *Bailey, 1727.*

enumbret, *v. t.* [*ME. enumbren, enoumbren, < OF. enombrier, enumbrier = Pr. enombrar = It. inombrare, < L. inombare, overshadow, cover, conceal, < en, in, on, + umbra, shade: see umbra.*] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse enoumbre him in the seyd blessed and gloriouse Virgine Marie, and become Man. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.*

enumerable (ē-nū'mē-rā-bl), *a.* [*< NL. *enumerabilis, < L. enumerare, number: see enumerate.*] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be enumerable if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are enumerable; but the points in a line, however short, are not enumerable.

enumerate (ē-nū'mē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enumerated*, ppr. *enumerating*. [*< L. enumeratus, pp. of enumerare (> It. enumerare = Sp. Pg. enumerar = F. énumérer), count over, count out, number, < e, out, + numerare, count, number: see number, numerate.*] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to enumerate the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan enumerated—direct, oblique, and collusive. *Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems.*

Noses (again) are in some cases chosen as easily enumerated trophies. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 361.*

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ē-nū'mē-rā-shon), *n.* [*= F. énumération = Sp. enumeración = Pg. enumeração = It. enumerazione, < L. enumeratio(n-), < enumerare, enumerate: see enumerate.*] 1. The act of enumerating. (a) The act of counting; a numbering. (b) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me. *Enumerator's Oath, United States Census of 1880.*

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our enumeration. *Patry, Nat. Theol., xxvi.*

3. In *rhet.*, a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anacephalosis*. See *epanodos*.

4. In *logic*, abseissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing only of necessity remaineth to be affirmed.

Brundeville, Logic (1599), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument*.—**Induction by simple enumeration**, the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III. III. § 2.*

enumerative (ē-nū'mē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*= F. énumératif; as enumerate + -ive.*] Serving to enumerate; counting; reckoning up. [*Rare.*]

Being particular and enumerative of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.*

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry*.

enumerator (ē-nū'mē-rā-tor), *n.* [*= F. énumérateur, < NL. *enumerator, < L. enumerare, enumerate: see enumerate.*] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one enumerator found most to turn to the right, another to the left. *Mind, IX. 96.*

enunciability (ē-nū-ni-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< enunciabile: see -bility.*] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciabile (ē-nū-ni-ā-bil), *a.* [*< NL. *enunciabilis, < L. enunciare, enunciate: see enunciate.*] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ē-nū-ni-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enunciated*, ppr. *enunciating*. [*< L. enunciatus, prop. enuntiatus, pp. of enunciare, prop. enuntiare (> It. enunciare = Pg. Sp. enunciar = F. énoncer, > E. enounce, q. v.), say out, tell, di-*

vulge, declare, < e, out, + *nuntiare*, announce, tell, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *enounce*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To utter, as words or syllables; pronounce: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.—2. To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. Coleridge.

=Syn. 1. Articulate, etc. See *utter*, v.

II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.

Hart, *Vision of Death*.

enunciation (ē-nun-gi-ā-shŏn), *n.* [= F. *énonciation* = Sp. *enunciación* = Pg. *enuncição* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio* (n-), prop. *enunciatio* (n-), < *enuntiare*, *enunciate*: see *enunciate*.] 1. The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. Chesterfield.

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel, that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.

Warburton, *Divine Legation*, iv., notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the thesis at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader. Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true or false is pronounced of another. *Burgsdieckus*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*.—**Composite enunciation**, an enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses: opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adversative, or relative, according to the nature of the conjunctions uniting the clauses.—**Exceptive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains an exceptive expression: as, all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family.—**Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*.—**Exponible enunciation**, an enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of syllogism, etc.—**Modal enunciation**, an enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent: contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*.—**Pure enunciation**, an enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable.—**Restrictive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains a restrictive expression: as, Christ, in respect to his divine nature, is omnipresent. See *proposition*.—**Simple enunciation**, an enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate; a categorical proposition: opposed to *composite enunciation*.

enunciative (ē-nun-gi-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énonciatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enunciativus*, < *enuntiare*, *enunciate*: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*. Jer. Taylor, *Office Ministerial*.

enunciatively (ē-nun-gi-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Declaratively. Johnson.

enunciator (ē-nun-gi-ā-tŏr), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < L. *enunciator*, prop. *enunciator*, a declarer, < L. *enuntiare*, *enunciate*, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*. Miss Edgeworth, *Ennui*, xv.

enunciatory (ē-nun-gi-ā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [*< enunciate* + -ory.] 1. Pertaining to utterance or sound. Smart.—2. Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enuresis (en-ū-rē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυρσις*, make water in, < *ἐν*, in, + *οὔρειν*, make water, < *οὔρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-ēr-ni), *a.* In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lionsels, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lionsels or," or the like.

envapour, envapour† (en-vā-pŏr), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *vapor*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies bleary'd Sleep,
Snoring aloud, and with his panting breath,
Blows a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

envassal† (en-vas'al), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou husk of my *envassal'd* state.
Marston, *Jonson*, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, ii. 1.

envault (en-vālt'), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *vault*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithce! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.
Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt'), *a.* See *invecked*.

enveigle† (en-vē'gl), *v. t.* See *inveigle*.

enveil (en-vāl'), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *veil*.] To veil.

The back of the head *enveiled*.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 357.

envelop (en-vel'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *invelop*, *invelope*; < ME. *envelopen*, *envelopen* (rare), < OF. *envelopier*, *envelopier*, *envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Pr. *envelopar*, *envelopar*, *envelopar* = It. *involuppare*, formerly also *ingoluppare*), wrap up, envelop, < *en-* + **veloper*, wrap (a verb found also in *desvelopper*, etc., > E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **velopp*, which must be of Old Fr. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *wlappen* (> mod. E. *lap*), another form of *wrap* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *lap*, *wrap*. Thus *envelop* is a Rom. doublet of *inwrap*, *enwrap*.] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host heer shal biginne,
For he is most *enveloped* in sinne.

Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 942.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?

Macaulay, *West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill*.

2. To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost! Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. Dryden.

The dust-cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind bewilders contemporary judgment. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 347.

3†. To line; cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point.—Syn. 1. To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel'up, en've-lŏp; see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelope*, F. *enveloppe*, a cover, envelop; from the verb.] 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the *envelop* of a seed. Specifically.—2. A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, on've-lŏp.]

Lend these to paper-sparing Pope,

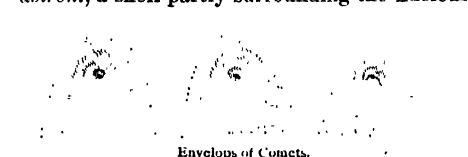
And when he sits to write,

No letter with an *envelope*

Could give him more delight.

Swift, *Advice to Crab Street Verse-Writers*.

3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—4. In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus



of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch. Large comets generally show several of these under the telescope. They successively rise from the nucleus and disappear.

5. In *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces. Thus, suppose a plane curve to undergo a continuous change in its shape and position; then the curve as it is at any instant is intersected by the curve as it is at any subsequent instant, and the closer the second instant follows after the first the closer do these intersections approach certain positions on the first curve. These positions are points on the envelop, and in this way all the points on the envelop are determined. If *t* is a variable parameter, and *P* = 0 is the equation of the surface, then the equation obtained by eliminating *t* between *P* = 0 and *dP/dt* = 0 is the equation to the envelop. Or if there are two variable parameters, *s* and *t*, the equation of the envelop is obtained by eliminating them between *P* = 0, *dP/ds* = 0, and *dP/dt* = 0. Every curve may thus be regarded as an envelop. Caustics, evolutes, etc., are so by their definitions.—**Floral envelop**, the perianth of a flower.—**Stamped envelop**, an envelop imprinted with a postage-

stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel'upt), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined: applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *inwrapped*.



Column Dually Crowned and Enveloped by a Snake.

envelop-machine (en-vel'up-mā-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine for making envelopes for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, dries the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelopes into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelopes a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel'up-ment), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Pr. *envelopament*, *envelopament* = It. *involuppamento*; as *envelop* + -ment.] 1. The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides.—2. A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.

Search, *Free Will* (1763), Pref.

His thoughts are like mummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*. Longfellow, *Hyperion*, i. 5.

envenimet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *envenom*.

envenom (en-ven'um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *envenome*, *invenom*, *invenome*; < ME. *envenimen*, *envenimen*, also *envenimen*, *envenipnen*, < OF. *envenimer*, *envelimer*, F. *envenimer* = Pr. *enveninar*, *everinar* = Sp. Pg. *envenenar* = It. *invevenare*, *invevenire* (obs.), poison, envenom (It. now *invevenire*, intr. or refl., be exasperated), < ML. *invenenare*, poison, envenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = F. *venin*, *venin*), poison, venom: see *en-1* and *venom*.] 1. To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous: chiefly in the past participle: as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,

Unbated and *envenom'd*. Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

News was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Oking, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *envenomed* Knife. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 408.

They powre the water out of the dores, because the Angell of Death washeth his sword (lately used) in water, and *envenometh* it. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 219.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as it were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To hear

The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth. Smollett, *The Regicide*.

3†. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely

Envenoms him that bears it!

Shak., *As you Like It*, ii. 3.

4†. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Envenoming men one against another.

Glennville, *Essays*, iv.

enverdure (en-vēr'dŭr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enverdured*, ppr. *enverduring*. [*< en-1* + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. Mrs. Browning.

envermell (en-vēr'mil), *v. t.* [*< OF. envermeil-ir*, make red, < *en-* + *vermeil*, vermilion: see *vermeil*, *vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dye

That did thy cheek *envermeil*
Milton, *Death of Fair Infant*, l. 6.

enveront, enverout, *adv.* and *v.* See *enveron*. **enviable** (en'vi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. enviable* (= Pg. *invejar* = Sp. *envidable* = It. *invidiabile*), < *envier*, envy: see *envy* and *-able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They [honest burghers of Communipaw] live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.

Irving, *Knicknacker*, p. 99.

If he [Procter] escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he taught in song, I, for one, do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 108.

enviability (en'vi-ā-bl-nes), *n.* [*< enviable* + -ness.] The state or quality of being enviable. **enviably** (en'vi-ā-bl), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

enviet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*.

envier (en'vi-ēr), *n.* One who envies.

They ween'd . . .

To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state. Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 89.

To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunces, and detractors.

V. Knox, *Essays*, lxxxix.

Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*.
I. D'Israeli, *Amien*, of Lit., I. 361.

enviner, *v. t.* [ME. *envinen*, *envynen*, < OF. *enviner*, F. *enviner*, < *en-* + *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.

A better *envyned* man was nowher noon.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 342.

envious (en'vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *enviosus*, *envyose*, *envius*, < OF. *envios*, *envieus*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *inveios*, *envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invejoso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, envious, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*, *n.* Cf. *invidious*, a doublet of *envious*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.

Claudas was a noble knight and a sure and moche and stronge, but he was euer *envious* againe alle tho that were a-bowe hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 389.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

For him in vain the *envious* seasons roll
Who bears eternal summer in his soul.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, vii.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy: as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.

Cesar and Pompey of martiall wodnesse,
By theyr *envyous* compassyd crueltie,
Twene Germany and Affrik was gret enmyte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envious* sign.

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

3t. Calculated to inspire envy; envious.

He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victors glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4t. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.

As keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves.
Chapman, *Iliad*, x. 159.

No men are so *envious* of their health. Jer. Taylor.

=Syn. See *invidious*.

enviously (on'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an envious manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! Swift.

enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being envious. Bailey, 1727.

enviret, *v. t.* [ME. *enviren*, *enviren*, < OF. *envirer*, turn back, turn, < *en-* + *virer*, turn: see *veer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Ghost rounde aboute *envirid*.

Lydgate. (Halliwell.)

Myne armez are of ancesstrye *envyred* with lordes,
And has in banere bene borne syre Brut tyme.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 1694.

environ, *adv.* [ME. *environ*, *environ*, *envyroun* (usually joined with *about*, *about*), < OF. *environ*, F. *environ* (= Pr. *environ*, *enviro*, *environ*), around, about, < *en*, in, + *viron*, a turn (also used as an *adv.*, equiv. to *environ*), < *vironner*, turn, veer, < *virer*, turn, veer: see *veer*.] About; around.

A compas *enviroun*. Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute *envyroun*, be aghen and be benethen 20425 miles.
Mandrill, *Travels*, p. 185.

And he kepte right welle the Clitce and the contre *environ*, that noon that entred ne myght but litill it mysado.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 179.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, II. 80.

environ (en-vi'ron), *v. t.* [< ME. *environen*, *environen*, *environnen*, *environnen*, *environnen*, < OF. *enviruner*, *environner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *environar*), surround, < *environ*, around: see *environ*, *adv.*] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

The be-hilde the town that was right feire, and well sette in feire contrey and holson air, for the town was *envyroun*-d-about with the wode and the river.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 545.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends

Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.

She was *environed* on every point of her territory by her warlike foe.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, vii.

2t. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.

To *envyroun* that holy Lond with his blessedde Feet.

Mandrill, *Travels*, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *environed* with difficulties.

A good allertis-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which *environ* it.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *environ* me.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, II. 1.

environment (en-vi'ron-ment), *n.* [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*, surround: see *environ* and *ment*.] 1. The act of environing or surrounding, or the state of being environed.—2. That which environs; the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their environment is most fully and strikingly developed.

A. R. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 56.

The step which distinguishes, so far as it can be distinguished, the animal kingdom from the vegetable one, takes place when, relatively to the needs of the organism, the environment is heterogeneous both in Time and Space.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 151.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditioning to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and therefore as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the resultant of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its conditions of environment and the former its inherited conditions.

environmental (en-vi'ron-men'tal), *a.* [< *environment* + *-al*.] Having the character of an environment; environing; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the hammering of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

environmentally (en-vi'ron-men'tal-i), *adv.* By means of the environment or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally-initiated Sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused.

Mind, IX. 338.

environs (en-vi'ronz or en'vi-ronz), *n. pl.* [< F. *environs*, pl., < *environ*, *adv.*, around.] Places lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*.

B. Taylor, *Laids of the Saracen*, p. 233.

envisage (en-viz'aj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envisaged*, ppr. *envisaging*. [< F. *envisager*, < *en*, in, + *visage*, visage: see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition: sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To hear all naked truths,
And to envisage circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.

Keats, *Hyperion*, II.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is envisaged as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.

J. F. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, i. § 7.

We can only affirm and mentally envisage the one (idea) by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 69.

envisagement (en-viz'aj-ment), *n.* [< F. *envisagement*; as *envisage* + *-ment*.] The act of envisaging; view; apprehension: as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schoolmen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity rises to an *envisagement* of its significance and function.

Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

envoit, *n.* An obsolete form of *envoy*.

envolume (en-vol'um), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [< *en-* + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envolupet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoy¹ (en-voi'), *v. t.* [ME. *envoyen*, < OF. *envoyer*, *envoier*, earlier *enveier*, *envier*, *entevier*, F. *envoyer*, send = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *inviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. *ent*, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *veier*, *voyer*, travel): see *via*, *voyage*.] To send. Lydgate. (Halliwell.)

envoy¹ (en-voi'), *n.* [< ME. *envoye*, *envoy*, < OF. *envoy*, F. *envoi*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*¹, *v.* Cf. *invoice*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballade or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoy* or *l'envoi* (Blind-vol').

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines.

Craig, *Eng. Lit.*, I. 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Lor. [Sets his foot on Alonso's breast.]
Alon. Long since
I looked for this *l'envoy*.

Massinger, *Bartholomew*, v. 1.

envoy² (en'voi), *n.* [In form assimilated to *envoy*¹; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, envoy, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*¹.] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carroz, was not present at Mechlin, but it [the treaty] was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 18th.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 23, note.

Henry [II.] received the *envoy*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in *diplomacy*, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador. =Syn. See *ambassador*, 1.

envoyset, *v. t.* [ME. *envoyesen*, < OF. *envoisier*, *envoyesier*, *enveisier*, *envisier*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.

After soper whan the clothes weren vp thei *envoyesed* the worthi knyghtes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 463.

envoyship (en'voi-ship), *n.* [< *envoy*² + *-ship*.] The office of an envoy.

envy¹ (en'vi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy*, *envye*, *envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *enveia*, *evcia*, *evca* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, envious, < *invidere*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < *in*, upon, + *videre*, see: see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied: usually followed by *of*.

For thei diden so well, that the knyghtes of the rounde table ther-of hadde *envye*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 455.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæsar.

Shak., J. C., v. 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xx. 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.

Thomson, *Spring*, I. 283.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.

Charlotte Brontë, *The Professor*, iv.

2t. Hatred; ill will; malice.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 2.

3t. Public odium; ill repute.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.

Bacon.

Lucius Bestia,

The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cicerio.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 5.

4. An object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

=Syn. 1. *Jealousy*, *Envy*. *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.

Bushnell, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 81.

envy¹ (en'vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envyen*, *envien*, < OF. *envier*, *anvier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enveiar* = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invejar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or

without a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects. The verb often expresses a much milder feeling than that which is usually denoted by the noun—one that may be consistent with perfect friendship and loyalty: as, I *envy* you your good health; I *envy* you your happy temper. But the feeling of envy is apt to beget repugnance and ill will, and some degree of these qualities is generally implied by the verb as well as by the noun.

He that thinketh he liues most blamelesse, liues not without enemies, that *envy* him for his good parts, or hate him for his euill.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Envy thou not the oppressor. *Prov. iii. 31.*

So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot *envy* you, because we love.

Dryden, Epistles, x. 34.

Dim and remote the joys of saints I see,
Nor *envy* them that heaven I lose for thee.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 72.

Whose *envies* another confesses his superiority.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Gloster,
You *envy* my advancement, and my friends'.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Go, go, poor soul, I *envy* not thy glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share.
Gray, Elegy.

3t. To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

Whiche, regarding not their bounden dutie and obedi-
sance to their pryncce & souerain Lord, *enuid* the punish-
ment of traitors and torment of offenders.

Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

4t. To do harm to; injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love, and *envy* my best mistress,
Pin me against a wall.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, li. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing; formerly often followed by *at*.

In seeking tales and Informations
Against this man (whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy* at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

envy² (en-vi'), *v.* [*< ME. envien, envyen* (also, by aphesis, *vien, vyen, E. vie*), *< OF. envier, anvier*, invite, proffer, challenge, vie (in gaming), = *Sp. Pg. envidar* = *It. invitare*, invite, vie, *< L. invitare*, invite, challenge: see *invite*. See also *vie*, an aphetic form of *envy*², which is itself an older form of *invite*.] I. *trans.* 1. To challenge (in a game).—2. To vie with; emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel suerquedy.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To strive; contend; vie.

As thogh the erthe *envye* wolde
To be gayer than the heven.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 406.

envy² (en-vi'), *n.* [*< ME. envie, envye, envye, envaye*, *< OF. envi* (F. *envi*), m., *envie*, f., a challenge, vying, emulation; from the verb: see *envy*², *v.* Hence, by aphesis, *vie*, *n.*] 1. A challenge (in a game); a vying; a vie.—2. A contention; an attempt; an attack.

Ther was grete slaughter of men and horse vpon bothe
partyes, but at that *envaye* loste the kyng Tradylyuant
moche of his pople.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), li. 232.

3. Emulation.

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*.

Ford.

envynet, *v. t.* See *envine*.

enwall (en-wāl'), *v. t.* See *inwall*.

enwallow (en-wol'ō), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + wallow*.] To wallow.

All in gore
And cruddy blood *enwallowed* they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly sowned.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 34.

enwheel, *v. t.* See *inwheel*.

enwiden (en-wi'dn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + widen*.] To make wider. *Cockeram.*

enwind (en-wind'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enwound*, ppr. *enwinding*. [*< en-1 + wind*.] To wind or coil about. [Rare.]

Around
The tree-roots, gleaming blue black, could they see
The spires of a great serpent, that, *enwound*
About the smooth bole, looked forth threateningly.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 15.

enwoman (en-wūm'an), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + woman*.] To endow with the qualities of woman; make womanish. [Rare.]

That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee
Lives in my lines, and must eternal be.

Daniel, Sonnets, xlii.

enwomb (en-wūm'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + womb*.]

1t. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

2. To bury; hide as in a womb, pit, or cavern. [Poetical.]

The Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth.

Donne, Elegies.

enworthy (en-wér'wū), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + worthy*.]

To make worthy.

The gift of the Muses will *enworthy* him in his love.

Bacon, in Spedding, l. 330.

enwound (en-wound'), Preterit and past participle of *enwind*.

enwrap, **enwrapped**, etc. See *inwrap*, etc.

enwreathe, *v. t.* See *inwreathe*.

enwrite (en-rīt'), *v. t.*; pret. *enwrote*, pp. *enwritten*, ppr. *enwriting*. [*< en-1 + write*.] To write upon something; inscribe; imprint. [Poetical.]

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!

Poe, To Helen.

enwrought, *p. a.* See *inwrought*.

Enyidae (e-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Enyo + -idae*.]

A family of retetelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Enyo*, and peculiar in the structure of the spinnerets. See *Zodariidae*. Also *Enyoidae*.

Enyo (en'i-ō), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Ένυώ*, a goddess of battle (equiv. to L. *Bellona*).] 1. A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Enyidae*. *Savigny and Audouin, 1825-7.*—2. A genus of sphinx-moths. *Hübner, 1816.*

Enyphantæ (en-i-fan'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Enyphanta*, *< Gr. ένυφαντός*, inwoven, *< ένυφαίνω*, weave in, *< έν*, in, + *ύφαίνω*, weave.] A group of tined moths. *Hübner.*

enzel, *n.* [Sc. for *ensenzie*, *ensign*: see *ensign*.] An ensign. [Scotch.]

When the Grants came down the brae,
Their *Enzie* shook for fear.

Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 273).

enzone (en-zōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enzoned*, ppr. *enzoning*. [*< en-1 + zone*.] To inclose as with a zone or belt; encircle.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the
groves that *enzone* Greenbank.

J. Wilson.

enzoötic (en-zō-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enzo-otique*; *< Gr. έν*, in, among, + *ζωον*, an animal, + *-otic* (as in *epizoötic*, etc.).] I. *a.* Permanently apt to affect brutes in a particular district: said of diseases. *Enzoötic* and *epizoötic* have the same meaning in reference to brutes as *endemic* and *epidemic* in reference to man.

II. *n.* 1. The continuous prevalence of a disease among brutes in a particular district.—2. A disease of brutes locally prevalent.

This substance (ergotized grasses), although used in veterinary practice, often produces disastrous *enzoötics*, differing, however, in their apparent symptoms.

Science, IV., No. 81, p. vi.

enzym, **enzyme** (en'zim), *n.* [*< MGr. ένζυμος*, leavened, fermented, *< Gr. έν*, in, + *ζυμν*, leaven. Cf. *azym*.] 1. Any of the unorganized ferments, as diastase, maltin, pepsin, trypsin, etc., which exist in seeds, etc.—2. Leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the eucharistic bread used by the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, except the Armenians and Maronites: opposed to *azym*. Usually in the plural.

"It," says he [Theophrastus, A. D. 1170], "the Divine virtue changes the oblations into the Body and Blood of Christ. It is superfluous to dispute whether they were of Azymes or Enzymes, or of red or white wine."

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 1074.

enzymotic (en-zi-mot'ik), *a.* [*< enzym + -otic*, after *zymotic*.] Pertaining or relating to the unorganized chemical ferments.

eoan (ē-ō'an), *a.* [*< L. eous*, *< Gr. ήως*, *ήοιος*, of the morning, eastern, *< ήος* = L. *aurora*, dawn: see *aurora* and *east*.] *Of* or pertaining to the dawn; eastern. [Poetical.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.

Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Commenus, iii. 5.

Eocene (ē-ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ήως*, dawn (see *Eos*), + *καιός*, recent.] I. *a.* 1. Literally, of the dawn of the recent: applied in geology to one of the divisions of the Tertiary, as originally suggested by Lyell.—2. In *paleon.*, having existed in this geological period: said of animals whose remains occur in the Eocene.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

Eocidaris (ē-ō-sid'a-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως*, dawn, + *κίδαρις*, a tiara.] A genus of paleozoic tessellate encrinites or fossil crinoids.

eodet. See *yead*, *yede*, and *go*.

Eogaea (ē-ō-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως*, dawn, + *γαια*, earth.] In *zoogeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, by which the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms are collectively contrasted with *Cenogaea*. *T. Gill.*

Eogean (ē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [*< Eogaea + -an*.] Of or pertaining to *Eogaea*.

Eohippus (ē-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως*, dawn, + *ίππος* = L. *equus*, horse: see *Equus*.] A genus of Eocene horses, representing the oldest known type of the family *Equidae*, founded by Marsh (1876) upon remains from the coryphodon-beds of the Lower Eocene of New Mexico, indicating a kind of horse about as large as a fox, with four toes and a half on each fore foot, all increased in horn and forming hoofs, and three hoofed toes on each hind foot.

From the same Eocene [Tertiary of the Rocky Mountains] come the two earliest equines, *Eohippus* and *Orohippus*, and a host of other strange forms, all of them widely different from anything now living.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 614.

Eohyus (ē-ō-hi'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως*, dawn, + *υς* = L. *sus*, hog, swine: see *swine*.] A genus of Eocene swine, representing the oldest type of the *Suidæ*, founded upon remains from the Lower Eocene of North America. *Marsh, 1877.*

Eolian, **Eolic**. See *Æolian*, *Æolic*.

Eolidæ, **Eolididæ**, *n. pl.* Less proper forms of *Æolididæ*.

Eolidinæ, *n. pl.* See *Æolidinæ*.

eolipile, **eolipyle**, *n.* See *æolipile*.

Eolis, *n.* See *Æolis*.

eolithic (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ήως*, the dawn, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *archæol.*, of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

eon, **æon** (ē'on), *n.* [*< LL. æon* (def. 2), *< Gr. αἰών*, a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity, later in philos. an *eon* (def. 2), = L. *ærum*, *OL. ævum*, a space of time, an age, = Goth. *aives*, an age, a long period: see *ayl*, *ayel*, *agr*, *etern*.] 1. A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to *age*, *era*, or *cycle*, and sometimes to *eternity*.

Then a scratch with the trusty old dagger . . . will save
. . . me from any more philosophic doubts for a few *æons*
of ages, till we meet again in new lives.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

Where, *æons* ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish surian crawled to die.

Lowell, Pictures from Appledore.

Out of the deep,
Where all that was to be, in all that was,
Whirl'd for a million *æons* thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddying light.

Tennyson, De Profundis.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *æons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death.

Tyndall.

2. In *Platonic philos.*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *æons*. The Gnostics considered *æons* as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

æonian, **æonian** (ē-ō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Gr. αἰώνιος*, lasting for an age, perpetual, eternal, *< αἰών*, an age: see *eon*.] Lasting for *æons* or ages; everlasting. [Poetical.]

Streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

Some sweet morning yet, in God's
Dim *æonian* periods,
Joyful I shall wake to see
Those I love who rest in Thee.

Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

æonic, **æonic** (ē-on'ik), *a.* [*< æon*, *æon*, + *-ic*.] Cyclic; eternal.

Suns are kindled and extinguished. Constellations spread the floor of heaven for a time, to be swept away by the *æonic* march of events. *Winchell, World-Life, p. 547.*

æonist, **æonist** (ē-ō-nist), *n.* [*< æon*, *æon*, + *-ist*.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world. *N. E. D.*

Eonycteris (ē-ō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως*, dawn, the east, + *νυκτερις*, a bat.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the macroglossine section of *Pte-*

ropodidae, represented by *E. spelaea*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index-finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

eophyte (ē'ō-fit), *n.* [*Gr. hōs*, dawn, + *φυτόν*, a plant, < *φύω*, grow.] In *paleon.*, a fossil plant found in eozeic rocks.

eophytic (ē'ō-fit'ik), *a.* [*eophyte* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozeic.

Eopsaltria (ē-op-sal'tri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < *Gr. hōs*, dawn, the east, + *ψάλτριά*, a female harper: see *Psaltria*.] A genus of Australian and Oceanian shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. gularis*.

eorlt, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *eorl*.

Eos (ē'os), *n.* [*Gr. hōs*, Attic *εως*, Doric *αως*, *Eollic* above, the dawn, the east, = *L. aurora* = *E. east*: see *aurora* and *east*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora*. She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 400.

2. [NL.] A genus of lories, by some ranked only as a section of *Domicella*, containing several species, as *E. histrio*, *E. rubra*, *E. cardinalis*, etc. *Wagler*, 1832.

eosin (ē'ō-sin), *n.* [*Gr. hōs*, dawn, + *-in*.] Tetrabromfluorescein ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosinic acid*.

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of *eosin*, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour.

Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc., V. v. 358.

eosinate (ē'ō-sin-āt), *n.* [*Gr. eosin* + *-ate*.] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē'ō-sin'ik), *a.* [*eosin* + *-ic*.] Related to eosin. -*Eosinic acid*. Same as *eosin*.

eosinophil (ē'ō-sin'ō-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eosphorite (ē-ōs'fō-rit), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; < *Gr. φωσφόρος*, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. *Lucifer* and *phosphorus*) (< *εως*, *hōs*, dawn, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*), + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and cleavable masses, usually of a delicate rose-pink color. It is closely related to childrenite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. hōs*, dawn, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. aegyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia*.

-eous. [See *-ous*, *-aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious*. It occurs in *cretaceous*, *subaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous*.) In some words it is a false spelling of *-ious*, as in *calcareous* (Latin *calcareus*), *beauteous*, *duteous* (properly *beautious*, *dutious*); in *hideous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgeous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous* and the occasional *wrongeous*, *wrongous*, it is a perversion of the original *-wis*. See the words mentioned.

eozeic (ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. hōs*, dawn, + *ζωή*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life; paleozoic.

Eozoön (ē-ō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. hōs*, dawn, + *ζωον*, animal.] A name given in 1865 by the geologists of the Canada survey to a certain aggregate of minerals, viewed by them as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The best-characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoön* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye alternating bands of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which are generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence, and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite; the greenish, serpentine; and the fibrous bands are the variety of

serpentine called *chrysotile*. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently running through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminiferal nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubted igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veinstones, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön*. This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azole, and later Archean, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the "dawn of life"; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadense* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoönal (ē-ō-zō'on-āl), *a.* [*Eozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön*: as, *eozoönal* structure.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoönal* limestones.

Science, IV. 327.

Eozoönina (ē-ō-zō'ō-nī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eozoön* + *-ina*.] A group of supposed foraminifers, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoönina*, as a subfamily of *Nummulinidae*.

ep- The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle*.

epacrid (ep'a-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceae*.

Certain anacacias, *epacrids*.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 166.

Epacridaceae (ep'a-kri-dā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*Epacris* (-id-) + *-aceae*.] A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to the *Ericaceae*, but distinguished by one-celled, unappendaged anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 800 species, natives of Australia and the Pacific Islands, with a single species on the western coast of Patagonia. The largest genus is *Leucopogon*, some species of which bear edible berries. The order contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep'a-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf.

Gr. ἐπᾶκρος, on the heights), < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀκρον*, top, summit: see *acro-*.] The typical genus of the order *Epacridaceae*, of 25 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.

epact (ē'pakt), *n.* [*OF. epacte*, *F. epacte* = *Sp. Pg. It. epacta*, < LL. *epacta*, always in *pl. epactae*, < *Gr. ἐπᾶκτι*, the epact, *pl. ἐπᾶκται* (sc. *ἡμέραι*), intercalary days, fem. of *ἐπᾶκτός*, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, < *ἐπᾶγην*, bring in or to, add, intercalate, < *ἐπι*, to, + *άγειν* = *L. agere*, bring, lead: see *act*, etc.] 1. The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month.

Hence, usually—2. A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1700–1770. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year); but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder, some chronologists make the epact 29 but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 29 and 30 days to a lunation. This would also agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap-year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years; and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should



Flowering Branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flower on larger scale.

be increased by 2 for every 800 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 80 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1800 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle or period of epacts*. The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact**, the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact**, the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact**, an epact exceeding 18, so that that of the following year will be less or 7.—**Epact of a day**, the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact**, the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact**, a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact**, the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ē-pak'tal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπᾶκτός*, brought in, intercalated (see *epact*), + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō'jē), *n.* [*LL. epagoge*, < *Gr. ἐπαγωγή*, induction, < *ἐπάγειν*, lead to, bring on, add: see *epact*.] 1. Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would weary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradigm*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*.

epagogic (ep-a-gō'jik), *a.* [*epagoge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gom'ē-nal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπαγόμενος* (*ἐπαγόμεναι* *ἡμέραι*, intercalated days), ppr. pass. of *ἐπάγειν*, bring on, add, intercalate: see *epact*.] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.—**Epagomenal days**, in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 5 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ē-pal-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [*NL. epaleaceus*, < *L. e-* priv. + *palea*, chaff, + *-aceus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpalte (ē-pal'pāt), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *NL. palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep'a-nā-di-plō'sis), *n.* [LL., < *Gr. ἐπαναδιπλωσις*, a doubling, repetition, < *ἐπαναδιπλοῖν*, double, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *ἀναδιπλοῖν*, double: see *anadiplosis*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word: as, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep'a-nā-lep'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπαναληψις*, a repetition, regaining, < *ἐπαναλαμβάνειν*, take up again, repeat, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up: see *analepsis*.] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of epanalepsis is found in 1 Cor. xi: "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. . . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-nāf'ō-rā), *n.* [L., < *Gr. ἐπαναφορά*, a reference, repetition, < *ἐπαναφέρειν*, bring back again, refer, < *ἐπι* + *ἀναφέρειν*, bring back: see *anaphora*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3–9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word, *πίστει*) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated: as, "Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and laud him, all ye people." Rom. xv. 11. The converse of epanaphora is *epiphora*. Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epibole*.

epanastrophe (ep-a-nās'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπαναστροφή*, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, < *ἐπαναστρέφειν*, re-turn, < *ἐπι* + *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back: see *anastrophe*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or

phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanisognathism (ep'-a-ni-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanisognath-ous* + *-ism*.] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed *hypanisognathism* (*Lepus*, *Diplarthra*) and *epanisognathism* (*Canis*, *Ursus*). [Cope, Amer. Nat., XXII. 11.]

epanisognathous (ep'-a-ni-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of *hypanisognathism*. Cope.

epanodont (e-pan'-ō-dont), *a.* [NL. **epanodont* (-odont-), < Gr. *ἐπάνω*, above, on top (< *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὤνω*, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*), + *ὀδόντος* (δόντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Epanodontia*.

Epanodontia (e-pan'-ō-don'tiā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **epanodont* (-odont-): see *epanodont*.] A suborder of anguilliform *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name: conterminous with the family *Typhlopidae* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodontia*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no pubis.

epanodos (e-pan'-ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπάνωδος*, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνός*, a way up: see *anode*.] In *rhet.*: (a) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (b) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pan'-ō-di), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπάνωδος*, a return: see *epanodos*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form.

epanorthosis (ep'-an-ōr-thō'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, a correction, < *ἐπανόρθω*, set up again, restore, correct, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνός*, set up again, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθάν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most brave act. - Brave, did I say? Most heroic act." Also called *epithorosis*.

epanthem (e-pan'-them), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπάνθημα* (see the def.), < *ἐπανθεῖν*, bloom, effloresce, be on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνθη*, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pan'-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pā-pil'-āt), *a.* [NL. **epapillatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla*.] Not papillate; destitute of papillae or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis*.

epapophysial (ep'-a-pō-fiz'-i-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαποφύσις* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an *epapophysis*: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep'-a-pōf'-i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epapophyses* (-sēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, *apophysis*: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis*.

epappose (ē-pā-pō's), *a.* [L. *e-* priv. + NL. *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep'-ark), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, a commander, prefect, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἀρχαίνω*, rule.] 1. In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an *eparchy*.

The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort

To the Buceleon with what speed they may.

Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, II. 3.

2. In the *Russian Ch.*, a bishop as governing an *eparchy*; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep'-ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, < *ἐπαρχος*, *eparch*: see *eparch*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or

territory under the jurisdiction of an *eparch* or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the *arrondissements* and *communes* of France.—2. In the *early church* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An *eparchy* was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*parochiae*). In the *Russian Church* all dioceses are called *eparchies*.

eparterial (ep-ār-tē'-ri-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery: see *artery*, *arterial*.] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat'-kū), *n.* An Alaskan name of the horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*. II. W. Elliott.

epaule (e-pāl'), *n.* [F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epaulment*.

epaulet, epaulette (ep'-ā-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *epaulet* = Sw. *epålett*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *espaule*, *espal* = L. *spatula* = Sp. Pg. *espalla* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder: see *spatula*.] 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringe of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them; all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder-strap*, *shoulder-knot*.

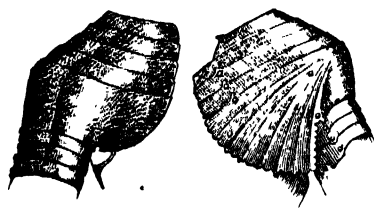
Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: it was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and epaulets. Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. (a) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.

The epaulettes are articulated.

J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. ix.

(b) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the



Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

sixteenth century.—3. In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—4. In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

epauleted, epauletted (ep'-ā-let-ed), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαυλεῖν* + *-ed*.] Furnished with epaulets.

The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his epauletted subordinates. N. A. Rev., CXLIH. 546.

épaulière (ā-pō-lyār'), *n.* [F. *épaulière*, OF. *epauliere*, also called *espaule*, < *épaule*, *espaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *armor*, the device, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *espaulière*.

epaulment, epaulement (e-pāl'ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épaule*, shoulder, support, protect by an epaulet, < *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other



épaulière, about 1425.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxial (ep-ak'-sial), *a.* Same as *epaxial*. Wilder. **epaxial** (ep-ak'-sial), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*, *axial*.] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (a) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebrae: opposed to *hypaxial*: thus equivalent to *neural* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral*.

From this axis [the back-bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*. Mearns, Elem. Anat., p. 219.

(b) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial*.

Also *epaxial, epiaxial*.

epaxially (ep-ak'-sial-i), *adv.* In an *epaxial* situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially*.

Epeira (e-pī-rā), *n.* [NL., named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ἑρως*, wool.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridae*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, diadem-spider, or cross-spider, *E. diadema*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. Walckenaer, 1805. See cut under *cross-spider*.

Epeiridae (e-pī-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epeira* + *-idae*.] A family of sedentary orbicular spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species, among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Nephila* is another. Also *Epeiride*.

Epeirotes, Epeirotes, *n.* See *Epirote*.

episodesion (ep-i-sō'-di-on), *n.*; pl. *episodesia* (-iā). [Gr. *ἐπισόδιον*: see *episode*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the *parodos*) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reentrance of actors after a stasimon or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en'-sef-āl), *n.* Same as *epencephalon*.

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon*.

epencephalic (ep-en-sef'-ul'ik or ep-en-sef'-alik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπινεφάλιος* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *epencephalon*: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—2. Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebrae. Owen.

The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hemal arch.

Todd and Bowman, Physiol. Anat., II. 597.

epencephalon (ep-en-sef'-u-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*: (a) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (b) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

While it is convenient to recognize the *epencephalon*, its precise limits are difficult to assign.

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

Also *epencephal*.

ependytes, *n.* See *ependytes*.

ependyma (e-pen'-di-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιδύμα*, an upper garment, < *ἐπιδύω*, *epidynō*, put on over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *δύω*, put on, < *δύωμαι*, a garment: see *endyma*.] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma*.

ependymal (e-pen'-di-māl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδύμα* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *ependyma* of the brain; entocorallian, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal*.

ependymitis (e-pen-di-mī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιδύμα* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the *ependyma*.

ependysis (e-pen'-di-sis), *n.* [MGr. *ἐπιδύσις*, < Gr. *ἐπιδύω*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] Same as *ependytes* (b).

ependytes (e-pen'-di-tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπενδυτής*, a tunic worn over another, < *ἐπιδύω*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually

of skins, worn especially by monks and hermits. Apparently the name was sometimes retained even when it was the only garment. (b) The outer altar-cloth. Also called *ependysis*, *haploma*, and *trapezophoron*. Also *ependytes*.

While the catasarka is being fastened to the table, Psalm 132 is sung; and while the *ependytes* is laid over it, Psalm 93 is sung. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 104b.

epenetict (ep-ē-net'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *epenetick*, *epenetick*; < Gr. *ἐπαυτετικός*, given to praising, laudatory, < *ἐπαύειν*, praise, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *αἰνέω*, praise, < *αἶνος*, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epenetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. E. Phillips, *Theatrum Poetarum*, Pref.

epenthesis (o-pen'the-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*, insertion, as of a letter, < **ἐπιθετός*, inserted, < *ἐπιτίθεσθαι*, insert, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τίθεσθαι*, put in, < *τίω*, in, + *τίθημι*, put: see *thesis*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alibum* for *alium*.

Epenthesis is the addition of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. S. S. Hallerman, *Etymology*, p. 29.

epenthesis (e-pen'the-si), *n.* [LL. *epenthesis*.] Same as *epenthesis*.

epenthetic (ep-on-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, inserted, < **ἐπιθετός*, inserted, < *ἐπιτίθεσθαι*, insert: see *epenthesis*.] Of the nature of *epenthesis*; inserted in the middle of a word.

In a language that permits the coexistence of three accentuations of one word, . . . as Modern Greek does, the shifting of an accent from an original to an *epenthetic* vowel cannot be regarded as astonishing or abnormal. Amer. Jour. Philol., V, 511.

epergne (e-pern'), *n.* [Appar. < F. *épargne*, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French word equivalent to *epergne*, especially in the sense of a purely ornamental or artistic piece, is *surtout*.] An ornamental piece serving as a centerpiece for the dinner-table, and, in its complete form, having one or several baskets or small dishes, which are usually detachable and serve to contain flowers, fruit, bonbons, and other articles of the dessert, etc.: sometimes merely ornamental, as a group of figures. *Epergnes* are usually of silver, sometimes of gilt bronze, glass, or other material.

Épernay (ā-per-nā'), *n.* [< *Épernay*, a town in France.] 1. A white French wine produced near Épernay, in the department of Marne, famous since the middle ages.—2. A name given to certain sparkling champagnes, usually because the manufacturing establishments are situated about the town of Épernay.

epitrochis (ep-trō-tē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτροχίς*, a questioning, consulting, < *ἐπιτροχάω*, consult, inquire, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *τροχάω*, ask, inquire: see *erotesis*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a question or questions without expecting an answer from another person, in order to express astonishment, or to suggest to the minds of the hearers answers favorable to the speaker's cause; especially, the use of an unbroken series of rhetorical questions. Sometimes called *erotesis*. See *hypophora*.

Eperua (e-per'ū-ā'), *n.* [NL., < Carib. *eperu*, the name of the fruit.] A genus of tropical South American leguminous trees, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the most important. The tree is abundant in the forests of British Guiana, and bears a large, curiously curved flat pod. Its wood is hard and heavy, of a deep-red color, and impregnated with a resinous oil, which makes it very durable.



Flower of *Eperua grandiflora*.

epexegesis (ep-ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπεξηγέσις*, a detailed account, explanation, < *ἐπεξηγέσθαι*, recount in detail, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐξηγέσθαι*, recount, explain: see *exegesis*.] Subjoined explanation or elucidation; specifically, in *rhet.*, the act of subjoining a word, phrase, clause, or passage in order to explain more fully the meaning of an indefinite or obscure expression; the immediate restatement of an idea in a clearer or fuller form.

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-sē-jet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epexegesis* (-jet-) + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *exegetic*.] Subjoined by way of explanation; marking an explanatory addition, or used in additional explanation: as, an *epexegetic* phrase; the *epexegetic* infinitive; and is sometimes *epexegetic*.

epexegetically (ep-ek-sē-jet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In or as an explanatory addition; for the purpose of additional explanation: as, a clause introduced *epexegetically*; the infinitive may be used *epexegetically*.

ephah, epha (ē'fā), *n.* [Repr. Heb. *ēphāh* (cf. Coptic *ōpi*, LGr. *οἶφι*, *oīphi*, LL. *ephi*), a measure: perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure, *ōp*, *ōpi*, count.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a *bath* (which see).

Ye shall have just balances, and a just *ephah*, and a just *bath*. The *ephah* and the *bath* shall be of one measure, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer. Ezek. xiv. 10, 11.

And Gideon went in, and made ready a *kid*, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour. Judges vi. 19.

ephebe (ef'ēb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐφηβος*, a youth, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἡβη*, youth: see *Hebe*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a young man, the son of a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 20. At Athens, upon attaining the age of 18 each youth was subjected to an examination as to his physical development and his legal claims to citizenship, and received his first arms. During the next two years his education, both mental and physical, was taken in charge by the state, and conducted under the most rigid discipline, in conformity with a fixed course designed to prepare him to understand and to perform the duties of citizenship. Upon being admitted to take the sacred oath he received some of the citizen's privileges, and he became a full citizen after completing with honor his two years as an *ephebe*. Hence, in works on Greek art, etc., the name is applied to any youth, particularly if bearing arms, or otherwise shown to be of free estate. Also *ephebos*.

ephebeum (ēf-ē-bē'um), *n.*; pl. *ephebea* (-ē). [< Gr. *ἐφηβείον*, < *ἐφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] A building, inclosure, etc., devoted to the exercise or recreation of *ephebes*.

The *ephebeum*, the large circular hall in the centre of the whole (thornie). C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 292.

ephebic (e-fē'bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐφηβικός*, < *ἐφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] Of or pertaining to an *ephebe*, or to the ancient Greek system of public instruction of young men to fit them for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

It is possible, however, that the Diogenium—the only gymnasium mentioned in the *Ephebic* inscriptions of the imperial period—was built about this time. Encyc. Brit., III, 9.

ephebolic (ef-ē-bol'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *ephebology*; relating to the later adolescent and the mature stages of an animal organism.

This [clinologic stage] immediately succeeded the *ephebic* stage, and during its continuance the neologic and *ephebic* characteristics underwent retrogression. Science, XI, 42.

ephebologic (e-fē-bō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ephebology* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the acquisition at puberty and possession during adult life of specific or peculiar features; of or pertaining to *ephebology*.

ephebology (ef-ē-bol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐφηβος*, a youth (see *ephebe*), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of puberty; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of the later adolescent and earlier adult stages of growth of any animal, during which it acquires characters more or less specific or peculiar to itself, in comparison with related organisms. Hyatt, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1887.

Ephedra (ef'e-drā), *n.* [NL. ("quasi planta rebus vicinis insidens"—Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἔδρα*, a seat.] A genus of low, dioecious, gnetaceous shrubs, of about 20 species, found in desert or alkaline regions of the warmer temperate latitudes. Six or eight species occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are nearly leafless, with numerous opposite or ternate equisetum-like branches. The fruit consists of from 1 to 3 hard, coriaceous, triangular envelopes, surrounded by several pairs of bracts, and each enclosing a single seed. The fruit, or the enclosing bracts, are sometimes fleshy. The stems contain a considerable amount of tannin, and are used as a popular remedy for venereal diseases.

epheles (e-fē'lis), *n.*; pl. *epheleses* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήλις*, *ἐφήλις* (-dē), in pl. rough spots, which stud the face (or, according to others, freckles, the sense taken in mod. use), < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἡλος*, a nail, stud, wart (or, irreg., < *ἥλιος*, the sun).] A freckle (which see).

ephemera (e-fem'e-rā), *n.*; pl. *ephemera* or *ephemeræ* (-rā, -rāz). [NL. *ephemera* (in def. 1, sc. *febris*, fever; in def. 3, sc. *musca*, fly), fem. of *ephemeris*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily, living but a day, short-lived (τὸ ἐφήμερον, an insect, perhaps *Ephemeris longicauda*; τὸ ἐφήμερον, a fever lasting for a day): see *ephemerous*.] 1. A fever which lasts but a day or a very short period.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*,

the typical genus of May-flies or day-flies of the family *Ephemeridae*, having three long caudal filaments. *E. vulgata* is a common European species; *E. (Leptophlebia) cupida* is one of the commonest in the northeastern United States. See cut under *day-fly*. 3. A May-fly, day-fly, or shad-fly; an *ephemerid*. See *Ephemerida* and *May-fly*.

The *Ephemeris*, weak as it is individually, maintains itself in the world by its prolificacy. Brooks and ponds are richly populated with their young, and through the summer, when they come to maturity and take their flight, these delicate beings appear in immense numbers. They rise from the waters of our great inland lakes, fall a rapid prey to the waves, and are washed ashore in enormous quantities, their dead bodies forming windrows, comparable in extent with the sea-wrack of oceanic shores. They settle down in clouds in the streets of the lake cities, obscuring the street-lamps, and astonishing the passer-by. Stand. Nat. Hist., II, 152.

4. Anything very short-lived.

ephemera (e-fem'e-rā), *n.* Plural of *ephemeron*.

Ephemeræ (e-fem'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ephemera*.] The May-flies collectively, without implication of their taxonomic rank as a group.

ephemeral (e-fom'e-rāl), *a. and n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. In *zool.*, lasting but one day; *ephemeris*; *ephemerous*. Hence—2. Existing or continuing for a very short time only; short-lived; transitory.

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself, will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided.

V. Knox, *Grammar Schools*.

Ephemeral monsters, to be seen but once! Things that could only show themselves and die. Wordsworth, *Prelude*, x.

This suggests mention of the *ephemeral* group of lyrics that gathered about the serais of his time. Steadman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 255.

They [reviews] share the *ephemeral* character of the rest of our popular literature. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 55.

Also, rarely, *ephemeric*.

=*syn.* 2. Transient, fleeting, evanescent.

II. *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as certain insects.

ephemerality (e-fem'e-rāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ephemerality* (-tiz). [< *ephemeral* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *ephemeral*; that which is *ephemeral*; a transient trifle.

This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemerality* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives. C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, lxi.

ephemeran (e-fem'e-rān), *a. and n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-an*.] Same as *ephemeral*. [Rare.]

ephemeris (ef-ē-mer'ik), *a.* [< *ephemerous* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephemeral*.

ephemerid (e-fem'e-rīd), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of the family *Ephemeridae*.

Ephemeridae (ef-ē-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemeris*, 2, + *-idae*.] The typical and single family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the suborder *Ephemerina*; the May-flies, day-flies, or *ephemerids*, so called from the shortness of their lives after reaching the perfect winged state, in which they have no jaws, take no food, but propagate and speedily die. The head is small and rounded, with large eyes meeting on top, and minute subulate 3-jointed antennae; the mouth-parts are wanting or are very rudimentary; the thorax is globose, with a small collar-like prothorax; the abdomen is elongate and slender, terminated by 2 or 3 long, slender filaments; and the wings are closely net-veined, the hinder pair much smaller than the fore, or wanting. Though so fragile and fugacious in the imago, these insects in the larval and pupal states are long-lived, existing many months or for two or three years, have well-developed jaws, and are predaceous; they live in the water, and are notable for molts or castings of the skin, sometimes to the number of 20; they are well known to anglers as bait. There are about 12 leading genera, and individuals of various species swarm in prodigious numbers. In the United States many of the species are indiscriminately called *shad-flies*, from their appearance when *shad* are running. Also *Ephemerida*, *Ephemerides*, *Ephemerina*, *Ephemerine*. See cut under *day-fly*.

ephemerides, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris*; formerly sometimes used as a singular.

ephemeridian (e-fem'e-rīd'i-an), *a.* [< *ephemeris* (-rīd-) + *-ian*.] Relating to an *ephemeris*.

ephemerid, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris*.

Ephemerina (e-fem'e-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemeris*, 2, + *-ina*.] A subordinal group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the May-flies: same as *Agnathi* or *Subulicornes*.

ephemerinous (e-fem'e-rī-nus), *a.* [< *Ephemeris*, 2, + *-in* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or structurally allied to the *Ephemerida*.

ephemeris (e-fem'e-ris), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ē-mer'i-dēz). [NL. *ephemeris*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, a diary, journal, calendar, < *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily: see *ephemerous*, *ephemera*.] 1. A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of

events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.

Quoted in *Bradford's Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xix.

That calendar or *ephemerides*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 8.

Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides*? Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, I. 2.

2. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" (from 1855).

By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected. Science, III. 401.

3. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem'e-ris-t), *n.* [*< ephemer-is + -ist.*] 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethical ephemerists, that pry into the horoscope of natiivities. Howell.

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem'e-rit), *n.* [*< NL. ephemerites* (Geinitz, 1865), *< Ephemeris*, 2, + *-ites*, *E. -ites*.] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (ef-ē-mē'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-ī). [*< Gr. ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (NGR. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφημερος*, for the day: see *ephemerous*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (b) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (c) A domestic chaplain. (d) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the elevation of the panagia. See *panagia*.

ephemeromorph (e-fem'e-rō-mōrf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐφημερομορφος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. E. D.

ephemeron (e-fem'e-rōn), *n.*; pl. *ephemera* (-rā). [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφήμερον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly: see *ephemeral*.] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time; hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron*; man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 256.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. Whewell.

ephemerous (e-fem'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. ephemerus*, *< Gr. ἐφήμερος*, the more common form of *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, *< ἐπί*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἡμέρη*, *ἡμέρα*, *ἡμέρα*, day. Cf. *ephemeral*, *ephemeral*.] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. Burke.

Ephemerum (e-fem'e-rum), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφήμερον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting but for a day: see *ephemeron*, *ephemerous*.] A genus of mosses, belonging to the tribe *Phascaceae*: formerly the type of the tribe *Ephemeraceae*, which is not now retained. There are 3 British and 7 American species.

Ephesian (e-fē'zian), *a. and n.* [*< L. Ephesus*, *< Gr. Ἐφέσιος*, *< Ἐφεσός*, Ephesus.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Cayster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven

churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and death-place of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *Atanuk* (that is, "Ayios Ἐσθλός", the Holy Divine). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesine*.—**Ephesian Artemis**. See *Diana*.—**Ephesian or Ephesine Council**, any one of the several church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met in A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism*.) It also decreed that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province so subjected should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate.—**Ephesian or Ephesine Latrocinium**, a Eutychian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Latrocinium*.—**Ephesian or Ephesine liturgies**, *Ephesine class*, family, or group (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesine liturgy*. The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or of *St. John*. See *Gallikan*.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus; as, the epistle of Paul to the Ephesians.

What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana? Acts xix. 35.

2. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

P. Hen. What company?

Page. Ephesians, my lord; of the old church.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

Ephesine (ef'e-sin), *a.* [*< Gr. Ἐφεσός*, Ephesus, + *-ine*.] Same as *Ephesian*.

ephesite (ef'e-sit), *n.* [*< L. Ephesus*, *Gr. Ἐφεσός*, a city in Asia Minor (see *Ephesian*), + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminium, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephiates (ef-i-al'tēz), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφιάτης*, Aëolic *ἐπιάτης*, nightmare, lit. one who leaps upon, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵαλλαι*, verbal adj. *ἵαλός*, send, throw.] 1. The nightmare.

The Author of the Vulgar Errors tells us, that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Ephiates*. Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 97.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: same as *Scops*. Keyserling and Blasius, 1840.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinae*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvae. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. Schrank, 1802.

ephidrosis (ef-i-drō'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ιδρώσις*, perspiration, *< ἰδρῶν*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort.—**Ephidrosis cruenta**, hematemesis.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium*.

ephippial (e-fip'i-al), *a.* [*< ephippium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to an ephippium.—**Ephippial ovum** or *egg*, an egg enclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia*.

Bodies of a different nature from these "agamic ova" . . . are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of strongly refracting granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum*. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 250.

ephippid (e-fip'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidae*.

Ephippidae (ef-i-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Ephippia + -idae*.] In *ichth.*, a small family of chaetodont fishes. They are characterized by the limitation of the branchial apertures to the sides, and their separation by a wide scaly isthmus extending from the pectoral region to the chin; the spinous and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct; the upper jaw is scarcely protracile; and the post-temporal or uppermost bone of the shoulder-girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chaetodipterus*, as *C. faber*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known in the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porgy*, but not to be confounded with the porgy of New York. See *cut* under *Chaetodipterus*.

Ephippinæ (e-fip'i-ī-nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Ephippia + -inæ*.] The *Ephippidae* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip'i-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Ephippia + -oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidae*. **Ephippiorhynchus** (e-fip'i-ō-rīng'kus), *n.* [*< NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth

(see *ephippium*), + *ρύγχος*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidae*; the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-ū). [*< NL. < L. ephippium*, *< Gr. ἐφίππιον* (with or without *σπῆμα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος* = *L. equus*, a horse: see *Equus*, *hippo*.] 1. In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle.—2. In *branchiopods*, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial*.

When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippium*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the ephippial ova are enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphnia*. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 250.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidae*. The larvae of *E. thoracicum* are found in ants' nests. Latreille, 1802.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. Bolten, 1798.

Ephippius (e-fip'i-us), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding: see *ephippium*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippidae*. The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippus*. G. Curier.

ephod (ef'od), *n.* [*< LL. ephod* (Vulgate), *< Heb. ephod*, a vestment, *< āphad*, put on, clothe.]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind, the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder-straps, and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See Ex. xxviii. 6-12.) In later times the ephod was worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

And David danced before the Lord with all his might; and David was girded with a linen ephod. 2 Sam. vi. 14.

The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall,
The holy ephod made a cloak for gain.
Dryden, *Barons' Wars*, iv.

2. An amice: a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *vakass*.

ephor (ef'or), *n.* [*< L. ephorus*, *< Gr. ἐφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, *< ἐφορᾶν*, oversee, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *φορᾶν*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 225 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing members. The ephors were afterward reestablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus*.—**Ephor eponymos**. See *eponymos*.

ephoral (ef'or-al), *a.* [*< ephor + -al*.] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephorality (ef'or-al-ti), *n.* [*< ephoral + -ty*.] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

Aristotle observes that the *Ephorality* in Sparta was corrupt. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 13.

ephorate (ef'or-āt), *n.* [*< ephor + -ate*.] Same as *ephorality*.

In Venice the Council served to keep the sovereign multitude in check, itself belonging to the Gerusia; in Sparta the *Ephorate* rose out of the aristocratic demos, and kept in check the monarchy and the principal families. Von Hauke, *Univ. Hist.* (trans.), p. 134, note.

ephorus (ef'or-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-ī). [*< L. see ephor*.] Same as *ephor*.

Ephraïtic (ē-frā-it'ik), *a.* [*< Ephraim*] + *-ite*.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poeti-

cally called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef'thi-ā-nū'rij), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. albifrons* is the white-fronted ephthianure. Also written *Ephthianura* and *Ephthianura*. Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1837.

epthianure (ef'thi-ā-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef'i-drā), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἐφύδρα, living on the water, < ἐφί, upon, + ὕδρα (hýdra), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridae*, the larvae of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvae are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *kouchabee*; *ahuatie* is the similar food prepared from *E. hians*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Tezcuco. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, improperly, *Ephydra*.

Ephydridae (e-fid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + *-idae*.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennae short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvae in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephydrinidae*. Stenhamner, 1843.

epymnium (e-sim'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. epymnia* (-ij). [NL., < Gr. ἐπύμνιον, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὕμνος, hymn; see *hymn*.]

1. In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion*, *methymnion*, *proimnion*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (a) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (b) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (ef'i-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐφύρα, a senynph, euponym of *Ephyra*, *Ephyra*, another name of *Corinth*.] 1. Pl. *ephyra* (-rō). One of the so-called *Medusa bifida*; an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by agamogenetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyrae, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma*, *strobila*, and *hydra tuba*, under *hydra*.

2. [cap.] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusae*.—3. [cap.] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *maiden's blush*; *E. orbicularia* is the dingy moth; *E. pendularia*, the birch-moth. Duponchel, 1820.

4. [cap.] A genus of crustaceans. Roux, 1831.—5. [cap.] A genus of dipterous insects. Desvoidy, 1863.

Ephyromedusae (ef'i-rā-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusae*.

Ephyridae (e-fir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *-idae*.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth-arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles; mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the sub-umbrellar wall of the gastric cavity.

Ephyromedusae (ef'i-rō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusae*.] Hydrozoans which produce ephyrae or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation; synonymous with *Scyphomedusae* (which see). Also *Ephyromedusae*, *Ephyrae*.

Ephyromedusan (ef'i-rō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusae*; scyphomedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusae*.

Ephyropsidae (ef-i-rop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + *-idae*.] A family of *Ephyromedusae* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrellar cavities. Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *Ephyra* + Gr. ὤψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidae*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

épi (ā-pē'), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, finial, < OF. *espi*, < L. *spicus*, rare form of *spica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender finial of metal or terracotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.

epi- [NL., etc., < Gr. ἐπί- (before a vowel ἐπ-, before the rough breathing ἐφ-), < ἐπί, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. ἐπι-, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, to, before (see *ob*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, moreover, related to *apa* = Gr. *ἀπό* = L. *ab* = E. *off*, of. See *apo*, *ab*, *off*, of.] A prefix (before a vowel *ep-*, before the rough breathing *eph-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (ē-pi-al'id), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidae*. II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidae*.

Epialidae, **Hepialidae** (ē-, hē-pi-al'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus*, *Hepialus*, + *-idae*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects of the bombycine series, having short moniliform antennae, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and ecarinate thorax; the ghost-moths, goat-moths, or swifts. The larvae are naked fleshy grubs with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotrophae*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genera *Epialtus* and *Cossus*, and to groups known as *Epialtides*, *Epialtes*, and *Epialtina*. See cut under *Cossus*.

epialine (ē-pi-ā-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidae*.

Epialites (ē-pi-ā-lit'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + *-ites*.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidae*. **Epialus**, **Hepialus** (ē-, hē-pi-ā-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἡπιάλος, equiv. to *ἡπιάνης*, also *ἡπιάνης*, a nightmare; cf. *ἡπιόλος*, a moth (a 'ghost-moth'; or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *vappo*(n), a moth). Cf. *ἡπιάλος*, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form *ἡπιάνης* appears to simulate *ἡπιάνης*, a nightmare: see *epialtes*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidae*, the ghost-moths. *E. humuli* is a common species.

epiazial (ep-i-ak'si-al), *a.* Same as *epiazial*.

epibasal (ep-i-bā'sal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βάσις, base: see *basal*, *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall: used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oöspore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oöspore into two halves.

epibatus (ē-pib'a-tus), *a. and n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. ἐπιβάτης, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible, < ἐπιβαίνω, walk on, tread on, go to, < ἐπί, upon, to, + βαίνω, go: see *base*.] I. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot): a distinctive epithet of a pæonic foot of doubled or decasemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the pæon diargyios (see *diargyios*), or ordinary pæonic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *cretic*.

II. *n.* The decasemic pæon (*pæon epibatus*). See I.

epiblast (ep'i-blást), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλαστός, a bud, germ; cf. ἐπιβλαστάνειν, grow or sprout on.] 1. In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is found in wheat and some other grasses.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ecto-



Épil of Lead, 13th century—Cathedral of Chartres. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

derm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocoele*.

epiblastema (ep'i-blas-tē'mā), *n.*; *pl. epiblastemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλάστημα, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas'tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornea is still uncertain. . . . The objections to Kessler's view of its *epiblastic* nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. M. Foster, Embryology, p. 163.

epiblema (ep-i-blē'mā), *n.*; *pl. epiblemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐπιβλήμα, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < ἐπιβάλλω, throw over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + βάλλω, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib'ō-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιβολή, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < ἐπιβάλλω, throw or lay upon, < ἐπί, upon, + βάλλω, throw.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epanaphora.—2. In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epibole*. Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 115.

epibolic (ep-i-bol'ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *epibol-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib'ō-li), *n.* [< *epibole*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibole*, *epibolism*.

epibranchial (ep-i-brang'ki-al), *a. and n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βράγχια, gills, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Literally, upon the gills: applied in zoology—(a) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (b) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end-piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial. It is the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. Parker.

The cerato- and epibranchials together are badly called the thyro-hyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornua or horns of the hyoid; the ceratobranchials are long, and the epibranchials, so extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull. Coates, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 167.

Epibulinae (e-pib'ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensible jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib'ū-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Epibulinae*. C. L. Bonaparte.

Epibulus (e-pib'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιβουλος, plotting against, treacherous, < ἐπιβουλή, a plot, < ἐπί, upon, against, < βουλή, a plan, scheme: see *boule*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridae*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulinae*. Cuvier, 1817.

epic (ep'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *epick*; = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. It. *epico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*), < L. *epicus*, < Gr. ἐπικός, epic, < ἐπος, a word, a speech, tale, *pl. epic poetry*: see *epos*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the *national* or *popular epic*) is exemplified in the great mythological epics, in Greek the Homeric epics (the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*), in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shah-nameh*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*,

In Anglo-Saxon the *Beowulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hiawatha*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are: in Latin, Virgil's *Aeneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; in Portuguese, Camões's *Lusiad*; in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*; in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Batrachomyomachia* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

According to Aristotle, the story of an *epic poem* must be on a great and noble theme: it must be one in itself.

R. C. Jebb, *Primer of Greek Lit.*, I. II. § 2.

Hence—2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

"Take Lilla, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, epic, homicidal." *Tennyson, Princess, Prol.*

The *epic cycle*. See *cycle*.

II. *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His epic, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Epicaerus (ep-i-sē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικαυρος*, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καυρός*, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Otiorynchinae*. It was established by Schonherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body



Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicaerus imbricatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

more or less pyriform, densely scaly, the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated snout-beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbages. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration. Its larva is still unknown.

epical (ep-i-kāl), *a.* [*< epic + -al*.] Epic; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty *epical*.

And rhythmic with the truth.

Whittier, My Namesake.

epically (ep-i-kāl-i), *adv.* In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-kāl'iks), *n.*; pl. *epicalyces* (-kal'-i-sēz). [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *κάλυξ*, calyx.] In *bot.*, the outer accessory calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, *n.* Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan'thik), *a.* [*< epicanthis + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epicanthis; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthis (ep-i-kan'this), *n.*; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικανθίς*, equiv. to *ἐκάνθος*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*.] In *anat.*, a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *epicanthi* (-thi). [NL.] Same as *epicanthis*.

epicardial (ep-i-kār'di-āl), *a.* [*< epicardium + -al*.] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-kār'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.] In *anat.*, the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

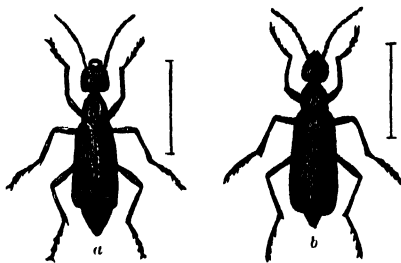
epicaridan (ep-i-kār'i-dan), *n.* One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-kār'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnean genus *Oniscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennae, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridae*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep-i-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See cut under *endocarp*.

epitaphora (ep'i-ka-tof'ō-rā), *n.* In *astrol.*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicauta (ep-i-kā'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικαυτός*, burnt at the end or on the surface, < *ἐπικαίειν*, burn on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidae*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not dilated, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal



Blister-beetles.
a, *Epicauta pardalis*; b, *Epicauta maculata*.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennae are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindrical, and more or less densely punctate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States; both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra denuded black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. marginata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvae of *Epicauta* prey upon locusts' eggs.

epicedet, **epicedt** (ep'i-sēd, -sed), *n.* [*< LL. epicedium*, q. v.] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the banks each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her own *epiced*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 5.

epicedia, *n.* Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-sē'di-āl), *a.* [*< epicedium + -al*.] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-sē'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< epicedium + -an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.

Cuckerman.

II. *n.* An epicedium.

Black-cy'd swans

Did sing as woful *epicedians*

As they would straightways die.

Milford and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

epicedium (ep-i-sē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epicedia* (-i-ā). [LL., < Gr. *ἐπικέδριον*, a dirge, neut. of *ἐπικέδριος*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέδος*, care, sorrow, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Funeral songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

A more moving quill

Than Spenser used when he gave *Astrophil*

A living *epicedium*. *Massey, Hero and Leander*.

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to democracy, thought it had an air of high-breeding to join in the shallow *epicedium* that our bubble had burst.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 153.

epicene (ep'i-sēn), *a.* [*< L. epicæus*, < Gr. *ἐπικαιος*, common, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *καιός*, common: see *cenobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes: especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes: thus, the Greek *diq* and Latin *ovis*, a sheep, are feminine words, whether applied to males or to females.

Not the male generation of critters, not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial. *J. Wilson.*

epicenter (ep'i-sen-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. epicentrum*, < Gr. *ἐπίκεντρος*, on the center-point, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *seismology*, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake-waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or seismic focus.

epicentra, *n.* Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen'trāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< epicentrum + -al*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as a spine of a fish's back-bone.—2. Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. *n.* An epicentral scleral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These "scleral" spines are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, "epineurals," "epicentra," and "epicleurals"; . . . all three kinds are present in the herring. *Owen, Anat.*, I. 43.

epicentrum (ep-i-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *epicentra* (-trā). [NL.: see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

epicerastic (ep'i-se-ras'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπικερστικός*, tempering the humors, < *ἐπικερσνύειν*, mix in addition, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κερσνύειν*, mix: see *crasis*.] Lenient; assuaging. *Smart.*

epiceratohyal (ep-i-ser'a-tō-hī-āl), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, on, + *ceratohyal*, q. v.] I. *n.* A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. *a.* Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, *ceratohyal*, and *hypohyal* pieces.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-ser'ē-brāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *L. cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al*.] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep'i-kil), *n.* [*< NL. epichilium*.] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *epichilia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικύλιος*, on or at the lips or brim, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κύλιος*, lip, brim.] In *bot.*, the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep'i-kī-rō'mā), *n.*; pl. *epichiremata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικύρημα*, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < *ἐπικύρειν*, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κύρις*, the hand.] In *logic*: (a) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (b) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a *prosyllogism*, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

epichordal (ep-i-kōr'dāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *χορδή*, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the *prechordal* and *epichordal* regions of the brain. *Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1886, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπικύριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *κύριος*, country.] Of or pertaining to the country; rural. Also *epichoric*, *epichoristic*. [Rare.]

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.

De Quincey, Modern Superstition.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kō-ri-am'bik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπικύριαμβικός*, having a choriambus following upon a different measure, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *χοριαμβός*, choriambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a choriambus (— u —) preceded by a trochee dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllabic and the Eupolidean, which are now called as *logaedic* meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kō'rik), *a.* [As *epichor-ial* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoric* alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety. *The Academy*, March 3, 1888, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep'i-kō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< epichor-ial* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoristic* idiom has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the *lingua franca* of Dorism. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 436.

Epichthonii (ep-ik-thō'nī-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *χθών*, the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Cecropis*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klē'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπικλῆσις*, a calling upon, invocation, < *ἐπικαλέειν*, call upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καλέω*, call: see *ecclēsia*, *ecclēsia*, etc.] In *liturgies*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshippers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

epiclidal (ep-i-klī'dal), *a.* [*<epiclidium + -al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an **epiclidal** center of ossification. Also **epiclidian**.

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of **epiclidium**.

epiclidian (ep-i-klī'di-an), *a.* [*<epiclidium + -an.*] Same as **epiclidal**.

epiclidium (ep-i-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. **epiclidia** (-i). [*NL., also epicleidium, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κλειδίον, clavicle, dim. of κλέις (κλειδ-), key.*] In *ornith.*, an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypocleidium. See cut under **epipleura**.

Such expansion is called the **epicleidum**; in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the precoracoid of reptiles.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 147.

epiclinal (ep-i-klī'nal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κλίνη, a bed: see clinic.*] In *bot.*, placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicela (ep-i-sē'li), *n.* pl. [*NL., neut. pl. of epicelus: see epiculous, epicale.*] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomatous metazoans which have an epiclele, as distinguished from a schizocoel or an enterocoel, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicelar (ep-i-sē'lār), *a.* Same as **epicelian**.

epiclele (ep'i-sē'lē), *n.* [*<epicela.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as **epicula**.—2. In *zool.*, a perivisceral cavity formed by the invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicelia (ep-i-sē'li-ā), *n.*; pl. **epiceliae** (-ē). [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοιλία, belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), < κοίλος, hollow. Cf. epiculous.*] The cavity of the oencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 478.*

epiceliac (ep-i-sē'li-ak), *a.* [*<epicelia + -ac.*] Same as **epicelian**.

epiceliae, *n.* Plural of **epicelia**.

epicelian (ep-i-sē'li-an), *a.* [*<epicelia + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicelia. Also **epicelar**, **epiceliac**.

epiculous (ep-i-sē'lūs), *a.* [*< NL. epiculus, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοίλος, hollow, > κοιλία, belly. Cf. epicula.*] 1. Having the character of an epiclele; forming an epiclele: as, an **epiculous** cavity.—2. Having an epiclele; of or pertaining to the **Epicela**: as, an **epiculous** animal.

The Vertebrata are not schizocoelous, but **epiculous**.

Huxley, *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 54.

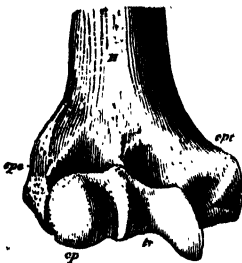
epicolic (ep-i-kol'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόλις, the colon: see colic, colon.*] In *anat.*, relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-ū-mel'li), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + NL. columella, q. v.*] A proximal element of the columella auris of some reptiles, as *Clepsyrops*, considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the **epicolumella**.
Cope, *Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci.* (1885), III. 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-ū-mel'li-r), *a.* [*< epicolumella + -ar.*] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an **epicolumellar** ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon'di-lār), *a.* [*< epicondyle + -ar.*] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle; supracondylar.



Anterior View, Distal End, of Right Humerus of a Man.

H., humerus; *epc.*, epicondyle, or external supracondylar protuberance; *eptr.*, epitrochlear, or internal supracondylar protuberance; *cap.*, capitulum, or convex articular surface for head of radius; *tr.*, trochlea, or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna. *epc.* and *eptr.* are together the epicondyle, and *epc.* and *tr.* are together the enticondyle.

but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon'dil), *n.* [*< NL. epicondylus, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόνδυλος, a knuckle: see condyle.*] In *anat.*, a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which aids in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone.

The **epicondyle** has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external epicondyle."

Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus.—**Internal epicondyle**, the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called **epitrochlea**.

epicondylus (ep-i-kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. **epicondylis** (-li). [*NL.*] Same as **epicondyle**.

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor'a-kō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [*< NL. epicoracohumeralis, < epicoraco(id) + humerus.*] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor'a-kō-hū'me-rā-lis), *n.*; pl. **epicoracohumerales** (-lēz). [*NL.*] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor'a-koid), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + coracoid, q. v.*] 1. *n.* A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See **coracoid**, *n.*, extract under **precoracoid**, *a.*, and cuts under **pectoral** and **omosternum**.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid.

epicoracoidal (ep-i-kor'a-koi-dal), *a.* [*< epicoracoid + -al.*] Same as **epicoracoid**.

[In *Crocodylia*] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct **epicoracoidal** element.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 220.

epicorolline (ep'i-kō-rol'in), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. corolla + -ine.*] In *bot.*, inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot'il), *n.* [Abbr. of ***epicotyledon**, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κοτυλήδων, a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).] In *bot.*, the part of a growing embryo above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē'dō-nā-ri), *a.* [*< *epicotyledon (see epicotyl) + -ary.*] In *bot.*, situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of **epicranium**.

epicranial (ep-i-kra'ni-al), *a.* [*< epicranium + -al.*] 1. In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.*, situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.—**Epicranial suture**, in *entom.*, a longitudinal impressed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennae. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta*.

epicranium (ep-i-kra'ni-um), *n.*; pl. **epicrania** (-i). [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κρανίον, the cranium.*] 1. In *entom.*, the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex*; the middle, called the *front*; and the lower, called the *clypeus* or *epistoma*; but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta*.

The **epicranium**, or that piece (sclerite) bearing the eyes, ocelli and antennae, and in front the clypeus and labrum.
A. S. Packard, *Amer. Nat.*, XVII. 1138.

2. In *anat.*, that which is upon the cranium or skull; the scalp; the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (e-pik'rā-tēz), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐπι-κράτης, having mastery, < ἐπί, upon, + κράτος, might.*] A genus of South American boas, or



Ringed Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*).

non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidae*, having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossae present,

and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. cenchris* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.

epicrisis (e-pik'ri-sis), *n.*; pl. **epicrises** (-sēz). [*< Gr. ἐπίκρισις, determination, < ἐπι-κρίνειν, determine, < ἐπί, upon, + κρίνειν, separate, decide, judge: see crisis, critic.*] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the **epicrisis** to a book is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, and chapters, and sometimes also of sections and paragraphs, and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

That the Massoretes themselves recognized no real separation (between the books of Ezra and Nehemiah) is shown by their **epicrisis** on Nehemiah.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 832.

Epictetian (ep-ik-tē'shan), *a.* [*< Epictetus + -ian.*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep'i-kūr), *n.* [*< Epicure, < F. Epicure, < L. Epicurus, < Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a philosopher of this name (see Epicurean, n.), lit. an assistant, ally, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κόρος, κόπος, a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).*] 1. [*cap. or l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

Here [Isa. xiv. 14] he describeth the fury of the Epicures (which is the highest and deepest mischief of all impiety); even to contempe the very God.

Joyce, *Expos. of Dan.*, xli.

Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more **epicure** and atheist than he was.

Bacon, *Unity in Religion* (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gourmand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

Cæs. Will this description satisfy him?

Ant. With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very **epicure**.
Shak., A. and C., II. 7.

Live while you live, the **epicure** would say,

And seize the pleasures of the present day.

Doddridge, *Epigram on his Family Arms*.

=**Syn.** 2. **Epicure**, **Gourmet**, and **Gormand** agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The **epicure** selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The **gourmet** is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The **gormand** differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicure† (ep'i-kūr), *v. i.* [*< epicure, n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

They did **Epicure** it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
Fuller, *Hist. Cambridge*, II. 48.

epicureal† (ep-i-kūr'ē-al), *a.* [*< epicure + -al.*] Epicurean.

But these are **epicureal** tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and atheism. *Burton, Anat. of Mol.*, p. 387.

Epicurean (ep'i-kūr'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [= **F. Epicurien** (cf. **Sp. Epicureo** = **Fig. It. Epicureo**), < **L. Epicureus**, < **Gr. Ἐπίκουρος**, < **Ἐπίκουρος**, **Epicurus**: see **epicure**.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

The sect

Epicurean, and the Stoick severe.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 280.

2. [*cap. or l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,

Affirming each his own philosophy—

Nothing to mar the sober majesties

Of settled, sweet, **Epicurean** life.

Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.

Shak., A. and C., II. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the

only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the *a priori* method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that an *Epicurean* has come to mean also a more votary of pleasure. See 2.

I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like A wiser *epicurean*, and let the world have its way.

Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

The brotherhood
Of soft *Epicureans* taught—if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Epicureanism (ep'i-kū-rē'an-izm), *n.* [*Epicurean* + *-ism*.] 1. The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

Epicureanism had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 184.

2. [*l. c.*] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely (ep'i-kūr-li), *adv.* [*epicure* + *-ly*.] Luxuriously. Davies.

His horses . . . are provendered as *epicurely*.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harr. Misc., VI. 179).

epicureous, *a.* [*L. Epicureus*, < Gr. *Ἐπικουρεῖος*, < *Ἐπίκουρος*, Epicurus.] Epicurean.

D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced *epicureous* bite-sheep of Co. Lich.

By Gardner, True Obedience, Translator to the Reader.

epicurism (ep'i-kūr-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikurismus* = Dan. *epikurisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *épicurisme* = Sp. Pg. *epicurismo* = It. *epicureismo*, < L. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicurism*, Sadducism, and Zendichism.

Waterland, Works, VIII. 80.

He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments: in other words, all his philosophy consisted in *epicurism*.

Goldsmith, Voltaire.

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

Epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.

Shak., Lear, I. 4.

epicurize (ep'i-kūr-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, ppr. *epicurizing*. [*epicure* + *-ize*.] 1. To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life, . . . *epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.

Cudworth, Sermons, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

A fellow here about town, that *epicurizes* upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.

Marvell, Works, II. 60.

epicycle (ep'i-sī-kl), *n.* [*ME. episcile*, < LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. *ἐπικύκλος*, *epicycle*, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cycle*.] 1. A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train*, under *epicyclic*.—2. In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also

made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

The moon mooveth the contrarie from other planetes as in hire *episcile*, but in non other manere.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ll. § 35.

The same phenomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentrics and *epicycles*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 179.

Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of *epicycles* in *epicycles*, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion.

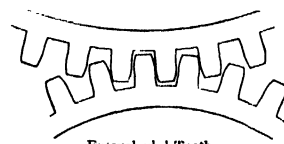
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

Deferent of the epicycle. See *deferent*.

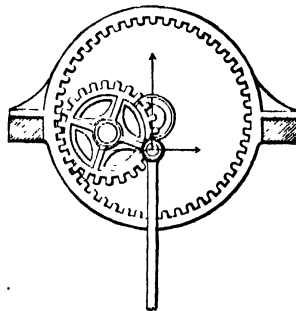
epicyclic (ep-i-sīk'lik), *a.* [*epicycle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epicycle.—**Epicyclic train**, in mech., any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī'kloid), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *κύκλος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *epicycle* and *cycloid*.] In geom., a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674.—**Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse.—**Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper, opposed to an interior epicycloid, which is a hypocycloid.—**Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid.—**Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola.—**Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.

epicycloidal (ep'i-sī-kloi'dal), *a.* [*epicycloid* + *-al*.] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid.—**Epicycloidal teeth**, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid.—**Epicycloidal wheel**, a wheel or ring fixed to a framework, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel, of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and re-pass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.



Epicycloidal Teeth.



Epicycloidal Wheel.

epicyemate (ep'i-sī-ē'māt), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *κύμα*, an embryo (< *κύνειν*, be pregnant), + *-ate*.] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk inclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *endocyemate*. J. A. Ryder.

epicyesis (ep'i-sī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *κύσις*, pregnancy, < *κύνειν*, be pregnant.] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep'i-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *cystotomy*.] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, a. See *epideictic, epideictical*.

epideistic (ep'i-de-is'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *deistic*.] Ultradeistic; with religious spirit or purpose.

The German expositions were essentially scientific and critical, not *epideistic*, nor intended to make converts.

Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 110.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Epidemius* (< Gr. *ἐπιδημιος*, also *ἐπιδημιος*, among the people, general, epidemic, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *δημιος*, people),

+ *-ic*.] I. *a.* Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be epidemic in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic*.

Whatever be the cause of this epidemic folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.

Warburton, Divine Legation, Ded. to Freethinkers (1738).

A dread of mad dogs is the epidemic terror which now prevails.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxi.

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of epidemic cholera.

Saturday Rev., Oct. 21, 1865.

II. *n.* 1. A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an epidemic of smallpox.

The earlier epidemics of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrhoeal affections.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.

Those dreadful exterminating epidemics, which, in consequence of scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.

Burke, On Scarcity.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik-al), *a.* [*epidemic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too epidemic, not only in the City but the Countries too.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

epidemically (ep-i-dem'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem'ik-al-nēs), *n.* The state of being epidemic. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

epidemiography (ep-i-dē-mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιδημιος*, epidemic, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-dē'mi-ō-loj'i-ka-l), *a.* [*epidemiology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-dē'mi-ō-loj'i-ka-l-i), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-dē'mi-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [*epidemiology* + *-ist*.] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-dē-mi-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιδημιος*, epidemic, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemyl (ep'i-dem-i), *n.* [Late ME. *epidymye*; < Gr. *ἐπιδημία*, prevalence of an epidemic, < *ἐπιδημιος*, epidemic: see *epidemic*.] An epidemic.

In the xix. year of this Charlys, ye lands of France were grievously vexed with the plague *epidymye*, of which sykennesse a great multitude of people dyed.

Fabian, Chron., an. 1500.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den'drum), *n.* [NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. *ἐπιδένδρον*, on a tree), < (*ἐπί*, upon, + *δένδρον*, a tree).] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species, confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep'i-dēr-m), *n.* [*LL. epidermis*: see *epidermis*.] Same as *epidermis*.

epidermal (ep-i-dēr'mal), *a.* [*epiderm* + *-al*.] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid*, *epidermose*, *epidermous*, *epidermudal*. **Epidermal tissue, structure, or system**, in bot., the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep'i-dēr-māl'ō), *n.*; pl. *epidermalia* (-li-ā). [NL., < *epidermis*. Cf. *epidermal*.] A sponge-spicule on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated rays only. F. E. Schulze.

epidermatoid (ep-i-dēr'ma-toid), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιδερματικός*, equiv. to *ἐπιδημιος*, epidermis, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*.—2. Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid*.

epidermeous (ep-i-dēr'mē-us), *a.* [*epiderm* + *-eous*.] Same as *epidermic*. [Rare.]

epidermic, epidermical (ep-i-dēr'mik, -mi-ka-l), *a.* [*epiderm* (is) + *-ic, -ical*.] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal. **Epidermic method**, a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *iatriptic method*.

epidermal (ep-i-dér-mi-dál), *a.* [*< epidermis (-id-) + -al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*. [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dér-mis), *n.* [*< LL. epidermis, < Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς (-μῖς), the outer skin, < ἐπί, upon, + δέρμα, skin.*] 1. In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, cohering into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve-fibrils, but by no blood-vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland*.

2. In *zool.*, broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body: a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton*. Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.*, the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper.

—4. In *conch.*, specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper: commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.—5. In *bot.*, the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis*. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 377.

Also *epiderm*.

epidermization (ep-i-dér-mi-zá-shən), *n.* [*< epidermis + -ation.*] In *surg.*, the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dér-moid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.*] Same as *epidermatoid*, 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dér-mō-mus-kū-lār), *a.* [*< LL. epidermis, cuticle, + L. musculus, muscle, + -ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra*. See *neuromuscular*.

epidermose (ep-i-dér-mōs), *n.* and *a.* [*< epiderm + -ose.*] 1. *n.* Same as *ceratin*.

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal*.

epidermous (ep-i-dér-mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal*.

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* [*< L. epideicticus, declamatory (cf. LL. epideicticalis, normal), < Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, fit for displaying or showing off, < ἐπιδείκνυμι, display, show, exhibit, < ἐπί, upon, + δεικνύμι, show, point out. Cf. deictic, apodictic.*] Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display: applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion; in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial; but in epideictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

I admire his [Junius's] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic*. F. Knor, *Winter Evenings*, xxix.

He [Christ] would not work any *epidictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. Farrar.

For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of *epideictic* discourses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII, 332.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik'ti-kal, -dik'ti-kal), *a.* [*< epideictic + -al.*] Same as *epideictic*.

epididymal (ep-i-did'i-mal), *a.* [*< epididymis + -al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis: as, *epididymal ducts*; *epididymal tissues*.

epididymis (ep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπιδιδυμῖς, epididymis, < ἐπί, upon, + διδυμός, testicle, lit. twin: see didymous.*] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or globus minor, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which, 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-i-mi'tis), *n.* [*< NL., < epididymis + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-dī-ō-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + diorite.*] A variety of diorite which contains fluorine instead of compact hornblende.

epidiorthosis (ep-i-dī-ōr-thō'sis), *n.* [*< LL., < Gr. ἐπιδιόρθωσις, the correction of a previous expression, < ἐπιδιορθόω, correct afterward, < ἐπί, upon, after, + διορθόω, correct, make straight: see diorthosis.*] In *rhet.*, same as *epanorthosis*.

epidote (ep-i-dōt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίδοσις, a giving besides, increase (< ἐπιδίδωμι, give besides: see epidote), + -ite².*] A rock composed essentially of the mineral epidote, in a granular condition, with which some quartz is mixed. The epidote is usually of a bright grass-green color. Also called *pistacite-rock*.

epidote (ep-i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *Épidote* (so named by Italy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if *ἐπιδόρος, < ἐπιδίδωμι, give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + δίδωμι, give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminum, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote piodontite, the cerium epidote allanite, and the calcium epidote zoisite. Epidote is also called *orendite* and *pistacite*.

epidotic (ep-i-dōt'ik), *a.* [*< epidote + -ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromia (ep-i-drō-mi-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπιδρομή, a flux, < ἐπιδραμεῖν, run to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, + δραμεῖν, 2d aor., run, associated with τρέχω, run: see dromedary.*] In *pathol.*, afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigaea (ep-i-jē-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπίγειος, a once-occurring dial. form (τὰ ἐπίγεια, the parts on or near the ground), < ἐπί, upon, + γαῖα, poet. dial.) form of γῆα, γῆ, the earth, the ground: see epigeous.*] 1. A genus of ericaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens*, the well-known May-flower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigaea*.



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

epigaeal, epigaeous, a. See *epigaeal, epigeous*.

epigaster (ep-i-gas'tér), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, belly.*] A posterior part of the perigaster, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, caecum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Hinterdarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastreaal (ep'i-gas-trē-āl), *a.* [*< epigastrium + -al.*] Same as *epigastrie*.

epigastrium (ep'i-gas-trē-um), *n.* [*< NL.: see epigastrium.*] Same as *epigastrium*.

epigastrial (ep-i-gas'tri-al), *a.* [*< epigaster + -al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epigastrie*.—2. In *biol.*, pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep'i-gas-trā-lē), *n.*; pl. *epigastralia* (-li-ā). [*< NL.: see epigastrial.*] A sponge-spicule on the gastral surface with free differentiated ray only. F. E. Schulze.

epigastralgia (ep'i-gas-tral'ji-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπιδάστρον, epigastrium, + ἄλγος, pain.*] In *pathol.*, pain at the epigastrium.

epigastralia, n. Plural of *epigastrale*.

epigastrial (ep-i-gas'tri-al), *a.* [*< epigastrium + -al.*] Same as *epigastrie*.

epigastrie (ep-i-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, stomach, + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastrieal*, *epigastrial*.—2. *Epigastrieal artery*. (a) *Deep or inferior*, a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal walls. (b) *Superficial*, a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal walls below the umbilicus. (c) *Superior*, the abdominal branch of the internal mammary.—3. *Epigastrieal lobes* of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.—4. *Epigastrieal plexus*. See *plexus*.—5. *Epigastrieal region*, the

epigastrium, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.—6. *Epigastrieal veins*, the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastriocoele (ep-i-gas'tri-ō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιδάστρον, epigastrium, + κήλη, tumor.*] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrium. Also *epigastriocoele*.

epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπιδάστρον, the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the ἐπὶ γαστήρ, > E. hypogastrium), neut. of ἐπιδάστρος, over the belly, < ἐπί, upon, over, + γαστήρ, belly.*] 1. The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach*.—2. In *entom.*, a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera*.

Also, sometimes, *epigastrium*.

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* Same as *epigastriocoele*.

Epigaea, n. See *Epigaea*, 1.

epigaeal (ep-i-jē-āl), *a.* [*< epigeous + -al.*] 1. Same as *epigeous*.—2. In *entom.*, living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation.

Also *epigaeal*.

epigean (ep-i-jē-an), *a.* [*< epigeous + -an.*] Same as *epigeous*.

epigee (ep-i-jē), *n.* [*< NL. epigeum, neut. of epigeus, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on or of the earth: see Epigaea.*] Same as *perigee*.

epigene (ep-i-jēn), *a.* [*< Cf. Gr. ἐπιγενής, growing after or late, < ἐπιγίγνισθαι, be born after, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γίγνω, produced, < γίγνω, produce: see -gen, -gene.*] 1. In *geol.*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*: as, *epigene rocks*.

The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies. *Geikie, Geol. Sketches*, II, 24.

2. In *crystal.*, foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + γένεσις, generation: see genesis.*] 1. The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually precreated by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoon in which it preexisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preexist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoology the doctrine supplanted the theory of incubation (see *incubation*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incubated" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preexisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis*; for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primal atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 170.

2. In *geol.*, same as *metamorphism*.—3. In *pathol.*, an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesisist (ep-i-jen'e-sist), *n.* [*< epigenesis (is) + -ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep'i-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< epigenesis, after genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind*, XII, 622.

epigenetically (ep'i-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epigene* + -ic.] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (ep-i-jē-nus), *a.* [As *epigene* + -ous.] In *bot.*, growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*.

epigeous (ep-i-jē-us), *a.* [Also written, less exactly, *epigaeous*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος (dial. ἐπίγειος), or of the earth, on the ground, < ἐπί, upon, +

γῆ, γῆ, dial. *γαῖα*, the earth, the ground: see *Epigea*.] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigeous* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc.

Also *epigeal*, *epigean*.

epigeus (ep-i-jē-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **epigeus*, < Gr. *ἐπίγειος*, on the earth: see *epigeous*.] Same as *perigee*.

epiglot (ep-i-glōt), *n.* Same as *epiglottis*.

epiglottic (ep-i-glōt'ik), *a.* [*epiglottis* + *-ic*.] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland**, a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottidean and thyro-hyoid ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep-i-glōt'id-ē-an), *a.* Same as *epiglottic*.

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus*.

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis*.

epiglottideus (ep-i-glōt'id-ē-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-i). [NL., < *epiglottis* (-id-) + *-eus*.] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior*. The latter, also called *Hilton's muscle* and *compressor succuli laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glōt'is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-idēs). [NL. *epiglottis*, < Attic Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, common Gr. *ἐπιγλωσσίς*, epiglottis, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γλωσσίς*, *γλῶσσις*, glottis: see *glottis*.] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's apple, and also to the hyoid or tongue-bone, and the tongue itself; its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic, the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air-passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx; during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth*.

2. In *Polysoa*, same as *epistoma*.—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx*.—**Cushion** or **tubercle** of the **epiglottis**, a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright-pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the rima glottidis. *Quain*; *Holten*.—**Depressor epiglottidis**, the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (bridle of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

epiglottohyoid (ep-i-glōt'ō-hi-oi'd-ē-an), *a.* [*epiglottis* + *hyoid* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus*.

epignathism (ep-i-gnā-thiz-m), *n.* [*epignathus* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

Exhibited in the intermaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a little overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (ep-i-gnā-thus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.

With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, *hypognathous*, *paragnathous*, and *metagnathous* respectively.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1899, p. 213.

epignathus (ep-i-gnā-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardiac monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (ep-i-gō-nal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *γόνυ*, the seed, + *-al*.] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryos of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep-i-gō-nā-ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonatia* (-ahā). [*MGr. ἐπιγονάτιον* (of Gr. *ἐπιγονάτις*, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee*.] In the Gr. Ch.,

one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornament. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *enchetron*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (*ἀντήριον*) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xlii. 5.

Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the *epigonation*; it is . . . made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corners. This was at first, like the Latin maniple, a mere handkerchief.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 311.

epigone¹ (ep-i-gōn), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπίγονος*, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γόνος*, < *γεννέω*, bear, produce: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] One born after; a successor or heir.

These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigones* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.

R. T. Ely, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone² (ep-i-gōn), *n.* [*NL. epigonium*.] Same as *epigonium*.

epigonia, *n.* Plural (*a*) of *epigonion*, and (*b*) of *epigonium*.

epigonion (ep-i-gō-ni'ōn), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ā). [*Gr. ἐπίγονιον* (see def.), < *ἐπίγονος*, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*.] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonos. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γόνυ*, the seed.] In *Hepatica*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra*. It is ruptured as the capsule elongates. Also *epigone*. [Not in use.]

epigram (ep-i-gram), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme*; < F. *épigramme* = Sp. *epigrama* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* (-τ-), an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < *ἐπιγράφειν*, inscribe: see *epigraph*.] 1. In Gr. lit., a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse; but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

This *Epigramme* is but an inscription or writing made as it were upon a table, or in a window, or upon the wall or mantel of a chimney in some place of common resort.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 43.

Probably the first application of the newly adapted art [engraving words on stone or metal] was in dedicatory inscriptions or epigrams, to use this word in its original sense.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

The qualities rare in a bee that we meet

In an epigram never should fall;

The body should always be little and sweet,

And a sting should be left in its tail.

Trans. from Latin (author unknown).

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram*; and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise.

Lord Neaves.

epigramist, **epigrammist** (ep-i-gram'ist), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigramista*; as *epigramma* + *-ist*.] Same as *epigrammatist*. [Rare.]

The *epigrammist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, l. 2.

epigrammatarian (ep-i-gram-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*L. epigramma* (-t-), epigram, + *-arian*.] An epigrammatist. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. ix. 20.

epigrammatic (ep-i-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < L.L. *epigrammaticus*,

< LGr. *ἐπιγραμματικός*, < Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* (-τ-), epigram: see *epigram*.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point.

Macaulay.

epigrammatical (ep-i-gra-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*epigrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *epigrammatic*.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.

Camden.

Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.

Spectator, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep-i-gra-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [*epigrammatic* + *-ism*.] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*.

Poe, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'a-tist), *n.* [= F. *épigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigramatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < L.L. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. *ἐπιγραμματιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζω*, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize*.] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

The conceit of the *epigrammatist*.

Fuller.

Among the buffoon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works.

Cruik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 431.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram'a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, *ppr.* *epigrammatizing*. [= F. *épigrammatiser*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζω*, write an epigram, < *ἐπιγραμμα* (-τ-), an epigram: see *epigram*.] To represent or express by epigrams; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram'a-ti-zér), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

He [Pope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bellingbroke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigramist*.

epigraph (ep-i-gráf), *n.* [= F. *épigraphe* = Sp. *epigrafe* = Pg. *epigrafe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraphic*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, an inscription, < *ἐπιγράφειν*, write upon, inscribe, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γράφειν*, write. (Cf. *epigram*.)] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archæol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

Dr. Merct, a learned man and Library Keeper, shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Enclon, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In *lit.*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled,

And write me new my future's *epigraph*.

Mrs. Browning.

epigraph (ep-i-gráf), *v. t.* [*epigraph*, *n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

Also a paper *epigraphed*. "Lo que dijo J. B. Plata a Don Juan de Indiquez, 24 June, 1586."

Motley, United Netherlands, I. 526.

epigrapher (ep-i-grá-fér), *n.* Same as *epigraphist*.

It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an historian.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 562.

epigraphic (ep-i-gráf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraphic*, epigraph: see *epigraph*.] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

The *epigraphic* adjuration "Siste, viator."

Saturday Rev.

It (the Arabic of Mehemmed) was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no *epigraphic* monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 144.

The authority of the *epigraphic* monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< epigraphic + -al.*] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose [inscription on a monument, etc.], but assuming for artistic reasons the *epigraphical* form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *epigraphic*; see *-ics*.] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (e-pig'ra-fist), *n.* [*< epigraph(y) + -ist.*] One versed in epigraphy.

We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the epigraphist. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 80.

The post of *epigraphist* to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenaeum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (e-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. epigraphie* = *It. epigrafia*, *< NL. epigraphia*, *< Gr. ἐπιγραφία*, an epigraph: see *epigraph*.] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archaeology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graffiti*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *dispositi*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience's sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (legends, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek *epigraphy*, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 2.

epigynous (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous*.] In bot., growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Philadelphus coronarius*.

Ephippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* [*< NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Eocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

epiphyal (ep-i-hi'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ὑψή* (old), *q. v.*, + *-al*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch: as, an *epiphyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an *epiphyal* structure.

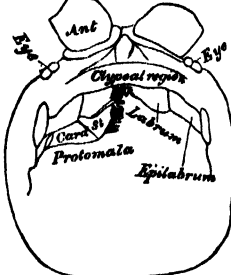
II. n. In anat. and zool., one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclexis*.

epiky, *n.* [*< ML. epikeia*, prop. *epiecia*, *< Gr. ἐπιεικεία*, reasonableness, equity, as opposed to strict law, *< ἐπιεικής*, fitting, reasonable, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *εἰκός*, likely, reasonable.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, . . . for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it. *Latimer, Sermons and Remains*, I. 182.

epilabrum (ep-i-lā-brum), *n.*; pl. *epilabra* (-brā). [*< NL.* (Packard, 1883), *< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *L. labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of



Head of *Scolopendra*, from below (magnified), showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo (*Cardo*), and stipes (*St*); *Ant.*, antenna.

the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the laminae fulcrantes labri of Meiner.

A. S. Packard, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, XXI. 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak'nā), *n.* [*< NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί*, above, + *λάχνη*, woolly hair.] A genus of cryptotetramerous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidae*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidae*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey-yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epilated*, ppr. *epilating*. [*< L.* as if **epilatus*, pp. of **epilare* (*> F. épiler*, deprive of hair), *< L. e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (*> pilare*, deprive of hair). Cf. *deplilate*.] To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs [white] and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 298.

epilation (ep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. épilation*; as *epilate* + *-ion*.] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep'si-ā), *n.* [*< LL.*] Same as *epilepsy*.

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [= *D. G. epilepsie* = *Dan. Sw. epilepsi* = *F. epilepsie* = *Pr. epilepsia*, *epilemcia*, *epilencia* = *Sp. Pg. epilepsia* = *It. epilepsia*, *< LL. epilepsia*, *< Gr. ἐπιληψία*, also *ἐπιληψις*, epilepsy, lit. a seizure, *< ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *λαμβάνειν*, λαβῆναι, take, seize. Cf. *cataplexy*.] A disease of the brain characterized by recurrent attacks of (a) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (b) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy*;

This is his second fit; he had one yesterday.

Shak., *Othello*, iv. 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex.—**Epilepsy of the retina**, a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack.—**Peripheral epilepsy**, epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion.—**Toxic epilepsy**, epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. épiléptique* = *Sp. epileptico* = *Pg. epileptico* = *It. epilettico* (cf. *D. G. epileptisch* = *Dan. Sw. epileptisk*), *< LL. epilepticus*, *< Gr. ἐπιληπτικός*, *< ἐπιληψις* (*ἐπιληπτι-*), epilepsy: see *epilepsy*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic fits*, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy. *Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament*, i. § 5.

As a piece of magnificent investiture, [Victor Hugo's] *Les Châtiments* is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 155.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shak., *Lear*, II. 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura* 1.

II. n. One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 445.

epileptical (ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *epileptic*.

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assaulted with *epileptical* fits. *Boyle, Works*, II. 223.

epileptically (ep-i-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med.*, p. 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep'ti-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. épiléptiforme*, *< Gr. ἐπιληψις* (*ἐπιληπτι-*), epilepsy, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A man long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not *epileptic* seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 179.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep'i-lep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιληπτος*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers [of the brain] may acquire the *epileptogenous* property. *Allen and Neurol.*, VI. 440.

epileptoid (ep-i-lep'toid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιληψις* (*ἐπιληπτι-*), epilepsy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

epilobe (ep'i-lōb), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum*.

Epilobium (ep-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [*< NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, a pod, lobe: see *lobe*.] A herbaceous genus of the natural order *Onagraceae*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, over 150 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The name *willow-herb* is given to the more common species, of which the most conspicuous, *E. angustifolium*, is a tall perennial with a simple stem bearing a spike of large purple flowers and willow-like leaves.

epilogic, *epilogical* (ep-i-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιλογικός*, *< ἐπιλογος*, epilogue.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

epilogism (e-pil'ō-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, *< ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, *< ἐπί*, upon, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, *< λόγος*, an account: see *logic*, *logistic*.] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years. . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek.

Gregory, *Posthuma* (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep'i-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [*< epilog(ue) + -ist-ic*; cf. *Gr. ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism*.] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

Those lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy.

T. Warton, *Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

epilogize (ep'i-lō-jiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epilogized*, ppr. *epilogizing*. [Also *epiloguize*; *< Gr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, *< ἐπιλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue*.] *I. trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy raillery. *Student* (1750), I. 148.

II. intrans. To write or pronounce an epilogue; use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* [= *D. epilog* = *G. epilog* = *Dan. Sw. epilog*, *< F. épilogue* = *Sp. epílogo* = *Pg. It. epílogo*, *< L. epilogus*, *< Gr. ἐπιλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, *< ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, *< ἐπί*, in addition, + *λέγειν*, say.] 1. In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions—(a) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (b) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue*.

Shak., *As you Like It*, Epil.

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play,

I know no cause, the old and usual way

For which they were made, was to entreat the grace

Of such as were spectators in this place.

Beaumont, *Custom of the Country*, Epil.

epilogue (ep'i-log), *v. i.* [*< epilogue, n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . .

Begins the play in youth, and *epilogues* in age.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 13.

epiloguize (ep'i-log-iz), *v.* [Also *epiloguise*; *< epilogue + -ize*. Cf. *epilogize*.] Same as *epilogize*.

The dances ended, the sprit *epiloguizes*.

Stage Direction in *Milton's Comus*.

epiloguizer (ep'i-log-i-zēr), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues. [Rare.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;

Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Headley*.

Epimachinae (ep'i-ma-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL.*, *< Epimachus* + *-inae*.] A group of slender-billed

or tenuirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus*; the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradisinae*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (a) In most arrangements the *Epimachinae* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upupidae*, or closely associated with the *Promeropidae*. G. R. Gray (1869) constitutes the group by the genera *Ptiloris*, *Craspedophora*, *Epimachus*, *Seleucides*, *Semioptera*, and *Faloulia*, some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradisinae*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (b) In later arrangements the *Epimachinae* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradisinae*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus*, *Drepanornis*, *Seleucides*, and *Ptiloris*.

Epimachus (e-pim'ā-kus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. *ἐπιμαχος*, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < *ἐπι*, upon, to, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, < *μάχη*, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradisinae*, and made type of a subfam-



Plume-bird (*Epimachus speciosus*).

ily *Epimachinae*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume-bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. speciosus*, *E. maximus*, or *E. superbus*, is the type species; *E. ellioti* is another species. Also called *Cinnamolegus*.

epimachus (e-pim'ā-kus), n.; pl. *epimachi* (-sī). [Appar. for *epimachus*, < Gr. *ἐπιμαχος*, equipped for battle: see *Epimachus*.] In her., an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions: the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep'i-man-dib'ū-lār), a. and n. [< Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + L. *mandibula*, jaw: see *mandible*, *mandibular*.] I. a. Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. n. A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular*.

The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the *epimandibular*. G. Baur, *Microsc. Sci.*, xxviii, 179.

epimanika, n. Plural of *epimanikon*.

epimanikion (ep'i-ma-nik'i-on), n.; pl. *epimanikia* (-iā). [< MGr. *ἐπιμανίκιον*, also (as NGr.) *ἐπιμανίκιον*, < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *μανικιον*, *μάνικα*, NGr. *μάνικα*, sleeve, < L. *manica*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand: see *manus*, *manual*.] In the Gr. Ch., one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. *Epimanika* were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1800 by deacons.

The *epimanika* come nearest to the Latin mantle, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.

J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, i, 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man'i-kon), n.; pl. *epimanika* (-kā). Same as *epimanikion*.

Epimedium (ep-i-mē'di-um), n. [NL., < L. *epimedium*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐπιμήδιον* (Dioscorides), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.] A small berberidaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macranthum* of Japan.

epimera, n. Plural of *epimeron*.

epimeral (ep-i-mē'ral), a. [< *epimeron* + -al.] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē'rit), n. [As *epimeron* + -ite².] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate gregarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the gregarine is known as a *cephalont*; after it is shed, as a *sporont*.

epimeritic (ep'i-mē'rit'ik), a. [< *epimerite* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē'ron, -rum), n.; pl. *epimera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μῆρος*, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea* the epimera form part of the dorsal arc, and the legs are articulated to them. In insects the term is generally restricted to these pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the insertions of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-nā'os), n.; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ναός*, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cells of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomos* and *posticum*.

epinastic (ep-i-nas'tik), a. [< *epinasty* + -ic.]

In bot., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their *epinastic* growth. Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas'ti-kāl-i), adv. In an epinastic manner.

The marginal portion of the pileus is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (*epinastically*) in towards the surface of the stipe. De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 234.

epinasty (ep'i-nas-ti), n. [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ναστός*, pressed close, solid, < *νάσσειν*, press close, stamp down.] In bot., a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the ventral side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nēf'-ē-lī-nī), n. pl. [NL. (Bloeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + -ini.] A group or subfamily of *Serranidae*, including the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, *Dermatolepis*, *Promicropus*, *Enneacanthus*, and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nēf'-ē-lus), n. [NL. (Bloeker, 1793), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νήφω*, cloud.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidae*. It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only 8 or 9 rays, the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preoperculum entire below. *E. murio* is the red grouper of the Mexican coast and the South Atlantic coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

épinette (ā-pē-nē'), n. [F. *épinette*, a spinet: see *spinet*.] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force-pump. Also called *chicken-feeder*.

Épineuil (ā-pē-nē'y'), n. [F.: see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū'ral), a. and n. [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *neural*, q. v.] I. a. Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

In *Esox* and *Thymallus* the *epineural* and *epicentral* spines are present; in *Cyprinus* the *epineural* and *epicentral*.

Owen, *Anat.*, i, 43.

II. n. A seleral spino attached to a neural arch. See extract under *epicentral*.

epineuria, n. Plural of *epineurium*.

epineurial (ep-i-nū'ri-āl), a. [< *epineurium* + -al.] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium: as, *epineurial* sheaths.

epineurium (ep-i-nū'ri-um), n.; pl. *epineuria* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium*.

épinglette (ep-ing-glot'), n. [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming-wire, dim. of *épingle*, a pin, < OF. *espingle*, < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spinule*, *spine*.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, n. Plural of *epinicion*.

epinicial (ep-i-nis'ial), a. Same as *epinician*. The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an *epinicial* song was chanted.

T. Warton, *Iliad*. Eng. Poetry.

epinician (ep-i-nis'ian), a. [Written less prop. *epinikian*, < Gr. *ἐπινίκιος*, of victory: see *epinicion*.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-nis'i-on), n.; pl. *epinicia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινίκιον*, a song of victory, neut. of *ἐπινίκιος*, of victory, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *νίκη*, victory.] 1. A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

A triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre.

T. Warton, *Rowley Enquiry*, p. 69.

Of his [Pindar's] extant epinicia, Sicily claims 15.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII, 172.

2. In the Gr. Ch., the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik'tis), n.; pl. *epinyctides* (-tidēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς*, epinyctis, < *ἐπί*, on, + *νύξ* (νυκτ-) = E. *night*.] In *pálhla*, a pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on'ik), a. and n. [< Gr. *ἐπιωνικός*, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰωνικός*, Ionic: see *ionic*.] I. a. In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metrics to some of the meters classed as logaedic by recent writers.

II. n. In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logaedic (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapaests with iambs), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiornis, n. An improper form of *Æpyornis*. **epirotic** (ep-i-ot'ik), a. and n. [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *οἶς* (ωτ-) = E. *ear*: see *carl*, *-otic*.] I. a. Literally, upon the ear: applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the petiotic bone.

II. n. In *zool.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the petiotic bone or auditory capsule: distinguished from the *prootic* and the *opisthotic*, and also from the *pteryotic* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrosal bone, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably ankylosed therewith. See cuts under *Crocodylia* and *Cyclostomata*.

Epipactis (ep-i-pak'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπακτίς*, a plant also called *ὄψις* (*Opis*).] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish-brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par'ō-dos), n. [< Gr. *ἐπιπαρόδος*, a parodos following upon another, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *παρόδος*, a parodos: see *parodos*.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a second or additional parodos or entrance of the chorus. See *metastasis* and *parodos*.

epipedometry (ep'i-pe-dom'e-tri), n. [< Gr. *ἐπιπέδος*, on the ground, plane (< *ἐπί*, on, + *πίδος*, ground), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep'i-pe-rif'ē-rāl), a. [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery (see *periphery*), + -al.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface: opposed to *entoperipheral*: as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to a very great extent, the *entoperipheral*, and still more the *central*, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations. H. Spencer.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet'ā-lus), a. [< NL. *epipetalus*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal): see *petal*.] Borne upon the petals of a flower: applied to stamens, and to plants whose stamens are attached to the corolla.

epiphany (ē-pif'ā-ni), n. [< ME. *epiphany*, < OF. *epiphanie*, F. *épiphane* = Pr. *epifania*, *epiphania* = Sp. *epifanía* = Pg. *epifânia* = It. *epifania*, *pifania*, *befania* (see *befania*), < L. *epiphania*, fem. sing., *epiphania* neut. pl., < Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, fem. sing., appearance manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition. I. Gr. the epiphany, < *ἐπιφάνει*, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (esp. of deities), < *ἐπιφαίνω*, show forth, manifest, < *ἐπί* + *φαίνω*, show: see *fancy*, *phantasm*, etc.] 1. An appearance; manifest-

tation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious epiphany upon the mount.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 93.

Every 19th year, we are told, . . . the god [Apollo] himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long epiphany "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—3. [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transferred to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth-day Epiphany, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those wise men who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the Epiphany, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

epipharyngeal (ep-i-fā-rin'-jō-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipharynx (-pharyng-) + -al.*] *I. a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically—(a) In *ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal*.

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the epipharyngeal bones.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

(b) In ascidians, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. n. In *ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone.
epipharynx (ep-i-far'-inks), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φάρυγξ, throat; see pharynx.*] In *entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *epiglottis*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as epipharynx and hypopharynx respectively.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē'-gus), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φηγός = L. fagus = AS. beech; see Fagus, beech.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orabanchaceae*, of a single species, *E. Virginiana*, which is parasitic upon the roots of the beech. It is a native of the United States east of the Mississippi, and is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish-brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is known as *beech-drops* or *cancer-root*.

epiphenomenon (ep-i-fē-nom'-e-non), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, on, upon, + φαινόμενον, phenomenon; see phenomenon.*] In *pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unrecognized though perhaps organic substance; that the presence of bacteria was an epiphenomenon—a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Belfield, Recl. of Micro-Org. to Disease*, p. 37.

epiphloeodal (ep-i-flō'-dō-al), *a.* [*< epiphloeum + -ode + -al.*] Same as *epiphloeodic*.

epiphloeodic (ep-i-flō'-dō-ik), *a.* [*< epiphloeum + -ode + -ic.*] In *lichenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophloeodic*.

epiphloeum (ep-i-flō'-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φλοιός, bark.*] In *bot.*, the corky envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The epiphloeum is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

epiphonem (ep-i-fō'-nem), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; *< L. epiphonema, q. v.*] Same as *epiphonema*.

The wise man . . . in th' end cryed out with this *Epiphonema*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 85.

epiphonema (ep-i-fō-nē'-mā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, a finishing sentence, a moral, also an*

spect to, apply to, call to, address to, *< ἐπι + φωνεῖν, speak loud, speak, < φωνή, voice, sound.*] In *rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in epiphonemas, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.
Swift, To Young Clergymen.

epiphora (e-pif'-ō-rā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφορά, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < ἐπιφέρειν, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < ἐπι, upon, to, + φέρειν = E. bear.*] 1. In *pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrimal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *epistrophe*.

epiphragm (ep-i-fram), *n.* [*< N.L. epiphragma, < Gr. ἐπιφράγμα, a covering, lid, < ἐπιφράσσειν, block up, stop, protect, < ἐπί, upon, + φράσσειν, block, stop, fence in: see diaphragm.*] 1. In *bot.*: (a) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytrichum*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (b) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidulariaceae*.—2. In *conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *clausilium*.

This is known as the epiphragm, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In *Clausilia* this epiphragm is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap-door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frag'-mā), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*: see *epiphragm*.] Same as *epiphragm*.

epiphragmal (ep-i-frag'-māl), *a.* [*< epiphragm + -al.*] Pertaining to the epiphragm: as, *epiphragmal mucus*.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma*.

epiphylline (ep-i-fil'-in), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf, + -ine.*] Same as *epiphyllous*.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil'-ō-sper'-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing the fruit or spores on the back of the leaves or fronds, as ferns.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil'-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf, + -ous.*] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenuous*. Also *epiphylline*.

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil'-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.* (so called from the apparent position of the flower), *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf.*] A Brazilian genus of low caesecious plants, with numerous branches formed of short, flattened, bright-green joints, bearing showy rose-red flowers at the summit. There are three species. *E. truncatum* and *E. Russellianum* are frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis*.

epiphysial, **epiphysal** (ep-i-fiz'-i-al, -ē-al), *a.* [*< epiphysis + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen*.

epiphysis (e-pif'-i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < ἐπιφύσσειν, grow upon, < ἐπί, upon, + φύσσειν, grow.*] 1. In *anat.*: (a) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur,

has for a while a gristly cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coossifies with the shaft. An epiphysis is properly distinguished from an apophysis, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coossified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

The epiphysis of the fetus becomes the apophysis of the adult. *Dunglison*.

(b) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—2. A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Epiphysis cerebri**, the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *hypophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep-i-fi-tal), *a.* [*< epiphyte + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

epiphyte (ep-i-fit), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φυτόν, a plant.*] 1. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceae* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algae. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte*. 2. In *zool.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

epiphytic, **epiphytical** (ep-i-fit'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< epiphyte + -ic/-al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The epiphytic orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, straggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.

The Century, XXX. 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit'-i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

epiplasm (ep-i-plazm), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.*] A name given by De Bary to the protoplasmic residuum in the spore-sacs of the *Ascomycetæ* after the spores are formed: same as *glycogen-mass*.

epiplastron (ep-i-plas'-trōn), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + N.L. plastron, q. v.*] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of epiplastra, one on each side of the single median entoplastron, and in front of the hyoplastra. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonina*.

The entoplastron and the two epiplastra correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the Labyrinthodont Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep-i-plē-rō'-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλήρωσις, an overfilling, < ἐπιπληροῦν, fill up again, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + πληροῦν, fill, < πλήρης, full.*] In *pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plō'-rā), *n.*; pl. *epipleuræ* (-rē). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλευρά, a rib, the side; see pleura.*] 1. A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter [epipleural spines] have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen, Anat.*, I. 48).

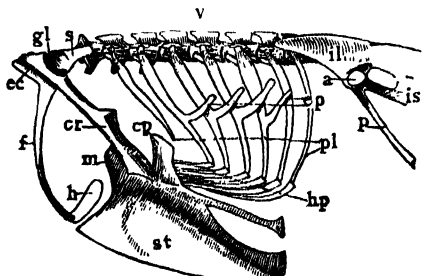
2. In *ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming



Right Femur of a Youth.
E. E. epiphyses; gtr. tr., greater and lower trochanter; h, head; cr, cr., external and internal tuberosity; ec, ec., external and internal condyle; n, neck.



Part of Epiphyllum frond.



Epipleuræ.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).
ep, four epipleuræ or uncinate processes of as many ribs; *st*, pleuropophysial parts of seven ribs; *ap*, hemapophysial parts of six ribs; *v*, dorsolumbar vertebrae; *st*, sternum (the letters are on the carina or keel); *ms*, manubrium sterni; *cp*, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; *cr*, coracoid bone; *a*, base of scapula, the rest cut away; *f*, furcula; *ec*, epicladium of furcula; *h*, hypocladium of furcula; *gl*, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *a*, acetabulum.

a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or unkylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleurapophyseal part of any rib. Also *epipleural*.

3. In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*.—*Discoideal epipleura*. See *discoideal*.

epipleural (ep-i-plū'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipleura + -al.*] 1. *a.* 1. Situated upon a pleurapophysis or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zool.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrum.—**Epipleural appendage**, an epipleura.—**Epipleural carina**, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing such an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrum.—**Epipleural fold**, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytrum when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek'sis), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλέξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, *< ἐπιπλέσσειν*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέσσειν*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reproaches, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploön*.

epiploce (ep-i-p'lo-sē), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλοκή*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epianastrophe or climax, *< ἐπιπλέκω*, plait together, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέκω*, plait, twist.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next; accumulated epianastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epianastrophe: as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*.—2. In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subclasses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form—that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (ep-i-p'lo-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπλοή*, the caul, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploön or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [*< epiploön + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the epiploön; omental.

epiploischiocele (ep'i-plo-is'ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλοή*, the caul, + *ischion*, the hip-joint, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep'i-plō-i'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< epiploön + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploön.

epiplomerocele (ep'i-plō-mē'rō-sēl), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλοή*, the caul, + *μηρός*, the thigh, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplomphalocoele (ep-i-plom'fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλοή*, the caul, + *ὄμφαλος*, the navel, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploön (ep-i-p'lo-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλοή*, the caul, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *πλοός*, as in *διπλός*, double, twofold: see *diplōē*.] 1. The caul or apron of the intestines; the great omentum; a quadruplicate of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their opposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*.

2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiploscheocoele (ep-i-plos'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλοή*, the caul, + *σχεόν*, scrotum, +

κῆλη, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodial, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipodium + -al.*] 1. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia.—2. In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

In this genus [*Aplysia*], and in *Gasteropoda*, there are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropoda.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 438.

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the *epipodialia* of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See *cut* under *crus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā'i-lā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπόδιον*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus, the bones of the proximal segments are the ossa propodialia; the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the epipodialia; the bones of the carpus and tarsus are mesopodialia; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are . . . the metapodialia.

Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 41.

epipodite (ep-i-p'ō-dit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (pod-), = *E. foot*, + *-ite*.] Cf. *epipodium*.] A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchia, and articulated with the propodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See *cut* under *endopodite*.

The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs [of the crayfish] differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the *epipodite*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 270.

epipoditic (ep'i-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [*< epipodite + -ic.*] Pertaining to an epipodite.

epipodium (ep-i-pō-di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπόδιον*, upon the feet, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (pod-), = *E. foot*.] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephalophorous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropoda a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order *Pteropoda*. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pō'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπολή*, a surface, *< ἐπιπλάσθαι*, come to or upon, *< ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πλάσθαι*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—**Epipolic dispersion**, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipolism (ep-i-p'ō-liz-m), *n.* [*As epipol-ic + -ism.*] Fluorescence.

epipolized (ep-i-p'ō-lizd), *a.* [*As epipol-ic + -ize + -ed.*] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized light*.

epipsyche (ep-i-sī'kē), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life: see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epiptere (ep-i-p'ē-ter), *n.* [*F. épiptère* (Duméril, 1806), *< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [Rare.]

epipteric (ep-i-p'ē-ter'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic*.] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone: specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (ep-i-p'ē-ter-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū'bi-k), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *NL. pubis*, q. v.] 1. Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic bone* or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *NL. pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is

supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epiridae. See *Epeira, Epeiridae*.

Epirote, Epirot (ep-i-rōt, -rot), *n.* [*< Gr. Ἐπιρωτός*, an Epirote, *< Ἐπιρως*, Epirus, lit. the mainland (sc. of western Greece, as opposed to the adjacent islands), *< ἥπειρος*, the mainland, a continent.] A native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epeirote, Epirot*.

Of the *Epirotes* there are bronze coins of the regal period, and both silver and bronze of the republic (238–168 B. C.). *Encyc. Brit.*, xiv. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rōt'ik), *a.* [*< Epirote + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the *Epirotic Iodona* as the ancestral divinity of his house.

Amer. Jour. Philol., vii. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē'mū), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphæus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhemat-ic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep'i-rē-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial,' *< ἐπιρρημα* (τ-), *epirrhema* (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

His [Zichlinski's] theory of the original *epirrhematic* composition of a comedy as compared with the "epicodic" of a tragedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, viii. 183.

epirrhology (ep'i-rē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρροία*, equiv. to *ἐπιρροή*, afflux, influx, inflow (*< ἐπιρρεῖν*, flow upon, flow in, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ρρεῖν*, flow), + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī'z-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ρίζα*, root, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-sē'nī-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-ā). [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπισκηνος*, a place above or on the stage, *< ἐπί*, upon, over, + *σκήνη*, the stage: see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theatres.

episcleral (ep-is-clē'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al*.] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep'is-clē-rī'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ē-pis'kō-pā-sī), *n.* [*As episcopale² + -acy.*] 1. Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an uninterrupted succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Mormons also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, *episcopos*, was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called *bishops* after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day.

2. The state of being a bishop: episcopal rank or office.

Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., III, note.

episcopal (ē-pis'kō-pāl), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episcopalis* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkop* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < LL. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. E. *bishop*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *Episcopal* Church.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterranean chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, where I saw his body, in *episcopal* robes, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock-crystal.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 368.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal* principles or practices; an *Episcopal* clergyman or diocese; the Protestant *Episcopal* liturgy.—**Episcopal bench.** See *bench*.—**Episcopal chaplain.** See *chaplain*.—**Episcopal ring.** Name as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*).—**Episcopal staff.** See *staff*.—**The Episcopal Church.** The name popularly given to the Anglican Church in a broad sense, in the United States and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church* (b), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church; but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xxi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practices infant baptism, admits none to communion till confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with other Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen*. (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman*.) Those who urge the largest liberty of faith and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen*. Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party; hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty. Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test, iv. 42.

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. The Interior.

episcopalian (ē-pis'kō-pā'lian), *a.* and *n.* [*< episcopical + -ian.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the *episcopalian* regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham. Peacock, Maid Marian, ix.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian* Church.

II. *n.* Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopals*. Secker, Ans. to Dr. Mayhew.

episcopalianism (ē-pis'kō-pā'lian-izm), *n.* [*< episcopalian + -ism.*] 1. The system of episcopal church government; episcopacy.—2. [*cap.*] Adherence to or connection with the Episcopal Church; belief in Episcopal principles or doctrines.

episcopallism (ē-pis'kō-pāl-izm), *n.* [*< episcopal + -ism.*] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only *primus inter*

pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallicans, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869-70). Compare *collegiation*, *papalism*, and *territorialism*.

episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pāl-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformity required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained. R. P. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

episcopant (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* [*< ML. episcopant(-)s*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop: see *episcopate* 1.] A bishop.

The intercession of all these Apostolic Fathers could not prevail with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over-provender *episcopants*. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

episcoparant (ē-pis'kō-pā'ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. as if *episcoparius*, equiv. to *episcopalis*, *episcopar*: see *episcopar*.] Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The *episcoparant* government then lately thrown out of doors. Wood, Athenae Oxon., II. 305.

episcopate 1 (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *v. i.* [*< ML. episcopatus*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop, < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *episcopar*, *bishop*.] To act as a bishop; fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating*. Milton, Church-Government, I. 2.

episcopate 2 (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* [= D. *episkopat* = G. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < LL. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, < -atus, E. -ate³.] 1. The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—2. The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus, . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan sees as to have a majority of Greeks. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 159.

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political *episcopate* which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 333.

There was a territorial *episcopate*, and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 290.

episcopicide 1 (ē-pis'kō-pi-sid), *n.* [*< LL. episcopus*, a bishop, < -cida, a killer, < *caedere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide 2 (ē-pis'kō-pi-sid), *n.* [*< LL. episcopus*, a bishop, < L. -cidium, a killing, < *caedere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ē-pis'kō-piz), *v.* pret. and pp. *episcopized*, ppr. *episcopizing*. [*< LL. episcopus*, bishop, < -ize.] I. *intrans.* To act as a bishop. W. Broome.

Who will *episcopize* must watch, fast, pray, And see to worke, not oversee to play. T. Scot, Philomylie (ed. 1616).

II. *trans.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion. Southey, Wesley, xxvi.

episcopus (ē-pis'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop*.] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanagra episcopus*.

episcopys (ē-pis'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπισκοπία*, a looking at (the second sense is taken from *ἐπισκοπή*, the office of a bishop), < *ἐπισκοπεῖν*, look at, oversee: see *bishop*.] 1. Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopys*.

Milton, Church-Government.

2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopys* is the divine or apostolical institution. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, I. iv. 8.

episiorrhagia, *n.* See *episiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy, *n.* See *episiorrhaphy*.

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mā).

[*< Gr. ἐπίσημον* (cf. equiv. *ἐπίσημα*), any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or

shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of *ἐπίσημος*, having a mark or device on, marked, < *ἐπὶ*, on, < *σημα*, a sign, mark.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 470.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are Ϛ, a form of the digamma, Ϝ, βαυ, vau (a similar character being used, later, as a figure for στ, στ, and called *stigma*); Ϟ, κόππα, koppa, and Ϛ, σαν, san, later called *σάμι* or *σαμι*, sampi. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, Ϛ' = 6, Ϟ' = 90, Ϛ' = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sampi*.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, < NL. *sepalum*, sepal, < -ous.] In bot., borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohematoma (ep-i-si-ō-hē-mā-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *episiohematomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσιον, the pubes, < *hematoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematocoele. Also spelled *episiohematoma*.

episioperrineorrhaphy (ep-i-si-ō-per'ā-i-nē-or'ā-fī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσιον, the region of the pubes, < *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-si-ō-rā'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσιον, the region of the pubes, < -ραγία, < *ῥαγίνα*, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episeiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy (ep'i-si-or'ā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίσιον*, also written *ἐπίσιον* and *ἐπίσιον*, the region of the pubes, < *ραφή*, a sewing, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] A plastic operation for prolapsus uteri. Also spelled *episeiorrhaphy*.

episkeletal (ep-i-skel'e-tal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, < *σκελετόν*, a dry body (see *skeleton*), < -al.] In anat., situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the protovertebrae of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hyposkeletal*.

As the *episkeletal* muscles are developed out of the protovertebrae, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebrae. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

episodal (ep'i-sō-dal), *a.* [*< episode + -al.*] Same as *episodic*.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. **episodion*, < Gr. ἐπεισόδιον, a parenthetic addition, episode, neut. of *ἐπεισόδος*, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. *ἐπεισόδος*, a coming in besides, entrance), < *ἐπὶ*, besides, < *εἰσόδος*, entrance (*εἰσόδος*, coming in), < *εἰς*, into, < *ὁδός*, a way.] 1. A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

But since we have no present Need Of Venus for an *Episode*, With Cupid let us e'en proceed. Prior, The Dove.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt. Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

The tale [the history of Zara] is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode*. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 123.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss. Congreve, Double-Dealer, III. 10.

3. In music, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-āl), *a.* [*< episode + -ial.*] Same as *episodic*.

episodic (ep-i-sōd'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisode* = Sp. *episodio* = Pg. It. *episodio* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*); as *episode + -ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial*.

Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books. Pope, Odyssey, xlii., note.

episodical (ep-i-sōd'ik-āl), *a.* [*< episodic + -al.*] Same as *episodic*.

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practised dentistry. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xli.



Episema.
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

Up to 1866 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, "something episodical, something apart from the real object and aim of my life." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 376.

episodically (ep-i-sod'i-kl-i), *adv.* In an episodic manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episodically*.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Passing *episodically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 172.

epispastic (ep-i-spas'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw upon, *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] *I. a.* In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. n. An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing (blistering); see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

episperm (ep-i-spér-m), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (a) the episperm, (b) the endopleura, and (c) the endosperm.

epispermic (ep-i-spér'mik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—**Epispermic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.



episorangium (ep-i-spó-ran'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. episorangia* (-jî). [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπώρανγιον*, stand.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

epispore (ep-i-spór), *n.* [*NL. epispodium*, *q. v.*] In *bot.*, the second or outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains.

episporium (ep-i-spó'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπόρος*, seed; see *spore*.] Same as *epispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are finally red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat.

II. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 100.

epistalt, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (ep-i-sis'tā-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐπιστάσις*, stand, *ἐπιστάσθαι*, stand upon, *ἐπί*, upon, + *ιστάσθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-i-sak'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. as if ἐπιστάσις* (a false reading for *ἐπιστάσις*, a bleeding at the nose), *ἐπιστάσθαι*, bleed at the nose again, let fall in drops upon, *ἐπί*, upon, + *στάσθαι*, fall in drops; see *stacte*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-stē-mō-lōj'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (*ἐπιστάσθαι*, know), + *λογία*, *λέγειν*, speak; see *ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely articulated "logic," that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysic, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 794.

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episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-stér-nal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήνιον*, anterior, as a pleural sclerite.—*Episternal granules*, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Myiodes*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.

episternite (ep-i-stér-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *E. sternite*.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a pleurite. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. Those are modified side-pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

episternum (ep-i-stér-num), *n.*; *pl. episterna* (-nâ). [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest, breast-bone; see *sternum*.] 1. In mammals, the manubrium sterni: the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur*.—2. In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicle*.

A [median] posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the *episternum* [in batrachians].
Claus, Zoology (trans.), II. 179.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, *epimeron*.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 525.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—5. *pl.* In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral are of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-i-sot'ō-nos), *n.* [Given as *Gr. "ἐπισθόνος"*, forward] (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπί*, upon, + *σθόνος*, in imitation of *ἐπισθεν*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension; see *tone*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-stil'bīt), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστίλβειν*, glisten on the surface, *ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten, glitter, gleam, shine; see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ē-pis'lār), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήλη*, a letter, message, *ἐπιστέλλειν*, send to, *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in ME. and AS. without the initial vowel: see *pistle*, *postle*.] 1. A written communication directed or sent to a person at a distance; a letter; a letter missive: used particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of ancient writings: as, the *epistles* of Paul, of Pliny, or of Cicero.

Called now *Corona*, in Morea, to whom seynt Poule wrote sondry *epistoles*.
Sir R. Gifford, Pilgrimage, p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord.
Rom. xvi. 22.

He has here writ a letter to you: I should have given it you to-day morning, but as a madman's *epistles* are no gospels, so it kills not much when they are delivered.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *liturgics*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lesson from the Old Testament, called the *prophecy*, preceded it, and such a lesson is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle (called the *apostle*, as also in the early church) is preceded by the prokeimenon and followed by "Peace to thee" and "Alleluia"; in the Western Church it is preceded by the collects and followed by the *Deo gratias*, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the subdeacon or lector at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice) at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it. Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate or epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

So prelatyk he sat infill his cheyre!
Scho roundis than ane *epistil* infill eyre.
Dunbar, Poems (in Maitland's MS., p. 72).

Canonical epistles. See *canonical*.—**Ecclesiastical epistles.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Epistle side of the altar** (*eccles.*), the south side; the side to the left of the priest when facing the people.—**Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of directions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistlet (ē-pis'līt), *v. t.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήλη*, a letter, message, *ἐπιστέλλειν*, send to, *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in ME. and AS. without the initial vowel: see *pistle*, *postle*.] To write as a letter; communicate by writing or by an epistle.

Thus much may be *epistled*.
Milton.

epistler (ē-pis'lēr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistoler*: = *F. épistolier* = *Sp. epistolero* = *Pg. epistolero*, *ro*, *ll.* *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, also *epistolarius*, *epistularis*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary*, *epistolar*.] 1. A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler* for saying that the apostle's charge . . . is general to all? *Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy.*

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and *epistler* agreeably.
24th Canon of the Church of England.

epistling (ē-pis'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *epistle*, *v.*] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *Epistling*, as bigge as a Packe of Woollen cloth.
G. Harvey, quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xvi.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lār-i), *a. and n.* [= *F. épistolaire* = *Sp. Pg. epistolario* = *It. epistolare*, *LL. epistolaris*, *epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistolary*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolary* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 7.

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-līz), *v.* [*Gr. ἐπιστολίζω*, to write in loose *epistolary* way.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*; the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* manner.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters.

A free *epistolary* correspondence.
W. Mason.

II. n.; *pl. epistolaries* (-riz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *apostolos*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the lessons from both the Acts and the epistles, the *praxapostolos*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the forms *epistolary*, *epistolarium*. See *conce*.

epistolean (ē-pis'tō-lē'an), *n.* [Irreg. *Gr. ἐπιστολή*, an epistle, + *-eān*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

epistoler (ē-pis'tō-lēr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ē-pis'tō-lēt), *n.* [= *It. epistolella*, dim., *LL. epistula*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistula*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.
Lamb, To Barton.

epistolic, **epistolical** (ep-i-sol'ik, -i-ka), *a.* [= *Sp. (obs.) epistólico* = *Pg. It. epistolico*, *LL. epistolicus*, *Gr. ἐπιστολικός*, *ἐπιστολίς*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, **epistoliser**. See *epistolize*, *epistolizer*.

epistolist (ē-pis'tō-list), *n.* [*LL. epistola*, a letter, + *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence.
Quarterly Rev.

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epistolized*, prp. *epistolizing*. [*LL. epistola*, a letter, + *-ize*.] *I. intrans.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolizing* all the morning.
Lamb, To Miss Fryer.

II. trans. To write letters to. [Rare.]

A "Lady, or the Tiger?" literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected.
The Century, XXXII. 406.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ē-pis'tō-lī-zēr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern authors there are, who have exposed their letters to the World, but most of them, I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

epistolographic (ē-pis'tō-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. épistolographique*, *Gr. ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer: see *epistle*, *logos*.] Pertaining to the art of writing letters; used in writing letters, *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer:

see *epistolography*.] Pertaining to the writing of letters. — **Epistolographic characters** or **alphabet**, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic*.

In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or *enchorial*: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 19.

epistolography (ē-pis-tō-log'ra-fī), *n.* [= F. *épistolographie*, < Gr. as if **ἐπιστολογραφία*, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistome (ep'i-stōm), *n.* [See *epistoma*.] Same as *epistoma* (b).

The posterior antennae [of decapods] are usually inserted externally, and somewhat ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistoma*).

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 476.

epistoma (e-pis-tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-is-tō-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zool.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically—(a) In *Polypozoa*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species; the prostomium. Also *epistoma*. (b) In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and before the mouth, on the antennary somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennae. Sometimes called *antennary sternites*. Also *epistoma*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *cephalothorax*, and *Cyclops*.

In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 272.

(c) In *entom.*: (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *clypeus*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidae*. *Osten-Sacken*.

Also *epistome*.

epistomal (e-pis-tō-mal), *a.* [*epistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma; preoral; prostomial.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma*.

epistome (ep'i-stōm), *n.* [*NL. epistoma*, q. v.] Same as *epistoma*.

epistomium (ep-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (e-pis-trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistrophe*, < L. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? so am I. Are they Israelites? so am I. Are they the seed of Abraham? so am I." 2 Cor. xi. 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyll-grains, under the influence of light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Moore*).

epistropheal (ep-i-strō'fē-āl), *a.* [*epistropheus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the epistropheus.

epistropheus (ep-i-strō'fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφικός*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-strōf'ik), *a.* [*epistrophe* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (e-pis-trō-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing*. [*epistrophe* + *-ize*.] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyll-grains of, as a plant.

epistrophy (e-pis-trō-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about: see *epistrophe*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leaved beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep'i-stī-lār), *a.* [*epistyle* + *-ar*.] Of or belonging to the epistyle.—**Epistylar arca-tion**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves.

epistyle (ep'i-stīl), *n.* [*L. epistylum*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στυλος*, column, style: see *style*.] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek

order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature*.

The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistols* of like workmanship.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 224.

Epistylis (ep-i-stī'līs), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στυλος*, column: see *epistyle*.] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidae*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animals grow in dendroid colonies, forming a zoo-dendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*.

These animals grow in dendroid colonies, forming a zoo-dendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*. *E. anastatica* is the species longest known, having been described by Linnaeus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella*. It is found in fresh water, on water-fleas and other entomostreous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect-larvae, plants, etc.



Epistylis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven dendroid colonies of zooids, on an entomostreous crustacean. (Two detached individuals at the left are much more highly magnified.)

episylogism (ep-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σύλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

episynalophe (ep-i-sin-a-lē-fē), *n.* [*LGr. ἐπισυναλοπή*, elision or synalophe at the end of a verse, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συναλοπή*, synalophe: see *synalophe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Elision of a vowel ending one line before a vowel beginning the next; synalophe of the final vowel of a verse with the initial vowel of the verse succeeding it. (b) Union of two vowels in one syllable; synæresis.

episynthetic (ep'i-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπισυνθετικός*, compounding, < *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound: see *episynthetism*.] In *anc. pros.*, composed of cola of different measures or classes of feet; compound: as, an *episynthetic* meter.

episyntheton (ep-i-sin-thē-ton), *n.*; pl. *episyntheta* (-tā). [*Gr. ἐπισύνθετον* (sc. μέτρον, meter), neut. of *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound, < *ἐπισυνθίσκειν*, add besides, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συνθίσκειν*, put together: see *synthesis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter composed of cola of different measures.

epitactic (ep-i-tak'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιτακτικός*, commanding, authoritative.] Of the nature of an injunction or command.

The categorical form involves an *epitactic* meaning. *Whewell*, *Elements of Morality*, Pref., p. 16.

epitaph (ep'i-tāf), *n.* [*ME. epitaph*, < OF. *epitaph*, F. *épitaph* = Sp. *epitafio* = Pg. *epitáfio* = It. *epitaffio*, *epitafio* = D. *epitaf* = G. *Epitaph* = Dan. Sw. *epitaf*, *epitáfium*, < ML. *epitaphium*, L. *epitaphium* or *epitaphius*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (sc. λόγος), a funeral oration, adj. over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, over at, + *τάφος*, a tomb, < *θάπτειν* (√ **tap*), dispose of the dead, burn or bury. Cf. *cataph*.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in memory of the dead.

After your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their [the players'] ill report while you lived.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2.

2. A brief enunciation or sentiment relating to a deceased person, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

An *Epitaph* . . . is an inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engrave upon a tomb in few verses, pithy, quick, and sententious, for the passer by to peruse and judge upon without any long tirade.

Puttenham, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 45.

epitaph (ep'i-tāf), *v.* [*epitaph*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

If I never deserve any better remembrance, let me . . . be *Epitaphed* the Inventor of the English Hexameter. *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*, etc. (1692).

He is dead and buried,

And *epitaphed*, and well forgot.

Lowell, *On Planting a Tree at Inverara*.

II. *intrans.* To make epitaphs; use the epigraphic style.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge." *Bp. Hall*, *Heaven upon Earth*, § 18.

epitapher (ep'i-tāf-ēr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epitaphist.

Epitaphers . . . swarm like Crows to a dead carcass. *Nash*, *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-tāf'ī-āl), *a.* [*epitaph* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-tāf'ī-ān), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph*.] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

epitaphic (ep-i-tāf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*epitaph* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph.

II. *n.* An epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on deade mennes tombes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried.

J. Udall, *tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep'i-tāf-ist), *n.* [*LL. epitaphista*, < LGr. *ἐπιτάφιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph*.] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (e-pit'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιτασις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, *epitasis*, < *ἐπιτίειν*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τίειν*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis*.

Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the catastrophe had been intervening parts.

B. Jonson, *Magnotick Lady*, I. 1.

How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter . . . may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3. In *med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*.

epitela (ep-i-tē-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *tela*, a web, tissue: see *tela*.] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Vieussens.

It is so thin that it might well be included with the other tela as the *epitela*.

Willard and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 491.

epitellar (ep-i-tē-lār), *a.* [*epitela* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium*.

epithalamial (ep'i-thā-lā'mi-āl), *a.* [*epithalamium* + *-al*.] Same as *epithalamial*.

He [Filelef] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 162.

epithalamic (ep'i-thā-lam'ik), *a.* [*epithalamium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North British Rev.*

epithalamium, **epithalamion** (ep'i-thā-lā'mi-um, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-ī). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*), < Gr. *ἐπιθάλμιος*, (m., sc. *ἵμνος*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., of or for a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus*.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage-song, in an *epithalamion*.

Donne, *Sermons*, VII.

epithalamize (ep-i-thal'ā-miz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing*. [*epithalamium* + *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

epithalamy (ep-i-thal'g-mi), *n.* Same as *epithalamium*.

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptial, or *Epithalamies*, but in a certain mistical sense.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 37.

Sanctum-Sanctorum is thy Song of Songs, . . .

Where thou (devoted) doest divinely sing

Christ's and his Churches *Epithalamy*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal'in), *a.* [*< epithallus + -ine*]. In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus: applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a lichen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐπι, on, + θάλλω, a branch.*] In some lichens, the amorphous upper crust of the cortical layer.

epitheca (ep-i-thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *epithecae* (-sē). [NL. (*cf. Gr. ἐπιθήκη, an addition, increase*), *< Gr. ἐπι, upon, + θήκη, a case: see theca.*] 1. In *zool.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the theca of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulae, and is well seen in the *Tubipora*, or organ-pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the coxae. It may be very thin or quite dense, and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well-formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidae*, or dragonflies.

epithecal (ep-i-thē'kal), *a.* [*< epitheca + -al.*] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē'kāt), *a.* [*< epitheca + -ate*]. Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-ēa). [NL., *< Gr. ἐπι, upon, + θήκη, a case: see theca, and cf. epitheca.*] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep'i-thē-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐπι, upon, + θήλη, nipple, teat, + -aria, neut. pl. of -arius: see -ary*]. A prime division of the grade *Ctenostoma*, including all the ctenostomes excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermalia*. Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Teliferia*. R. von Lendenfeld.

epithelarian (ep'i-thē-lā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Epithelaria + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria*.

epithelial (ep-i-thē'li-āl), *a.* [*< epithelium + -al.*] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelium: as, *epithelial cells*; *epithelial tissue*.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces, are called *epithelial*. *Epithelial tissue*, then, consists simply of cells.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 21.

epithelial cell (ep-i-thē'li-sel), *n.* [*< NL. epithelium + cella, cell.*] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Coccus*.

epithelioid (ep-i-thē'li-oid), *a.* [*< epithelium + -oid.*] Resembling epithelium.

The *epithelioid* tubes formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate.

M. Foster, *Embryology*, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *epitheliomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< epithelium + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē-li-ō-mā-tus), *a.* [*< epithelioma(-t-) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

epithelium (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillae; *< Gr. ἐπι, upon, + θήλη, the nipple, teat, < θάλλω, suckle.*] 1. In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings. The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriparous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the endoderm of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what seems a distinct widening of its meaning, the

term is not infrequently employed to designate the endoderm of blood- and lymph-channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleoli. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement*. It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve-fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances, and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such special means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of that epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity on the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion, and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine, and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood- or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted secretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Malpighian* and *villus*.

The *epithelium* is the epidermis of the mucous membrane. Wilson, *Anat.* (1847), p. 540.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous.—3. In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.: also applied to the thin epidermis of petals.—**Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished on their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual lashing or vibratile motion, by which mucus is swept along the passages. Ciliated epithelium is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the seminal passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**Columnar or cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod-like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter.—**Germinal epithelium**. See the extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions; and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the *germinal epithelium*.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 608.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *tessellated*, *squamous*, *lamellous*, *lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium*. It may be either simple, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or stratified, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis.—**Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer: distinguished from *stratified epithelium*.—**Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the terminal recesses and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells.—**Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another.—**Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis.—**Tessellated epithelium**. Same as *pavement epithelium*.—**Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the ureters and urinary bladder.—**Vascular epithelium**, the epithelial or endothelial lining of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep'i-them), *n.* [*< LL. epithema, a poultice, < Gr. ἐπιθήμα, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < ἐπιτίθειν, put on: see epithet.*] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason, *epithems* or cordial applications are justly applied unto the left breast.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 2.

epithema (ep-i-thē'mā), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Gr. ἐπιθήμα, something put on: see epithem.*] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (ep-i-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐπιθεσις, a laying on, an addition, < ἐπιτίθειν, lay on, add: see epithet.*] 1. In *gram.*, same as *paragoge*.—2. The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunglison*.

epithet (ep'i-thet), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = *F. épithète* = *Sp. epíteto* = *Pg. epitheto* = *It. epiteto*, *< L. epitheton*, *< Gr. ἐπίθετον, an epithet*,

neut. of *ἐπιθετός*, added, *< ἐπιτίθειν, put on, put to, add, < ἐπι, on, to, + τίθειν, (√θε), put, = E. do*: see *thesis* and *do*.] 1. An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing: as, a *benevolent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or hard *Epithets* used, ye may put them in the number of vncombs, as one that said, the floods of graces.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features.

A. D. Hepburn, *Rhetoric*, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 455.

Hence—2. In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, *Dionysius the Tyrant*; *Alexander the Great*.

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderin, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march.

Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, lxi.

3t. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love;" a good *epithet*! I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 2.

epithet (ep'i-thet), *n. t.* [*< epithet, n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better epitheted.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 566.

epithetic, **epithetical** (ep-i-thet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιθετικός, added (neut. ἐπιθετικόν, an epithet, adjective), < ἐπιθετός, added: see epithet.*] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic*.

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation

Glean'd up from college education)

Approve no verse but that which flows

In *epithetic* measure d prose. *Lloyd*, *Rhyme*.

The principal made his way to the bar: whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thet'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (ep-i-thē'ton), *n.* [*< L. epitheton, < Gr. ἐπίθετον, an epithet: see epithet.*] An epithet.

Alter the *epithetons*, and I will subscribe.

Forc, *Martyrs* (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*, appropriate to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, I. 2.

epithymetical (ep'i-thi-met'ik-āl), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithymetical*; *< Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός, desiring, coveting, lusting after (τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections), < ἐπιθυμειν, set one's heart on, desire, < ἐπι, upon, + θυμός, mind, heart.*] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithymetical* organs.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

epitimesis (ep'i-ti-mē'sis), *n.* [I.L., *< Gr. ἐπιτιμῆσις, reproof, censure, criticism, < ἐπιτιμᾶν, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < ἐπι, upon, + τιμᾶν, value, honor, < τιμή, value, honor.*] In *rhet.*, same as *epilepsis*.

epitomator (ē-pit'ō-mā-tor), *n.* [*< ML. epitomator, < LL. epitomare, epitomize, < epitome, epitome: see epitome.*] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, sycophants, and imitators.

Sir W. Hamilton.

epitome (ē-pit'ō-mē), *n.* [*< L. epitome, epitoma, < Gr. ἐπιτομή, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < ἐπιτίμνω, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < ἐπι, upon, + τίμνω, τρεῖν, cut.*] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another must (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and commonplaces. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts; of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself.

Essays, *Advice to Sir Fulke Greville*, 1598 (in *Bacon's*

[*Letters*, II. 22].

As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are *Epitomes*, the use of them deserveth to be banished.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 127.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. Sir H. Wotton.

Hence—2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

Thus God beholds all things, who contemplates as fully his works in their *epitome* as in their full volume.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 50.

A man so various that he seem'd to be

Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*.

Dryden, *Abd. and Achit.*, I. 548.

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

Ruskin.

A work of art is an abstract or *epitome* of the world. It is the result or expression of nature in miniature.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 27.

epitomise, epitomiser. See *epitomize, epitomizer*.

epitomist (ē-pit'ō-mist), *n.* [*epitome* + *-ist*.] An epitomizer.

Another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

The notes of a scholiast or *epitomist*.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 7.

epitomize (ē-pit'ō-mīz), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *epitomized*, *ppr.* *epitomizing*. [*epitome* + *-ize*. Cf. *equiv.* *LL. epitomare*: see *epitomator*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make an epitome of; shorten or abridge, as a writing or a discourse; reduce to an abstract or a summary the principal matters of; contract into a narrow compass.

All the Good she [Nature] did impart

To Womankind *Epitomiz'd* in you.

Conway, *To a Lady who made Posies for Rings*.

Want of judgment . . . too often observable in compilers, whereby they frequently leave far better things than they take, . . . want of skill to understand the author they cite and *epitomize*.

Boyle, *Works*, IV. 68.

What the former age has *epitomized* into a formula or rule for manipular convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself.

Emerson, *History*.

2. To diminish, as by cutting off something; curtail; abbreviate.

We have *epitomized* many . . . words to the detriment of our tongue.

Addison, *Spectator*.

3. To describe briefly or in abstract.

Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can,

Authentic epitaphs on some of these.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

II. intrans. To reduce, condense, summarize.

Often he [Alfred] *epitomizes* as if he were giving the truth of the paragraph that had just been read to him.

C. H. Pearson, *Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.*, II.

Also spelled *epitomis*.

epitomizer (ē-pit'ō-mī-zēr), *n.* One who abridges or summarizes; a writer of an epitome. Also spelled *epitomis*.

I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*.

Prynne, *Histrio-Mastix*, I. vii. 1.

epitonion (ep-i-tō-ni-on), *n.*; *pl.* *epitonia* (-ā). [*Gr. ἐπιτόνιον, < ἐπιτείνω, stretch out, < ἐτί, upon, + τείνω, stretch.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, a tuning-wrench or -handle; also, a pitch-pipe.

Epitragus (ep-it'rag-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τράγος, a goat.*] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*, confined to the new world. They are mostly South American, but 9 species are found in North America. *E. tenebrionus*, of Florida, feeds upon scale-insects.

Epitricha (ep-it'ri-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τριχ-, hair.*] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anentorous infusorians, containing such ciliated forms as *Cyclidina* and *Peridina*. Also *Epitrichia*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τριχ-, hair.*] A superficial layer of epidermis detached from the surface in an early stage of development in some animals, so as to form a case inclosing the embryo.

The same speaker presented a paper on a new membrane of the human skin, which he homologizes with the *epitrichium* of the Saurapsida. It is situated outside the horny layer, and is entirely distinct from it: an extension covers both hairs and glands. It probably causes the vernix caseosa by retaining the sebaceous secretion.

Science, VI. 226.

epitrite (ep'i-trit), *n.* [*LL. epitritos, < Gr. ἐπιτρος, containing one and one third, i. e., in the ratio of 4 to 3; the name of a metrical foot, compounded of a spondee (4 short) with an iambus or a trochee (3 short); < ἐπί, upon, + τρις = E. third.*] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and

denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth: as, *sālūtāntēs, cōncitātī, intercālāns, incāntārē*.

epitritic (ep-i-trit'ik), *a.* [*< epitrite + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epitrite: as, an *epitritic* foot in prosody.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok'lē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *epitrochleae* (-ē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. trochlea, q. v.*] In *anat.*, the inner condyle of the humerus, opposite the epicondyle and over or above the trochlea, or trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates. Latterly also called the *internal epicondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok'lē-ār), *a.* [*< NL. epitrochlearis, < epitrochlea, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the epitrochlea.—**Epitrochlear foramen**. See *Joramen*.

epitrochlearis (ep-i-trok'lē-ār'is), *n.*; *pl.* *epitrochleares* (-rēz). [*NL.*: see *epitrochlea*.] A muscle, constant in some animals, occasional in man, extending from the border of the latissimus dorsi to the ulna at or near the elbow.

epitrochleo-anconeus (ep-i-trok'lē-ō-ang-kō-nē-us), *n.* [*NL.*, *< epitrochlea + ancon.*] A small anconal muscle of the inner side of the elbow, arising from the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon of the ulna.

epitrochoid (ep-i-trō'koid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τροχός, a wheel, + εἶδος, form.*] In *geom.*, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. *Hirst*.

It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid.

Penny Cyc., XXV. 284.

epitrochoidal (ep'i-trō-koi'dal), *a.* [*< epitrochoid + -al.*] Of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

epitrope (ep-it'rō-pē), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιτροπή, a reference, < ἐπιτρέπω, turn over, yield, permit, < ἐπί, upon, + τρέπω, turn.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which one commits or concedes something to others. Especially—(a) Professed readiness to leave one's cause entirely to judge, jury, or audience, in order to express entire confidence in its justice, or to excite compassion. (b) Permission to an opponent to call an act or a fact by any name he pleases, implying that his choice of words cannot alter its true character. (c) Concession of a point to an opponent, in order to forestall his use of it, or to show that he will gain nothing by urging it: as, I admit that all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

epitropous (ep-it'rō-pēs), *a.* [*< NL. *epitropus* (cf. *Gr. ἐπιτροπος, n.*, one to whom anything is trusted), *< Gr. ἐπιτρέπω, turn to, turn over to, intrust, < ἐπί, upon, + τρέπω, turn.*] In *bot.*, turned toward: the reverse of *apotropous*: applied by Agardh to an ovule with its raphe turned away from the placenta when erect or ascending, or toward it when pendulous.

epitympanic (ep'i-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τύμπανον, a drum* (see *tympanum*), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, situated above or upon, or forming the uppermost piece of, the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes; hyomandibular.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the uppermost or proximal bone of the tympanomandibular or third cranial hemal arch in fishes, by means of which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull: so named by Owen, but now usually called the *hyomandibular* (which see). The term is correlated with *hypotympanic*, *mesotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

The piers, or points of suspension of the arch, are formed by the *epitympans*.

Owen, *Anat.*, I. 121.

epiural (ep-i-ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* Same as *epural*.

epixylous (ep-i-pik'si-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ξύλον, wood, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon wood, as many fungi and other plants.

epizeuxis (ep-i-zē'xis), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιζεύξω, a fastening together, repetition of a word, < ἐπιζεύγναι, fasten together, join to, < ἐτί, to, + ζεύγναι = L. jungere, join: see join, Zeugma.*] 1. In *anc. pros.*, union of two successive Ionics a minore so that the last syllable of the first and the first syllable of the second interchange quantities: thus, — — — — — for — — — — —. The syllables representing an Ionic a minore (— — —) thus suffer anacalasis, taking the form — — —.

2. In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word, involving added emphasis.

An example of accumulated (fourfold) epizeuxis is:

Alone, alone, all, all alone,

Alone on a wide, wide sea.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

See *palillogy*. Also called *diplasiasmus*.

Epizoa (ep-i-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of epizoon*.]

1. External parasites or ectoparasites which live upon the surface or in the skin of the host: the opposite of *Entozoa*. The term is a collective name, having no systematic or classificatory significance in zoology. Among *Epizoa* are lice, fleas, ticks, etc., as well as some parasites which burrow in the skin, as itch-insects and follicle-mites.

2. Specifically, an order of very singular low aberrant *Crustacea* degraded by parasitism, including the many grotesque forms commonly known as *fish-lice*. The *Epizoa* are sometimes rated as a subclass of *Crustacea*, divided into the orders *Siphonostomata* and *Lernaeoidea*. They are also called *Ichthyophthiria*. *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, a louse of the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), is an example. See *Chondracanthus* and *fish-louse*.

3. [*L. c.*] Plural of *epizoon*.

epizoa (ep-i-zō'ā), *a.* [*< epizoon + -a*.] Same as *epizoe*.

epizoe (ep-i-zō'ē), *a.* and *n.* [*< epizoon + -a*.] I. *a.* Same as *epizoe*.

II. *n.* One of the *Epizoa*, in any sense; an ectoparasite.

epizoeic (ep-i-zō'ē-ik), *a.* [*As epizoon + -ic*.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, living on the surface or in the skin of animals, as lice, ticks, and many other insects, various parasitic fungi, etc. Also *epizootic*.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the crustacean parasites known as *Epizoa*. *Huxley*.

Also *epizoa*, *epizoean*.

epizonal (ep-i-zō-nal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. zone + -al*.] Cut by a zone.

epizoon (ep-i-zō-on), *n.*; *pl.* *epizoa* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ζῷον, an animal.*] One of the *Epizoa*; an epizoean.

epizootic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ζῷον, an animal, + term. -ωτ-ικός.*] I. *a.* 1. In *nat. hist.*, same as *epizoeic*, 1.—2. In *geol.*, containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation.

Kirwan.

3. Prevailing among the lower animals: applied to diseases, and corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases prevalent among men.

In 1871, rabies showed itself in a truly *epizootic* and alarming manner, on account of which the "Dogs Act, 1871," was passed and almost immediately enforced.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 108.

II. *n.* 1. The temporary prevalence of a disease among brutes at a certain place: used in exactly the same way as *epidemic* in reference to human beings.—2. A disease thus prevalent.

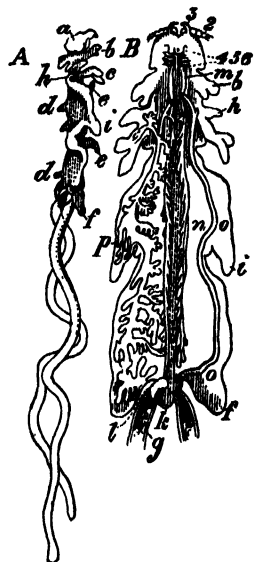
epizooty (ep-i-zō-ō-ti), *n.* [*As epizootic + -y*.] Same as *epizootic*.

Mr. Fleming ascribes the wide and serious extension of the *epizooty* in a great measure to the insufficiency of the police measures adopted in the different towns and districts.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 109.

eplicate (ē-pli'kāt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + plicare, folded: see plicate.*] In *bot.*, not plaited.

e pluribus unum (ē plō'rī-bus ū-num). [*L.*: *e*, out of, of; *pluribus*, abl. pl. of *plus*, more, pl. *plures*, more, several, many; *unum*, neut. of *unus* = *E. one*: see *e*, *ex*, *ex*, *plural*, *unity*. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.] One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as be-



Female of *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, enlarged; an example of the crustacean *Epizoa*.

A, lateral view; B, ventral view: a, head; b, c, appendages; d, d, medioventral processes; e, e, medioventral processes; f, f, lateral processes; g, g, ovaries; h, h, terminal segment; i, i, minute male lodged in vulva of female; m, m, medioventral ovarian tubes; n, n, lateral ovarian tubes; o, o, oviduct; 2, 3, antennules; 4, 5, 6, antennae, gnathites.

ing one nation formed of many independent States.

epoch (é'pok or ep'ok), *n.* [= F. *époque* = Sp. *época* = D. *epoche* (< F.) = G. *epoche* = Dan. *epoke* = Sw. *epok*, < ML. *epocha*, < Gr. *ἐποχή*, a check, cessation, stop, pause, epoch of a star, i. e., the point at which it seems to halt after reaching the highest, and generally the place of a star; hence, a historical epoch; < *ἐπέχειν*, hold in, check, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *ἐχειν*, have, hold, = Skt. *√ sah*, bear, undergo, endure.] 1. A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

Diocletian reared the palace which marks a still greater epoch in Roman art than his political changes mark in Roman polity. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

It is an epoch in one's life to read a great book for the first time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 818.

Hence—2. A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy epoch of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison*.

By the side of the half-naked, running Bedouins, they [the Turkish infantry] looked as if epochs disconnected by long centuries had met. *R. P. Burton*, El-Medina, p. 468.

3. In *geol.*, specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time. This word is used differently by different geological writers. Thus, Jukes divides the entire series of fossiliferous strata into only three epochs, while Dana makes eight out of the Lower Silurian alone. Some later writers avoid the use of such words as *epoch* and *age*, saying, for instance, instead of *Silurian epoch* or *age*, simply *Silurian*.

The "second bottoms," probably, are later than the yellow loam, and belong to the "terrace epoch." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 523.

4. In *astron.*, an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given.—*Antiochian, elephantine, glacial, Gregorian, etc., epoch.* See the adjectives.—*Mohammedan, Olympiad, Persian, Spanish, etc., epoch.* See equivalent phrases under *era*. = *Syn.* 1. *Epoch, Era, Period, Age.* *Epoch* and *era* should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. "An *era* is a succession of time: an *epoch* is a point of time. An *era* commonly begins at an *epoch*. We live in the Christian *era*, in the Protestant *era*, in the *era* of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an *epoch*: the period of the dawn of the Reformation was an *epoch*" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 365). *Period* may be the opposite of *epoch*, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of *age* is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person: as, the *age* of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a *period* of some length: as, the *bronze age*; the *golden age*; this is an *age* of investigation.

epocha (ep'ô-kâ), *n.* [*ML. epocha*: see *epoch*.] An epoch. [*Archaic*.]

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable *epocha* in the history of America.

J. Adams, To Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

But why of that *epocha* make such a fuss?

Burns, To Wm. Tytler.

epochal (ep'ô-kal), *a.* [*< epoch + -al*.] Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch; relating to epochs; marking an epoch.

Who shall say whether . . . this epic . . . will stand out . . . as one of the *epochal* compositions by which an age is symbolized? *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 180.

An *epochal* treatment of a portion of general European History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

epoch-making (é'pok-mâ'king), *a.* [= G. *epochemachend*.] Constituting an epoch; opening a new era; introducing new conceptions or a new method in the treatment of a subject. [*Recent*.]

"The Methods of Ethics" was published in 1874, but whether or not most of the joint-work of Profs. Fowler and Wilson was written before that time, it is at least fair to say that the position of Prof. Sidgwick is not dealt with in the way which is demanded by the *epoch-making* character of his book. *Mind*, XII. 596, note.

epode (ep'ôd), *n.* [*< OF. epode, F. épode* = Sp. *épodo*, < L. *epodos*, < Gr. *ἐπῶδος*, an epode, an after-song, adj., singing to or over, < *ἐπι*, upon, to, besides, + *αἰδέειν*, *ἀείειν*, sing, > *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (a) A third and metrically different system subjoined to two systems (the *strophe* and *antistrophe*) which are metrically identical or corresponsive, and forming with them one pericope or group of systems.

The Third Stanza was called the *Epode* (it may be as being the After-song), which they sung in the middle, neither turning to one hand nor the other.

Congreve, The Pindaric Ode.

(b) A shorter colon, subjoined to a longer colon, and constituting one period with it; especially,

such a colon, as a separate line or verse, forming either the second line of a distich or the final line of a system or stanza. As the closing verse of a system, sometimes called *epymnium*. (c) A poem consisting of such distichs. Archilochus (about 700 B. C.) first introduced these. The Epodes of Horace are a collection of poems so called because mostly composed in epodic distichs.

Horace seems to have purged himself from those splotchy reflections in those odes and epodes, before he undertook the noble work of satires. *Dryden*, Ded. of Juvenal.

I shall still be very ready to write a satire upon the clergy, and an *epode* against historiographers, whenever you are hard pressed. *Gray*, Letters, I. 262.

Specifically—2. In *music*, a refrain or burden. **epodic** (ep'ôd'ik), *a.* [*< epode + -ic*.] Pertaining to or containing an epode.

epollicate (ē-pol'i-kāt), *a.* [*< NL. epollicatus*, < L. *e-priv.* + *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb.] In *zool.*, having no pollex or thumb.

Epollicatī (ē-pol-i-kā'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *epollicate*.] A group of birds having no hallux. *Illiger*.

Epomophorus (ep-ō-mof'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *ῥωμος*, shoulder, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] A remarkable genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidae* and suborder *Megachiroptera*, confined to ultra-Saharan Africa. They have, in the males, large distensible pharyngeal air-sacs, and peculiar glandular pouches on the neck near each shoulder, lined with long yellowish hairs projecting or forming a tuft like an epaulet, whence the name; also, a white tuft of hairs on the ears, the tail rudimentary or wanting, and the premaxillaries united in front. The teeth are: incisors, 2 or 1 in each half of each jaw; canines, 1; premolars, 2 in upper jaw and 3 in lower; and molars, 1 in upper jaw and 2 in lower. There are about half a dozen species, of which *E. franqueti* is a leading example. They feed chiefly on figs.

eponychium (ep-ō-nik'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὄνυχ-*), nail: see *onyx*.] In *embryol.*, a mass of hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the distal extremity of a phalanx of the embryo, preceding the formation of a true nail.

eponym (ep'ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also written *eponymy*; < Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, surname, named after a person or thing, giving one's name to (as a noun, in pl., *ἐπώνυμοι*, se. *ἥρωες*, eponymous heroes, legendary or real founders of tribes or cities, as those after whom the Attic phylæ had their names), < *ἐπι*, upon, to, + *ὄνομα*, *ᾠδolic* for *ὄνομα* = L. *nomen* = E. *name*: see *onym*.] 1. A name of a place, people, or period derived from that of a person.

The famous Assyrian *Eponym* Canon, which gives an unbroken series of the officers after whom each year was named for about two hundred and sixty-five years, and also notes the accession of each successive Assyrian king during that time. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 53.

2. A name of a mythical or historical personage from whom the name of a country or people has come or is supposed to have come: thus, *Italus*, *Romulus*, *Brutus*, *Heber*, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy*, *Rome*, *Britain*, *Hebrew*, are mythical *eponyms*; *Bolivar* is the historical *eponym* of *Bolivia*.

In short, wherever there was a clan there was an *Eponym*, or founder, whether real or legendary, of that clan. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 145.

3. A name of something, as a part or organ of the body, derived from a person: thus, circle of Willis, fissure of Sylvius, aqueduct of Fallopius, are *eponyms*. [*Rare*.]

The very awkward dionymic *eponym*, *Circulus Willisii*. *Wilder*, Trans. Amer. Neurol. Assoc. (1885), p. 349.

eponymal (ē-pon'i-mal), *a.* [*< eponym + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an *eponymos*.—2. Same as *eponymic*.

eponymic (ep-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπώνυμικός*, called after or by the name of a person, < *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name: see *eponym*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to an *eponym*: as, an *eponymic* name or legend.

Eponymic myths, which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 7.

2. Name-giving, mythically or historically; from whom the name of a country, people, or period is derived: as, *Hellen* was the *eponymic* ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

The invention of ancestors from *eponymic* heroes or name-ancestors has . . . often had a serious effect in corrupting historic truth, by helping to fill ancient annals with swarms of fictitious genealogies. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 361.

eponymist (ē-pon'i-mist), *n.* [*< eponym + -ist*.] One from whom a country or people is named;

an *eponymic* ancestor, hero, or founder. *Gladstone*.

eponymos (ē-pon'i-mos), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπώνυμος*: see *eponym*.] A titular epithet of the first archon (*archon eponymos*) in ancient Athens, and of the first ephor (*ephor eponymos*) in Sparta, because the year of the service of each was designated by his name in the public records, etc.

eponymous (ē-pon'i-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name: see *eponym*.] Giving one's name to a tribe, people, city, year, or period; regarded as the founder or originator.

Will Summer—the name of Henry VIII.'s court-fool, whose celebrity probably made him *eponymous* of the members of his profession in general.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 144.

Lydus and Asles are . . . *eponymous* heroes; Meles is an ideal founder of the capital.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, I. 74.

eponymy (ē-pon'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *eponymies* (-miz). [*< Gr. ἐπώνυμία*, a surname, < *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, giving a name: see *eponym*, *eponymos*.] 1. The office, dignity, or prerogatives of an *eponymos*.—2. The period or year of office of an *eponymos*: used, as at Athens, as a unit of reckoning and reference for dates.

The earliest examples of the barred form of the letter shin are found on three tablets dated from the *eponymies* of Siliim-assur and Sin-sar-uzur (650–640 B. C.).

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 237.

epoëphoron (ep-ō-ōf'ō-rōn), *n.*; pl. *epoëphora* (-rā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *φοῦρος*, laying eggs: see *oöphorous*.] Same as *parovarium*.

epopee (ep-ō-pē'), *n.* [*< NL. epopeia*, < Gr. *ἐποποιία*, epic poetry or an epic poem, < *ἐπος*, an epic, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. An epic poem.

The Kalevala, or heroic *epopee* of the Finns.

Encyc. Brit., V. 306.

2. The history, action, or fable which makes or is suitable for the subject of an epic.

The stories were an endless *epopee* of suffering.

G. Keenan, The Century, XXXV. 760.

epopœia (ep-ō-pō'jii), *n.* Same as *epopee*.

epopœist (ep-ō-pō'jist), *n.* [*< epopœia + -ist*.] A writer of *epopœies*.

It is not long since two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments. *S. Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 321.

epopt (ep'opt), *n.* [*< NL. epopta*, < Gr. *ἐπόπτης*, a watcher, spectator, one admitted to the third grade of the Eleusinian mysteries, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ὄραν*, fut. *ὄψεται*, look on, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ὄραν*, fut. *ὄψεται*, look, see.] A seer; one initiated into the secrets of any mystical system. *Carlyle*.

epopta (ē-pop'tā), *n.*; pl. *epoptæ* (-tē). [*NL.*: see *epopt*.] Same as *epopt*.

epoptic (ē-pop'tik), *a.* [*< epopt + -ic*.] 1. Having the character or faculty of an *epopt* or seer.—2. Perceived by an *epopt*: as, an *epoptic* vision.—*Epoptic figures*, in *optics*. See *idiophanous*.

Eporosa (ep-ō-rō'sā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *eporosus*: see *eporose*.] A group of stone-corals with eporose or imperforate corallum. See *Aporosa*.

eporose (ē-pō'rōs), *a.* [*< NL. eporosus*, < L. *e-priv.* + *porus*, pore: see *pore*, *porous*.] Without pores; aporose.

epos (ep'os), *n.* [*< L. epos*, < Gr. *ἔπος*, a word, a speech, tale, saying, pl. poetry in heroic verse, orig. *ἔπος* = Skt. *vachas*, a word; akin to *ᾠδή* (**ῥαπ-ς*) = Skt. *vāch* = L. *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, *vowel*.] 1. An epic poem, or its subject; an *epopee*; epic poetry.

The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, Hesiod and the Homeric hymns; also by some fragments of the "cyclic" poets. *Prof. Jebb*.

2. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter.—3. In *paleography*, a series of words or letters, approximately of the length of a dactylic hexameter, anciently used as a line of normal size in writing manuscripts or estimating their length. It seems to have averaged from 34 to 35 letters. See *colon*, *n.*, 3, and *stichometry*.

eposculatio (ep-os-kū-lū'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + L. *osculatio* (*n-*), a kissing: see *osculatio*.] A kissing. *Becon*.

epotation (ep-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. epotare*, drink out, drink up, < *e-*, out, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A drinking or drinking out.

When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotations* of dumb liquor damn him.

Feltman, Resolves, I. 84.

eprouvette (ē-prū-vet'), *n.* [*F. éprouvette*, < *éprouver*, try, assay, < *e-* + *prouver*, try: see

prove.] 1. An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion.

2. A spoon used in assaying metals.—3. A short mortar.

epuino (ē-prō'i-nōs), *a.* [*<* NL. **epuino*-sus, *<* L. *e*-priv. + *pruina*, frost: see *pruinose*.] In *bot.*, not *pruinose*.

epsilon (ep-sī'lon), *n.* [*<* LGr. *ἔψιλον*, 'simple ε' (φίλον, neut. of φίλος, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong α, which had come to be pronounced like ε. So LGr. *ἔψιλον*, 'simple ε', as distinguished from the diphthong α, which had come to be pronounced like ι: see *upsilon*, *ypsilon*.] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep-sum'it), *n.* [*<* *Epsom* + *-ite*.] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt*.

Epsom salt. See *salt*.

epulation (ep-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *epulatio*(-n), *<* *epulari*, banquet, *<* *epula*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epichurus] was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytherian cheese. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 17.

epulis (e-pū'lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (li-dēz). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπὺλις*, a gum-boil, *<* *ἐπὶ*, upon, + *οὖλον*, usually pl. οὖλα, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (a) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (b) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-ū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπούλωσις*, a cicatrization, *<* *ἐπούλωσις*, verbal adj. of *ἐπούλωθαι*, cicatrize, be scarred over, *<* *ἐπὶ*, upon, + *οὖλωθαι*, be scarred over, *<* *οὖλος*, Epic and Ionic form of *ὄλος*, whole, = L. *salvus*, whole, safe: see *holo*.] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-ū-lō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπούλωτικός*, promoting cicatrization, *<* *ἐπούλωσις*, verbal adj. of *ἐπούλωθαι*, cicatrize: see *epulosis*.] I. *a.* Healing; cicatrizing.

II. *n.* A medicament or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incured with common sarcotics, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epulotics*. *Wieseman, On Inflammation*.

epupillate (ē-pū'pī-lāt), *a.* [*<* L. *e*-priv. + *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupillate*.] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color-spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (e-pū'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπὶ*, upon, + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural*.

II. *n.* One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin-rays. *J. A. Ryder*.

Also *epiural*.

epuration (ep-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *e*, out, + *purare*, pp. *puratus*, purify, *<* *purus*, pure.] The act of purifying.

The *epuration* of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III., No. 66, p. v.

epure (ē-pūr'), *n.* [F. *épurer*, a clean draft, working-drawing, *<* *épuré*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, *<* L. *e*, out, + *purare*, purify: see *epuration*.] In *arch.*, the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis, *n.* See *Epyornis*.

equability (ē-kwā- or ek-wā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *equability*; *<* L. *æquabilitas*(-t)s, *<* *æquabilis*, equable: see *equable*.] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity: as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial . . . bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions . . . argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding. *Ray, Works of Creation*.

I should join to these other qualifications a certain *equability* or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 68.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 347.

equable (ē'kwā- or ek'wā-bil), *a.* [= It. *equabile*, *<* L. *æquabilis*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, *<* *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spake of love, such love as spirits feel,
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure. *Wordsworth, Laodamia*.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable*. *Macaulay*.

2†. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it: to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley*.

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē'kwā- or ek'wā-bil-nes), *n.* *Equability*.

equably (ē'kwā- or ek'wā-bil), *adv.* In an *equable* manner.

If bodies move *equably* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne*.

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

equal (ē'kwā-), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *equall*; *<* ME. *equal* (also *egal*: see *egal*), *<* OF. *equal*, *equail*, *equail*, *equal*, *egal*, *aigal*, *ugal*, etc., *ewal*, *ewel*, *yewel*, *yewel*, *ivel*, *ivel*, *yvel*, etc., F. *égal* = Pr. *equal* = Sp. *Pg. igual* = It. *eguale*, *uguale*, *<* L. *æqualis*, equal, like, *<* *æquus*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *aquum*, a plain, *aquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to Skt. *eka*, one.] I. *a.* 1. Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number; two lengths are equal when either will cover the other; two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length; it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal; but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They . . . made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. *2 Mac.* viii. 30.

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 881.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense, in which two things are *equal* when I cannot perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, I. 266.

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always deals on at least equal terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 316.

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden*.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind. *Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters* (Choric Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; corresponding; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak., Pericles*, ii. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal*
With your own person. *Beau. and Fl., King and No King*, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden, Fables*, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal*. *Ezek.* xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man
Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord;
Law were not *equal* else. *Fletcher, Valentinian*, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou disposest
Thy several gifts! *Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure*, iii. 2.

O, you *equal* gods,
Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men
Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, iii. 1.

It could not but much rebound to the lustre of your
milde and *equall* Government. *Milton, Areopagitica*.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them
alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne*.

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with to: as, the army was not *equal* to the contest; we are not *equal* to the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal* to
fight with the English. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

His health was not *equal* to the voyage, and he did not
live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S.*, i. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and then hast
made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden
and heat of the day. *Mat.* xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men
are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator,
with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life,
liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence*.

8. In *bot.*, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—9. In *entom.*, same as *equale*.—Curve of equal approach. See *approach*.—Equal counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration; a contrapuntal composition thus constituted.—Equal decrement of life. See *decrement*.—Equal propositions, propositions which state the same fact.—Equal Rights party. See *Locofoco*.—Equal surface, in *entom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane; an *equale* surface.—Equal temperament. See *temperament*.—Equal voices, in *music*, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female, or vice versa.—Surface of equal head. See *head*.—Syn. 2. Equable, regular, unvarying.—3. Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.—4. Fair, even-handed.—5. Fit, competent.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. *Ps.* lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentleman
Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet
He hath his *equals*. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta*, iii. 2.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison*.

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equals*. *Macaulay, History*.

2†. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equal* to restore. *Spenser, F. Q.*, v. ii. 34.

equal (ē'kwā-), *adv.* [*<* *equal*, *a.*] Equally; in a manner equal (to). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself,
I do detest and scorn. *Massinger, Duke of Milan*, ii. 1.

The head is painted *equal* to Titian; and though done,
I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet
she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole, Letters*, ii. 365.

equal (ē'kwā-), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equalled* or *equalled*, ppr. *equalling* or *equalling*. [*<* ME. *equalen*, *equelen*; *<* *equal*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakspeare.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety? *Shak., Rich.* III., i. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Jesuites there
abiding) *equalling* or exceeding in people four of the
greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 436.

No falsehood
Equals a broken faith. *Ford, Broken Heart*, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love.
Dryden, Eneid.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and ability of body,
to be preferred, if *equalled*, to Argulus.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And haue thereupon obtruded on many other dayes as
religious respects or more then on this (which yet the
Apostles entitiled in name and practise The Lords Day),
with the same spirit whereby they haue *equalled* tradi-
tions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 121.*

And smiled on porch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That *equal* cot and palace.

Whittier, Among the Hills.

To *equal* equals, to make things equal; bring about an
equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-*
equal. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they sould pay it to me
— that *equals* equals. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.*

II.† *intrans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to *equal* with the king.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

equal-aqual (ē'kwāl-i'kwāl), *a.* [A varied re-
duplication of *equal*.] *Alike*. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē'kwāl-en'ēd), *a.* In *oology*, el-
liptical, as an egg, in long section, and there-
fore having both ends alike; not distinguish-
able as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē'kwāl-fā'ling), *a.* Having equal
velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē'kwāl-i-flō'rus), *a.* [*L. æqua-*
lis, equal, + *flos* (flōr-), flower, + *-ous*.] Hav-
ing equal flowers: applied to a plant when all
the flowers of the same head or cluster are
alike in form as well as character. *A. Gray.*
Also spelled *equaliflorous*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*,
etc.

equalitarian (ē'kwol-i-tā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*<*
equality + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Believing in the prin-
ciple of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American—proud of his city, proud
of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen
should be, protests, as one can readily understand,
against the supremacy of New York.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 226.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the
principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē'kwol'i-ti), *n.* [*ME. egalite, < OF.*
egalite: see *equality*; *OF. egalite, egalite, egalite*,
egalite, igalite, ivelle, etc., *F. egalite* = *Pr. engal-*
tat = *Sp. igualdad* = *Pg. igualdade* = *It. equalità*,
ugualità, *< L. equalitas* (t-), equality, *< equalis*,
equal: see *equal*.] 1. The state of being equal;
identity in magnitude or dimensions, value,
qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither
superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better
nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with re-
gard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as
carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men
have an equal right to all things, but that, to whatever
they have a right, it is as much to be protected and pro-
vided for as the right of any persons in society.

Ames, Works, II, 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States,
without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or
any other consideration, is a fundamental principle: as
much so as is the *equality* of their citizens, in the govern-
ments of the several States, without regard to property,
influence, or superiority of any description.

Cathoun, Works, I, 186.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state
or continued course; equableness: as, *equality*
of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitu-
tion.

Alle fortune is blisful to a man by the egreablete or by
the *egalite* of hym that suffreth hyt.

Chaucer, Boethius, li. prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the
alterations of their tempers; conceive a regularity in mu-
tations, with an *equality* in constitutions.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant.—*Double or triple*
equality, a system of two or of three equations.—*Ratio*
of equality, the ratio of two equal quantities.—*Sign of*
equality, the sign =, used—(a) In *math.*, between the
symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as,
6 + 5 = 11; 2x + 3y = 13, the whole forming an *equa-*
tion (which see). (b) In other cases, to indicate equality
or equivalence of sense: as, Latin *gratias* = thanks. (c)
In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary,
to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form:
as, English *two* = Latin *duo* = Greek *duo* = Sanskrit *dva*.

equalization (ē'kwāl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< equalize*
+ *-ation*.] The act of equalizing, or the state
of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe
that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equaliza-*
tion with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are
things adverse to the principles of that connection.

Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county govern-
ments of some of the United States, a board of commis-
sioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of
State or county taxation may be the same in all the local
subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations
made by local assessors.

equalize (ē'kwāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equal-*
ized, ppr. *equalizing*. [= *F. égaliser*; as *equal* +
-ize.] 1†. To be equal to; equal.

Outsuing the Muses, and did *equalize*

Their king Apollo. *Chaynnan, Ep. Ded. to Iliad.*

In some parts were found some Chesnuts whose wild
fruit *equalize* the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or
Italy.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 122.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part

Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.

Waller, At Penhurst.

2†. To represent as equal; place on a level (with
another).

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount
or degree as compared: as, to *equalize* accounts;
to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will *equalize* us all at last.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt
insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they
contend only for an equality of rights.

Ames, Works, II, 210.

One poor moment can suffice

To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē'kwāl-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who or
that which equalizes or makes equal; an ad-
juster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, de-
stroyer of feudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., per-
mitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious
acts of oppression.

Brougham.

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence
of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the
pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the
swingletrees to which the horses are attached;
an evenner. Also called *equalizing-bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē'kwāl-i-zēr-spring), *n.* A
spring which rests on an equalizing-bar and
carries the weight of a car. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

equalizing-bar (ē'kwāl-i-zing-bär), *n.* See
bar†.

equalizing-file (ē'kwāl-i-zing-fil), *n.* See *file*†.

equally (ē'kwāl-i), *adv.* 1. In an equal man-
ner or to the same degree; alike.

God loves *equally* all human beings, of all ranks, nations,
conditions, and characters: . . . the Father has no favor-
ites and makes no selections.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 67.

2. In equal shares or portions: as, the estate
is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preeminently developed; but
manly health and vigour were *equally* diffused through
the whole.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them of you, so to use them,

As we shall find their merits and our safety

May *equally* determine. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

Equally pinnate, in bot., same as *abruptly pinnate* (which
see, under *abruptly*).

equalness (ē'kwāl-nēs), *n.* The state of being
equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars,

Unreconcilable, should divide

Our *equalness* to this. *Shak., A. and C., v. 1.*

equangular (ē'kwang'gū-lar), *a.* Same as *equi-*
angular. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē'kwā-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. æqua-*
nimitas (t-), calmness, patience, even-minded-
ness, *< equanimis*, even-minded: see *equani-*
mous.] Evenness of mind or temper; calm-
ness or firmness, especially under conditions
adapted to excite great emotion; a state of re-
sistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his
temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections.
. . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, ex-
cept you will let me call it *equanimity*.

Tatler.

When selfishness has given way to generosity, and per-
fect love has cast out fear—then all this shows itself in
that equipoise of soul which we call good temper or *equa-*
nimity.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 287.

equanimoust (ē'kwān'i-mus), *a.* [*< L. æqua-*
nis (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit. even-
minded, *< equus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.]

Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a
steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy
friends.

Eikon Basilike.

equant (ē'kwant), *a. and n.* [*< L. æquan(t)-s*,
ppr. of *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] I. *a.*
Having equal arcs described in equal times;
figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or
archaic.]

Love is the circle *equant* of all other affections.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy,
a circle about whose center the center of the
epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe
equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccen-*
tric equator.

equate (ē'kwāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*,
ppr. *equating*. [*< L. æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*,
make equate, like, oven, level, etc., *< æquus*,
equal, even: see *equal*.] 1. To make equal or
equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty-five early Greek
years with the last three hundred and twenty English
years.

De Quincey, Homer, iii.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widesheet with Broadwall, the
present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark?

N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such cor-
rection or allowance in as will reduce to a com-
mon standard of comparison, or will bring to a
true result: as, to *equate* observations in astron-
omy.—3. To be equal or equivalent to; equal.
[Rare.]

No doubt Fort *equates* "Cheap" as a place of barter,
but the real Roman Forum would become a closed build-
ing, like a town-hall.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 156.

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see,
under *anomaly*).

Equated bodies, a line on Gunter's
scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equate (ē'kwāt'), *a.* [*< L. æquatus*, pp.: see the
verb.] In *entom.*, smooth, as a surface; having
no special elevations or depressions. Also *equal*.

equatic (ē'kwāt'ik), *a.* [*< equate* + *-ic*.] In
entom., equal: said of a surface without large
elevations or depressions, though it may be
convex or gibbous as a whole, and have punc-
tures or other small sculptural marks on it.

equation (ē'kwā'shon or -zhon), *n.* [*< ME. equa-*
cion, equacion, *< L. æquatio* (n-), an equalizing,
equal distribution, *< æquare*, make equal: see
equate.] 1†. A making equal, or an equal di-
vision; equality.

Again the golden day resum'd its right,

And rul'd in just *equation* with the night.

Home, tr. of Lucan, II.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equal-
ity of two quantities, and expressed by the
sign = between them; or an expression of the
same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of
equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$.
In the latter case x is equal to b added to m with r sub-
tracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand
of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the
left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic,
or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, ac-
cording as the index of the highest power of the unknown
quantity is one, two, three, or four; and generally an
equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, 7th, etc., degree,
according as the highest power of the unknown quantity
is of any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be
added to or subtracted from the mean position
of a heavenly body to obtain the true position;
also, in a more general sense, the correction
arising from any erroneous supposition what-
ever.—4. In *chem.*, a collection of symbols
used to indicate that two or more definite bod-
ies, simple or compound, having been brought
within the sphere of chemical action, a reac-
tion will take place, and new bodies be pro-
duced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each
other form the left-hand member of the equation, and are
connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the
products of the reaction. It is called an equation because
the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal
the weight of the products of reaction. *Abelian equa-*
tion. See *Abelian*†. *Absolute equation*. See *absolu-*
tate†.—*Absolute personal equation*. See *personal equa-*
tion†.—*Affected or affected equation*. See *affected*†.—
Algebraic equation. See *algebraic*†.—*Bernoulli's equa-*
tion. (a) The equation $dy/dx = Py + Q$, where P and
 Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $z =$
 $y - m$. (b) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid,
namely,

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \frac{1}{2} q^2 = C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the
impressed forces, q the velocity, and C a constant for each
stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational
motion a constant for all space. *Bessel's equation*,
the equation $d^2y/dx^2 + x^{-1}dy/dx + (1 - \nu^2/x^2)y = 0$, the
solution of which involves the Besselian function.—*Bi-*
nomial equation. See *binomial*†.—*Biquadratic equa-*
tion. Such equations were first solved by the Italian
mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522-65). His method

is as follows: Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 - by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) - c^2 = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$\pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b + 4y} [x^2 - 4b + 4y] + ay - 2c] = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics. — **Characteristic equation**, an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients. — **Chemical equation**. See *chemical*. — **Circulating equation**, a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $ux_{n+1} + vx_n = 0$, where $P = 1$ when x is divisible by 3, $P = x$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, and $P = x^2$ when $x + 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation. — **Clairaut's equation**, the equation $y = xdy/dx + F(dy/dx)$. — **Complete equation**. See *incomplete equation*. — **Compound equation**. Same as *adjusted equation*. — **Connected equations**, a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest. — **Constitutive equation**, the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem. — **Construction of equations**. See *construction*. — **Conversion of equations**. See *conversion*. — **Cubic equation**, an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione dal Ferro (died 1525?). His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3bx + 2c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p , q , R , by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2$, $q = a^3 - 3ab + c$, $R^2 = p^3 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho \sqrt[3]{-q + R} + \rho^2 \sqrt[3]{-q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ . If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ , by the equations $r^3 = q^2 - R^2$, $\tan^2 \theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -2r \cos \theta - a$, $x_2 = -2r \cos (\theta + 120^\circ) - a$, $x_3 = -2r \cos (\theta - 120^\circ) - a$. — **Darboux's equation**, the equation $Adx + Bdy + C(gdx - ydy) = 0$, where A , B , C are rational functions of x and y . — **Depression of an equation**. See *depression*. — **Derived equation**, the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 = x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 = 2x$. — **Determinate equation**, an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system. — **Difference equation**, an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x + 1, y) + f(x, y - 3)$ is a difference equation. The order of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y . The degree of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions as variables. Thus, $f(x + 2) - [f(x + 1)]^2 + fx = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above). — **Differential equation**, an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable; a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The order of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The degree of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A solution of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A *general solution* is one which is as indeterminate as possible—that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A *particular solution* is—(a) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution; (b) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The complete integral of a partial differential equation is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. — **Disjunctive equation**. See *disjunctive*. — **Eminential equation**. See *eminential*. — **Equation of achromaticity**, an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also, a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece. — **Equation of condition**. See *condition*. — **Equation of continuity**. See *continuity*. — **Equation of differences**, the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation. — **Equation of hydrodynamics**, an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces. — **Equation of Laplace's functions**, the partial differential equation

$$\left\{ (\sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta})^2 + \left(\frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 + n(n+1)(\sin \theta)^2 \right\} y = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation*. — **Equation of light**. (a) In older writings, the sum of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (b) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light. — **Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.—

Equation of moments, an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation. — **Equation of motion**, the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations. — **Equation of payments**, an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times. — **Equation of rest**, a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium. — **Equation of the argument**, in *old astron.*, the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (Clavius, In Sacro Bosco.) — **Equation of the center**. (a) In *old astron.*, usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (Short, Kepler, § 48); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (Clavius; Ozanam), but sometimes the first inequality (Halma, Almagest, V. vii.). (b) In *modern astron.*, the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (Gauss, Theoria Motus, I. 7.) — **Equation of the orbit**, in *old astron.*: (a) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (b) The equation of the argument. (Kepler, De Motibus Martis, I. iv.) — **Equation of time**, the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time. — **Equation of translation**, the differential equation for the translation of a system. — **Equation to a curve, surface, etc.**, an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc. — **Equation to corresponding altitudes**, in *astron.*, a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time. — **Eulerian equation**. (a) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (b) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables; so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coordinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange. — **Exponential equation**. See *exponential*. — **Fluxional equation**, the equation of the fluents: corresponding to the solution of a differential equation. — **Fluxional equation**, the equation of the fluxions. — **Functional equation**, an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = I$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand. — **General equation**, an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem. — **Group of an equation**, a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others. — **Hamiltonian equation**, one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $dp/dt = -\partial H/\partial u$ and $du/dt = \partial H/\partial p$, where u is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to u , and H is the total energy. — **Hesse's equation**, an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic. — **Homogeneous equation**, one of which all the terms are of the same degree. — **Identical equation**, one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities. — **Incomplete equation**, an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation. — **Independent equations**, a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied. — **Indeterminate equation or system of equations**, an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities. — **Intrinsic equation of a plane curve**, an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature. — **Irreducible differential equation**, one which admits only of proper solutions. — **Irreducible equation**, an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor. — **Jacobi's equation**, the equation

$$(ax + by + cz)(ydz - zdxy) + (a'x + b'y + c'z)(zdx - xdz) + (a''x + b''y + c''z)(xdy - ydx) = 0.$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $dP/dx = \delta y/Q$ or $\delta x/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation. — **Lagrange's linear equation**, the equation $P \delta z/\delta x + Q \delta z/\delta y = R$, where P , Q , R are explicit functions of x , y , z . — **Lagrangian equation**. (a) An equation of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial u} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, V the positional energy, u an element of position, and t the time. (b) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Mécanique Analytique," though invented by Euler. — **Lamé's equation**, the equation $d^2y/dx^2 - [m(m+1)k^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 x + h]y = 0$, where m is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function $\operatorname{sn} x$. — **Laplace's equation**, the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation*. See *equation of Laplace's functions*, above. — **Legendre's equation**, the equation

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0.$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree. — **Literary equation**, one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters. — **Local equation**, the equation of a locus. — **Lunar equation**, the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the epoch in 1800, 2100, etc. See *epoch*. — **Mixed equation of differences**, or *equation of mixed differences*, an equation which contains both differences and differen-

tial coefficients. — **Modular equation**, in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and k , where

$$\frac{Mdy}{\sqrt{1-y^2, 1-\lambda y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\lambda^2, 1-k^2 y^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + T \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R , S , T , V are functions of x , y , z , $\partial z/\partial x$, and $\partial z/\partial y$. — **Normal equation**, in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares. — **Numeral or numerical equation**, an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers. — **Optical equation**, in *anc. astron.*, the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit. — **Ordinary equation**, partial equation. See *differential equation*. — **Particular equation**, an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem. — **Personal equation**. (a) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The *absolute personal equation* is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and redetermine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, loosely—(b) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount peculiar to a given observer or reasoner for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance. — **Physical equation**, in *astron.*, the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the equant. — **Primitive equation**, any equation from which another is derived in any way. — **Pure equation**, one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree. — **Quadratic equation**, an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = -\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{B}{A} \sqrt{1 - \frac{AC}{B^2}}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $\pm AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{2B}{A} + \frac{C}{B} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{C}{2B} + \frac{AC^2}{8B^3}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation, a biquadratic equation. — **Quartic equation**, one of the fourth degree. — **Quintic equation**, one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals. — **Reciprocal equation**, an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity. — **Resolvent equation**, an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation. — **Riccati's equation**, the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$. — **Root of an equation**, a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically. — **Secular equation**, the equation of the secular inequalities. — **Simple equation**, an equation of the form $Ax^m + B = 0$. — **Simultaneous equations**, two or more equations which are true at the same time. — **Solar equation**, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap-years. See *epoch*. — **Solution of an equation**. See *differential equation*. — **Symbolic equation**. (a) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (b) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2$ is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic. — **The equation of a quantus**, the equation formed by putting the quantus equal to zero. Cayley, 1854. — **Theory of equations**, that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationals called the adjuncts of the equation. Gauss. — **To eliminate the personal equation**, to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. See *personal equation*, above. — **Total differential equation**, one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables. — **Transcendental equation**, one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations. — **Transforming equation**. See *equation of limits*, above. — **Vector equation**, an equation between vectors. (See also *formula*, *theorem*, *series*, *law*.)

equational (ē-kwā'shōn-əl), *a.* [*equation* + *-al*.] In *mach.*, equalizing; adjusting; equiva-

lent to differential as applied to gearing and the like.—**Equational box**, a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flyer. See *differential gear* (under *differential*), *bobbin*, and *fly-frame*.

equator (ē-kwā'tor), *n.* [*ME. equator* = *F. equateur* = *Pg. equador* = *Sp. ecuador* = *It. equatore* = *D. equator* = *G. äquator* = *Dan. ækvator* = *Sw. equator*, < *ML. æquator*, the equator, < *L. æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. In *astron.*, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator*.

This same circle is cleped also the woyere, equator, of the day, for when the sunne is in the hevedes of Arica & Libra, than ben the daies & the nyghtes illike of lengthe in al the world. Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, l. 17.

As when his beams at noon Culminate from the equator. Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 617.

2. In *geog.*, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south. Hence—3. A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Eccentric equator**. Same as *equant*.—**Magnetic equator**, a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero—that is to say, a dipping-needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *clinical line*.

equatorial (ē-kwā-tō'ri-al), *a. and n.* [= *F. equatorial*, etc., < *ML. æquator*, equator: see *equator*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator: as, *equatorial climates*; the *equatorial diameter* of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle**. See II.—**Equatorial dial**. See *dial*.—**Equatorial migration**. See *migration*.—**Equatorial telescope or instrument**. See II.

II. *n.* An astronomical instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour-angles, or difference of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination circle*, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, which moves along with it in the same plane. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

With the equatorially mounted retracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted. Science, IV. 62.

equery, equerry (ek'we-ri or ē-quer'i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equeries* (-riz). [Altered, in simulation of *L. æquus*, a horse, from *OF. escuyrie, escurie*, mod. *F. écurie*, a stable, < *ML. scuria*, a stable, < *OHG. sciura*, *MHG. schiure*, *G. scheuer*, a shed. Hence, by aphoresis, *querry, querry*: see *querry*. In the second sense *appar.* mixed with *OF. escuyer*, a squire, in the phrase *escuyer d'escuyrie*, an equerry, lit. squire of the stable; *esquier*, > *E. esquire, squire*: see *esquire, squire*.] 1. A stable for horses.

I made the proof ofttimes upon Sir R. P., that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the equerry. Boyle, Works, VI. 354.

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equerry and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equerry goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family.

The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards followed equeries, footmen, gent. pensioners. Evelyn, Diary, April 23, 1661.

equus (ē'kwēz), *n.*; pl. *equites* (ek'wi-tēz). [*L.*, a horseman, a knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the knights,

an order of Roman citizens. See *equites*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Sciaenidae*, represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equitinae*. The belted horseman, *Equus lanceolatus*, is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal line very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and belted broadly with blackish-brown on a grayish-yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ē-kwes'tri-an), *a. and n.* [= *F. equestre* = *Sp. ecuestre* = *Pg. It. equestre*, < *L. equester* (*equestr-*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *equus*, a horse (> *equus* (*equit-*), a horseman]: see *Equus*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback: as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. Spectator, No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback: as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. Spectator.

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights: as, the *equestrian* order. See *equites*.

II. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ē-kwes'tri-an-izm), *n.* [*equestrian* + *-ism*.] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ē-kwes'tri-en'), *n.* [A spurious *F.* form (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + *F.* fem. suffix *-enne*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi- [*L. æqui-*, before a vowel *æqu-*, combining form of *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' ('having equal . . .'), as in *equidistant*, *equivalent*, etc.

equiangular (ē'kwi-ang'gld), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *E. angle* + *-al*. Cf. *equangular*.] Having equal angles; equiangular.

For, whereas that consists of twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons, almost all the planes that made up our granite were quadrilateral. Boyle, Works, III. 534.

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang'gū-lār), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict *L.* analogy, *equangular*; < *L. æquus*, equal, + *angulus*, an angle, + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having all the angles equal.

—**Equiangular spiral**, the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwi-an-hār-mon'ik), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *E. anharmonic*.] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwi-an-hār-mon'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwi-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equibalanced*, ppr. *equibalancing*. [*L. æquus*, equal, + *E. balance*. Cf. *equilibrate*.] To be of equal weight with something; counterbalance. [Rare.]

In Mahomet . . . the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost equibalanced. Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

equibiliate (ē'kwi-bi-rā-di-āt), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *bi-*, two-, + *radius*, ray.]. Having two equal rays, as a sponge-spicule. Sollas.

equiconvex (ē-kwi-kon'veks), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *convexus*, convex.]. Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwi-kres'ent), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *crescere* (*-t-*), increasing.]. Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwi-krō'ral), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*.] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

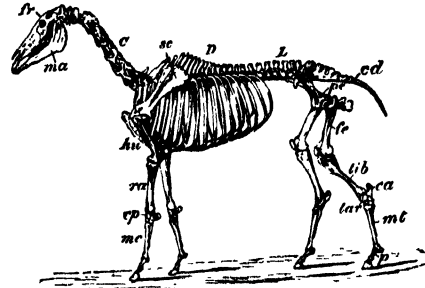
equicrural (ē'kwi-krō'r), *a.* Same as *equicrural*.

An *equicrural* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. Sir K. Digby, Bodies, ix.

Equiculus (ē'kwik'ū-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus*, 1.

equid (ek'wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidae*.

Equidæ (ek'wi-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Equus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above



Skeleton of Horse (*Equus caballus*).

fr, frontal bone; a, cervical vertebrae; D, dorsal vertebrae; L, lumbar vertebrae; ca, caudal vertebrae; sc, scapula; pr, pelvis; ma, mandible; hu, humerus; ra, radius; cp, carpus; mc, metacarpus; fr, femur; tib, tibia; ca, calcaneum; tar, tarsus; mt, metatarsus; p, phalanges.

the ectocondyle; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; the fibula is rudimentary and ankylized with the tibia; the skull is much elongated; the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk-teeth, dl. 3, dc. 4, dm. 4; permanent teeth, l. 3, c. 4, pm. and m. 4 x 2 = 40. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (scarcely distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family; but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipparion*, *Merychippus*, *Protolophippus*, *Miohippus*, *Epithippus*, and *Kohipponus*. See these words; see also *horse*, *ass*, *zebra*, *quagga*, and *cutis under hoof*, *hoof*, *perissodactyl*, and *solidungulate*.

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif'er-ent), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *different* (*-t-*), different.]. 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

—2. In *crystal*, having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—**Equidifferent series**, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistally (ē-kwi-dis'tal-i), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

The genus *Actinophrys* has been cited, where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistally* around a common center. E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 192.

equidistance (ē-kwi-dis'tans), *n.* [= *It. equidistanza*, < *NL. *equidistantia*, **equidistantia*, < *LL. æquidistan(t)-s*, *equidistant*: see *equidistant*.] Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend. *Up Hall*, Cases of Consanguinity, iv. 5.

equidistant (ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [= *F. équidistant* = *Pr. equidistant* = *It. equidistante*, < *LL. æquidistan(t)-s*, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *distan(t)-s*, distant.]. Equally distant.

The complete Circle (from whose every place The Centre stands an *equi-distant* space. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Columns.

Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xiv. 19.

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis'tant-li), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

The porch is simple, consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly*. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 389.

equidiurnal (ē'kwi-dī-er'nal), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *diurnal*.] Having or pertaining to days of equal length: equivalent to *equinoctial*.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the *equinoctial*, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. Whewell.

equiform (ē'kwi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. æquiformis*, uniform, < *æquus*, equal, + *forma*, shape.]. Having the same shape or form.

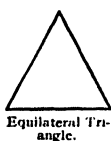
equiformal (ē'kwi-fōr-mal), *a.* [*equiform* + *-al*.] Same as *equiform*.

The teeth being *equiformal*. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 600.

equiformity (ē-kwi-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* [*equiform* + *-ity*.] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.*

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L. æquilateralis*, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *latus* (later-), side.] *I. a. 1.* In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an equilateral triangle.—*2.* In *zool.*: (a) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (b) Having all the sides equal. (c) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.—**Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—**Equilateral hemianopsia**, *hyperbola*, *prism*, etc. See the nouns.—*Syn. 2. Equilateral, Equivale.* In *conch.*, an equilateral bivalve has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equivale* bivalve has each valve shaped like the other one.



II. n. A figure having all its sides equal. **equilaterally** (ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl-ī), *adv.* *1.* With all the sides equal.—*2.* In *zool.*: (a) Equally on two sides: as, equilaterally rounded; equilaterally bisinuate. (b) So as to have two sides equal: as, equilaterally produced; equilaterally angulose.

equilibrant (ē-kwi-lī'brant), *n.* [*L.* as if **æquilibrant* (t-s), ppr. of **æquilibrare*, balance equally: see *equilibrate*.] In *physics*, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an *equilibrant* of the given system.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 558.

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrated*, ppr. *equilibrating*. [*L. æquilibratus* (adj., equiv. to *æquilibris*: see *equilibrium*), pp. of **æquilibrare* (> *It. equilibrare* = *Sp. Pg. equilibrar* = *F. équilibrer*), balance equally, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *librare*, balance, poise: see *librate*.] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim.

Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses.

II. Spencer.

equilibrat (ē-kwi-lī-brā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. equilibracion* = *Pg. equilibração* = *It. equilibracione*; as *equilibrate* + *-ion*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed.

Sir J. Denham.

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to cooperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 64.

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī-brā-tō-ri), *a.* [*equilibrate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory* action. *Jevons.*

equilibret, *n.* [*F. équilibre*, < *L. æquilibrium*, an even balance: see *equilibrium*.] *Equilibrium*. [Rare.]

It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture.

Palcy, Nat. Theol., ix.

equilibril (ē-kwi-lib'ri-āl), *a.* [*L. æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-al*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibrions (ē-kwi-lib'ri-us), *a.* [*L. æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ous*.] Being in a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balanced.

Our rational and sensitive propensities are made in such a regular and *equilibrions* order that, proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays.

J. Scott, Christian Lib., i. 2.

equilibrionsly (ē-kwi-lib'ri-us-ī), *adv.* In an equilibrions or balanced manner; in equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibrionsly* stated.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 3.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lī'brizm), *n.* [*L. æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ism*.] A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī'brist), *n.* [= *F. équilibriste* = *Sp. Pg. equilibrista*; as *L. æquilibris*,

evenly balanced, + *-ist*.] One who balances equally; one who practises balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrat*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England.

Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 307.

The case of the *equilibrat* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib'ri-ti), *n.* [*L. æquilibrata* (t-s), < *æquilibris*, evenly balanced: see *equilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrium*.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* [Formerly also *æquilibrium*; = *F. équilibre* = *Sp. equilibrio* = *Pg. It. equilibrio*, < *L. æquilibrium*, an even balance, a horizontal position, < *æquilibris*, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] *1.* Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are in *equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form in *equilibrio*, or more commonly in *equilibrio*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight-rope usually carries a pole or balancing-rod to aid him in preserving his *equilibrium*—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in *equilibrium* when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of *equilibrium*, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of *equilibrium*, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its *equilibrium* is said to be *neutral* or *indifferent*. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of *neutral equilibrium*; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in *stable equilibrium*; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in *unstable equilibrium* on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of *neutral* or *indifferent equilibrium*. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of *stable equilibrium* when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the *equilibrium* will be *unstable*.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce *equilibrium*, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the *equilibrium*.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 564.

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *equilibrium*.

Sharp, A Doubting Conscience.

Enabled them eventually to restore the *equilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(a) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the imagination and the understanding.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 316.

(b) In the *fine arts*: (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers.

Arbuthnot.

Center of equilibrium. See *center*.—**Relative equilibrium**, the instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium**, such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus, if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

Equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um-skāl), *n.* A scale or balance for weighing so arranged that if disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē-kwi-lōbd), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *NL. lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē-kwi-mō-men'tal), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *momentum*, moment, + *-al*.] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. équimultiple* = *It. equimultiplice*, < *L. æquus*, equal, + *multiplex* (-plic-), multiple: see *multiplex*.] *I. a.* Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. n. In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *mA*, *mB* are *equimultiples* of *A* and *B*. *Equimultiples* are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the *equimultiples* 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinall (ē-kwi'nāl), *a.* [*ME. equinall*; as *equine* + *-al*.] Same as *equine*. [Rare.]

Chalchas devised the high *equinall* pile,

That his huge vastness might all entrance bar.

Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

equine (ē-kwin or -kwin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. æquus*, pertaining to a horse, < *æquus*, a horse: see *Æquus*.] *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and *asinine* genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely *bovine*.

Barrow.

II. n. A horse; an animal of the horse family. **equinecessary** (ē-kwi-nes'e-sā-ri), *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessary. [Rare.]

For both to give blows and to carry [bear],

In lights are *equi necessary*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1034.

equinia (ē-kwin'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. equinus*, of a horse: see *equine*.] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *glanders*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is insensible, it is called *farcy*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. *Equinia* in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It seems to be caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle-bacillus.

equinna (ē-kwin'ā), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Oregon).] Same as *quinnat*.

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nok'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*L. æquinoctia*, pl. of *æquinoctium*: see *equinox*.] The equinoxes. [Rare.]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *æquinoctial*; < *ME. equinoctial*, *equinoctial* = *OF. equinoctial*, *F. équinoctial* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. equinoctial* = *It. equinoziale*, < *L. æquinoctialis*, < *æquinoctium*, equinox: see *equinox*.] *I. a.* *1.* Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middle circle in *wydnesse* of thise 8 is cleped the circle *equinoctial* upon which turneth evermo the hedes of Aries and Libra.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.

Milton, P. L., ix. 64.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—*3.* Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial* storm.—**Equinoctial colure**, the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colure*.—**Equinoctial dial**. See *dial*.—**Equinoctial flowers**, flowers that open at a regular

equipoise

The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hang in such nice *equipoise*,
A breath disturbs the balance.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, II.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle, Civilization, II. II.*

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol'ens, -en-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence, equipollence*; < ME. *equipolence* = F. *équipolence* = Sp. *equipolencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. as if **equipollentia*, < LL. *equipollen(t)-s*, having equal power: see *equipollent*.] 1. Equality of power or force.

These phenomena do much depend upon a mechanical *equipollence* of pressure. *Boyle, Works, III. 612.*

2. In *logic*, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
Late him study in *equipollences*,
And late lies and fallaces. *Rom. of the Rose.*

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation.

Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *math.*, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipotent (ē-kwi-pol'ent), *a.* [ME. *equipotent*, < OF. *equipotent*, F. *équipotent* = Sp. *equipotente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *equipollen(t)-s* (ML. erroneously *equipollen(t)-s*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *aequus*, equal, + *pollen(t)-s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] 1. Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipotent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).*

2. In *logic*, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—3. In *math.*, equal and parallel.

equipotently (ē-kwi-pol'ent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipotently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. *Barnes, Sermons, I. xxiv.*

equiponderance, equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon'dér-ans, -an-si), *n.* [= F. *équiponderance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza*; as *equiponderant* + -ce.] Equality of weight; *equipoise*.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon'dér-ant), *a.* [= F. *équiponderant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *equiponderan(t)-s*, ppr. of *equiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderate*.] 1. Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of *equipoise*.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials. *Boyle, Works, III. 633.*

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon'dér-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [< ML. *equiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *aequus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] 1. *intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*.

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, I. 1.

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey.*

equiponderous† (ē-kwi-pon'dér-us), *a.* [< L. *aequus*, equal, + *pondus* (ponder-), weight: see *ponderous*.] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

equipondious† (ē-kwi-pon'di-us), *a.* [< L. *aequipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *aequus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glennville, Seep, Sci., xxiii.*

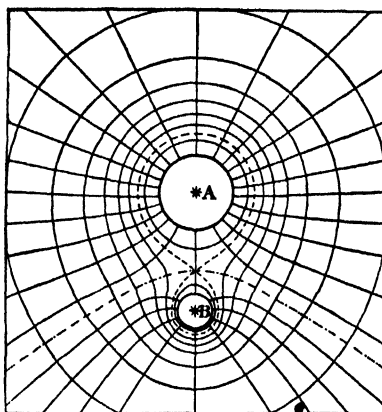
equipotential (ē'kwi-pō-ten'shal), *a.* [< L. *aequus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential*.] In *physics*, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential*.

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines.

J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 164.

1986

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface: one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipoten-



Equipotential Lines about two similarly electrified spheres, A and B, the quantities of electricity being as 2:1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

tial line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place.—**Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so bending as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces, but is also extended to gravitation, or forces having any origin whatever.

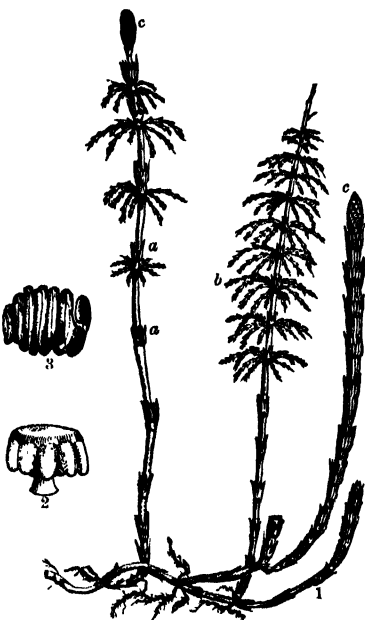
equiprobabilist (ē-kwi-prob'ā-bil-ist), *n.* [< L. *aequus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + -ist.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.*

equirota† (ē-kwi-rō'tā), *a.* [< L. *aequus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + -ā.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (ā-kwē-zā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

equisegmental (ē'kwi-seg-men'tal), *a.* [< L. *aequus*, equal, + E. *segmental*.] In *math.*, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.



1. *Equisetum sylvaticum*: a, a, sheath crowned with teeth; b, branches; c, c, fruiting spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (a and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

equitable

Equisetaceæ (ek'wi-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + -aceæ.] A very distinct natural order of vascular cryptogamous plants. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (vallicule) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeolas) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 9 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed dioecious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceous (ek'wi-sē-tā'shi-us), *a.* In bot., pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek-wi-sē'tik), *a.* [< *Equisetum* + -ic.] In chem., pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid**. Same as *aconitic acid* (which see, under *aconitic*).

equisetiform (ek-wi-sē'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Equisetum* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum*; resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek'wi-sē-ti'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + -ites.] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariæ*, an order represented at the present time by the *Equisetaceæ* (which see). This genus, although now of little importance, was once most widely distributed, and formed a very conspicuous portion of the flora of the earth, especially during the Carboniferous and Triassic periods. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetaceæ*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established. Some also retain the name *Equisetaceæ* (instead of *Calamariæ*) for the fossil order, as well as for the recent.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *equisetum*, -sarta, -sartis, < *aequus*, a horse, + *sarta*, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the order *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 8 are found in Great Britain and 13 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hiemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (ē'kwi-sī-ded), *a.* [< L. *aequus*, equal, + E. *side* + -ed.] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek'wi-sqn), *n.* [< L. *equiso(n)-*, a groom, stable-boy, < *aequus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. *Landor, Southey and Porson.*

equisonance (ē'kwi-sō-nans), *n.* [Formerly also *equisonance*; = F. *équisonnance*; < *equisonant*.] In *unc.* and *medieval music*, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (ē'kwi-sō-nant), *a.* [Formerly also *equisonant*; < L. *aequus*, equal, + *sonant(t)-s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] In *music*, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* [< F. *équitable* = Sp. *equitable*; as *equity* + -able.] 1. According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. *Stillingfleet, Works, IV. vii.*

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. *Goldsmith, To Edward Mills.*

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating to abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

of procedure practised by them: as, *equitable rights or remedies*; *equitable rules or powers*. See *equity*.

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. lxxx.

Equitable assets. (a) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (b) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose. — **Equitable conversion**, a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court may treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executors neglect to make an actual conversion into money. — **Equitable defense or plea**, a defense or plea which, though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity. — **Equitable disseizin, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seisin, waste**, etc. See the nouns. — **Equitable title**. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*. = **Syn.** 1. Fair, upright, honest, even-handed.

equitableness (ek'wi-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. Locke.

equitably (ek'wi-tā-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. Warburton, *Divine Legation*, l. 4.

More justly and perhaps more *equitably*.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 5.

equitancy (ek'wi-tān-si), *n.* [*< equitan(t) + -cy*.] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ē'kwī-tān-jen'shal), *a.* [*< L. equus, equal, + E. tangential*.] Having equal tangents. — **Equitangential curve**. See *curve*.

equitant (ek'wi-tānt), *a.* [= *F. équitant* (in sense 2), *< L. equitan(t)-s*, ppr. of *equitare*, ride, *< eques (equit)-s*, a horseman, *< equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. *Swart*. [Rare.] — 2. Straddling. Hence, — (a) *In bot.*, conduplicate and overlapping; applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade; also to a form of venation in which two-ranked (distichous) or three-ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 383.

(b) *In entom.*, applied to the antennæ or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, inclosing the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek-wi-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. équitation* = *Sp. equitación* = *Pg. equitação* = *It. equitazione*, *< L. equitatio(n)-s*, *< equitare*, pp. *equitatus*, ride: see *equitant*.] 1. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted.

Irving.

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 203.

2†. A ride on horseback.

I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc.

Quoted in *Nichols's Illus. of Lit. History*, IV. 497.

equitemporaneous (ē-kwī-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= *It. equitemporaneo*, *< L. equus*, equal, + *tempus* (tempor-), time: see *temporal*], and cf. *contemporaneous*.] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Galileo . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous*.

Boyle, *Works*, III. 476.

equites (ek'wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *equus*, a horseman, knight, *< equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The equites, or the *equestrian order* (in distinction from the *senatorial order*), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prerogative right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

2†. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio*. **equitoon** (ek-wi-tōn'), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adenota*, found on the Gambia. Also called *kobana*.

equity (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*< ME. equitec*, *< OF. equite*, *F. équité* = *Pr. equitat* = *Sp. equidad* = *Pg. equidade* = *It. equità*, *< L. equita(t)-s*, equality, justice, fairness, *< equus*, equal, just, fair: see *equal*.] 1. That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This Kyng is so rightfulle and of *equyte* in his Doomes that men may go sykerlyche thorghie out alle his Contree. *Manderille, Travels*, p. 198.

He dede *equite* to alle enene-forth his power.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 305.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. Ps. cxviii. 9.

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. Emerson, *Compensation*.

2. In law: (a) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controversies: often called *natural equity*.

Equity in Law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 46.

(b) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common-law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned, or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners in such cases (if it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common-law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods; but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, securities, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would entertain a complaint (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor, to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in terms was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor offering to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations increased the cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the deficiency of common-law remedies, or equitable interference with the unconscionable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a substantive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects scarcely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new or reformed procedure*.

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity*. Story, *Misc. Writings*, p. 540.

(c) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity*. (d) An equitable right; that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (e) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (f) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as

between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. — *Rapalje and Lawrence*. — **Equity of a statute**, effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading. — **Equity of redemption**. (a) The right of a mortgagor or a pledgor by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after forfeiture, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (b) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage: sometimes simply called *equity*. **Equity side of the court**, or **equity term**, in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard. = **Syn.** 1. Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness.

2. Right, Law, etc. See *justice*.

equity-draftsman (ek'wi-ti-drafts'man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ē'kwī-vāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivaled*, ppr. *equivaling*. [*< LL. equivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent, *< L. aquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valiant*, *valid*, and cf. *equivalent*.] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. Allen, and *Neurolog.*, VI. 515.

equivalence (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* [= *F. équivalence* = *Sp. Pg. equivalencia* = *It. equivalenza*, *< ML. equivalētia*, *< LL. equivalen(t)-s*, equivalent: see *equivalent*.] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency*.

To restore him to some proportion or *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Snodgrass*.

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondences, . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 32.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy*. — **Equivalence of functions**. See *function*.

equivalencer (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *v. t.* [*< equivalent*, *n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, l. 1.

equivalency (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* 1. Same as *equivalence*. — 2. In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*.

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen.

W. A. Miller, *Elem. of Chem.*, § 1068.

equivalent (ē-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. équivalent* = *Sp. Pg. It. equivalente*, *< LL. equivalen(t)-s*, having equal power, ppr. of *equivalere*, have equal power: see *equivale*.] 1. *a.* Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Request of yours but is *equivalent* to a Command with me.

Horrell, *Letters*, iv. 34.

Samson, far renowned,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering flight. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*.

South, *Sermons*.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold.

G. H. Lewis, *Prin. of Life and Mind*, II. ii. § 80.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion of expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 139.

2. In *geom.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II. 2.—3. In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.—4. In *biol.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.—**Calculus of equivalent statements**. See *calculus*.

II. n. 1. That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an *equivalent* in praise. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xvii.

[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers*.

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the *equivalent* of the English Bath oolite.—**Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmotic*.—**Law of equivalents.** In *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with a given other body are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another.

Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphuretted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorine to form chlorine monoxide (Cl₂O), and 16 of sulphur with 8 x 2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxide (SO₂). When the atomic weights are taken into account (H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cl = 35.5), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of chlorine, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen and one of sulphur; and taking the quantitative of the different elements is based their classification into *monads*, *dyads*, *triads*, *tetrads*, etc., and accents (sloping strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H₂O, N⁺H₃, C⁺⁺H₄ or C⁺⁺H₄.

—**Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat.** In *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required, and to raise it through 1° C., 1,390 foot-pounds. This constant is often called *Joule's equivalent*. See *heat*.—**Morphological equivalents.** The similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes.

A. Hyatt.
equivalent (ē-kwiv'ā-lent), *v. t.* [*< equivalent, a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer.*
equivalently (ē-kwiv'ā-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an equivalent manner.
We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow, Works*, I. xx.

2. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.
Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 88.

equivalve (ē-kwi-val'v), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalved*, ppr. *equivalving*. [*< L. aequus*, equal, + *F. valve*. Cf. *equivalo*.] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [*Rare.*]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalve* the noble and the rabble of authorities. *W. Taylor*, in *Robberds*, I. 470.

equivalve (ē-kwi-val'v), *a. and n.* [*< L. aequus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see *valve*.] 1. *a.* In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular*. = *Syn.* See *equilateral*.

II. n. A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.
equivalved (ē-kwi-val'vd), *a.* [*< equivalve* + *-ed*.] Same as *equivalve*. [*Rare.*]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-val'vū-lr), *a.* [*< equivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *equivalve*.
equivocacy (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-si), *n.* [*< equivocare* (v), *a.*, + *-cy*.] Equivocalness.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

equivocal (ē-kwiv'ō-kāl), *a. and n.* [= *It. equivocal*, *< L. aequivocus*, of like sound, ambiguous: see *equivoke*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses: ambiguous; doubtful; as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakspeare are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey*.

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 418.

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious: as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb, My Relations*.

3. Equivocating.
What an *equivocal* companion is this! *Shak., All's Well*, v. 3.

Equivocal action. See *action*.—**Equivocal cause**, a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect.—**Equivocal chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Equivocal generation.** In *biol.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation*, under *generation*, and *abiogenesis*.—**Equivocal symptom.** In *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases.—**Equivocal test.** An inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke, To a Noble Lord*.

= *Syn.* *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); *indeterminate*.

II. n. A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis*.

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 168.

equivocally (ē-kwiv'ō-kāl-i), *adv.* In an equivocal manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow, Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings*.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas. *Madison, Federalist*, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ē-kwiv'ō-kāl-nes), *n.* [*< equivocal* + *-ness*.] The character of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after. *Waterland, Hist. Athanasian Creed*, viii.

equivocate (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *a.* [*< ML. equivocatus*, pp. of *equivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound: see *equivocate*, *v.*] 1. Having like sounds but different significations.—2. Equivocal.

An answer by oracle . . . which verely was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocate*. Alo te, Æschle, Romanos vincere posse, I say, thyself Æschides the Romans vanquish may. *Holland, tr. of Annilianus*, p. 224.

equivocate (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating*. [*< ML. equivocatus*, pp. of *equivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound (> *It. equivocare* = *Sp. Pg. equivocar* = *F. équivoyer*, *equivocate*), *< L. aequivocus*, having the same sound, ambiguous: see *equivocal*, *equivoke*.] 1. *intrans.* To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Gurnet* (1806), sig. V, 3.

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley, The Cenci*, I. 2.

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

II. † trans. To render equivocal; render false or lying.
He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III.*, p. 142.

equivocate† (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *a.* [*< ML. equivocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-shŏn), *n.* [= *F. équivocation* = *Sp. equivocación* = *Pg. equivocação* = *It. equivocazione*, *< ML. equivocatio* (n), *< equivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate*, *v.*] 1. In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from *amphibology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all sophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. iii, 394.

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and *amphibology*, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntax of many put together. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, I. 4.

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, viii. 1.

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak., Macbeth*, v. 5.

= *Syn.* *Prevarication*, etc. (see *evasion*); shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.

equivocator (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tŏr), *n.* [*< ML. equivocator*, *< equivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate*.] One who equivocates; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there i' the other devil's name? 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not equivocate to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator*. *Shak., Macbeth*, II. 3.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 390.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [*< equivocate* + *-ory*.] Indicating or characterized by equivocation. *Craig*.

equivock†, *n.* See *equivoke*.

equivoke, equivoque (ek'wi-vŏk), *n.* [Formerly also *equivock*; = *G. equivoque* = *Dan. ekvivok* = *Sw. ekvivok*, *< F. équivoque* = *Pr. equivoc* = *Sp. equivoco* = *Pg. It. equivoco*, *< L. aequivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, *< aequus*, equal, + *vox* (voc-), voice, sound, word, *vocare*, call: see *vocal*.] 1. One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivocks*,
You are grown the better fathers of 'em o' late. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass*, III. 1.

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, Canis, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Blundeville* (1590).

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now: better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Holingsbroke, To Swift*.

3. Equivocation.
When a man can extricate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off. *Sterne, Sentimental Journey*, p. 83.

equivorous (ē-kwiv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. equus*, a horse, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous*.] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart*.

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ek'wŏ-lŏ), *n.* [NL., *< L. equula*, a little mare.] A genus of fishes, type of the family

Equulidae, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula*.

Equuleus (ē-kwŏ-lŏ-us), *n.* [L., usually contr. *eculeus*, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of *equus*, a horse.]

1. An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus*.—2. [L. c.] In *Rom. antig.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.

—**Equuleus pictoris** [painter's easel], generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidae (ē-kwŏ-lŏ-dŏ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Equula* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Equula*. They have an oblong,

Equula edentula.

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compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 3 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroidea, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridae*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē'kwus), *n.* [*L.*, a horse, = *AS. eoh, eh* (poet.), a horse, = *OS. ehu* = *OHG. ehu*, a horse, = *Icel. jör*, acc. *jö* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = *Gr. ἵππος*, dial. *ἰκκος* = *Skt. agha*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidae*, formerly conterminous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and cut under *Equida*.

eri, *adv.* A Middle English form of *erē*.

-er¹. [*< ME. -ere* (in early *ME.*, as in *AS.*, the final *e* was sounded), *< AS. -ere* = *OS. -eri* = *OFries. -ere*, *-er* = *D. -er* = *MLG. -ere*, *-er*, *L.G. -er* = *OHG. -ari*, *-äri*, *-eri*, *MHG. -ere*, *-er*, *G. -er* = *Icel. -ari* = *Sw. -are* = *Dan. -er* = *Goth. -arē-s*; a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *AS. bæcere*, a baker, *creôpere*, a creeper (cripple), *delvere*, a deliver, etc.; = *L. -arius* (whence directly *E. -ary*), *-ari-an*, and ult. *-er²*) = *Gr. -ῖος* (in *L.* and *Gr.* forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, *< *-ar + -ia*.] An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *creeper*, *deliver*, *driver*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs, *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin supine or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er* or Latin *-or*: *instructor* or *instructor*, *confessor* or *confessor*, etc. Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or mediately through Middle English *-our*, *< Old French -our*, *< Latin -or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *depositor*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough means of distinguishing words of Latin origin: compare *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *hearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologist*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er²*, being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosopher*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *-er²*.) In another use, also without reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., like German *Berliner*, *Leipziger*, *Engländer*, *Holländer*, etc.

-er². [*< ME. -er*, *-ero*, *< OF. -er*, *-ier*, *F. -ier* = *Sp. Pg. -iero*, *-ero* = *It. -iere*, *-ero*, *< L. -arius* (whence directly *E. -ary*), *-ari-an*, as in *antiquary*, *antiquarian*, *n.*, *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er¹*: see *-er¹*.] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-er¹*, usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *pensioner*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er¹* or *-er²*. In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-ier* or *-er*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er¹*.

-er³. [*< ME. -er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, *< AS. -er*, *-or* in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-r-a*, *-r-e*; = *OS. -ir-o* = *D. -er* = *OHG. -ir-o*, *-ro*, *MHG. -ere*, *-er*, *G. -ir-a* = *Icel. -ri* = *Sw. -re* = *Dan. -re* = *Goth. -iz-a*, *-öz-a*, fem. *-iz-ai*, *-öz-ai*, neut. *-iz-ō*, *-öz-ō* = *L. m. f. -tor*, neut. *-ius* (*-iōr*) = *Gr. m. f. -τωρ* (*-τω*), neut. *-ιον* = *Skt. -īyas* (nom. m. *-īyān*, f. *-īyāsī*, n. *-īyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form **-ias*. It appears as *-es* in the superlative suffix *-est*, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-or*, *-ior*, neuter *-us*, *-ius*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *minus*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *lesser*, *former*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *utter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

-er⁴. [*< ME. -er-en*, *< AS. -er-ian* (not common) = *D. -er-en* = *G. -er-en*, *-er-n*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *swagger* from *swag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-le* (that is, *-el*), as in dialectal *pattle* = *patter*, *neutle* from *neud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

-er⁵. [*< OF. -er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., *< inf. -er*, *-re*, *< L. -äre*, *-äre*, inf. suffix of 1st, 2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *misnomer*, *trover*, *user*, *non-user*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

Er. In chem., the symbol for *erbium*.

er. In her., an abbreviation of *ermine*.

era (ē'ra), *n.* [First in the *L.L.* form *ara*; = *G. ara* = *Sw. era* = *Dan. ara* = *F. ère* = *Sp. Pg. It. era*, *< L.L. ara*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in *Isid. Orig.* 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of *L.L. ara*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *ara*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *ara*, pl., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *as*, ore, brass, money; see *æth* and *ore*.] Some refer the *L.L.* word to *Goth. jer* = *E. year*, q. v.] 1. A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an *era* or count of years. Thus, we speak of the *era* of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms epoch and *era* as synonymous is not advisable.

Later, Handbook of Chronology (trans.). It is our purpose . . . to fix the epochs at which the *eras* respectively commenced.

W. L. R. Cates, Encyc. Brit., V. 711.

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the *era* of good feeling (see below).—3. Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the *era* of Christ's appearance.—**Armenian era**, an era commencing A. D. 552, July 9th.—**Byzantine era**, same as *era of Constantinople*.—**Cæsarean era**, one of several *eras* used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 47 B. C.

that is, between the battle of Pharsalia and the arrival of Cæsar in Syria.—**Çakra** or **Saka era**, an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 78.—**Catonic era**, see *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Chaldean era**, an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologists with the *era* of the Seleucids.—**Christian era**, see *vulgar era*.—**Common era**, same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Actium**, an era dating from the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., September 3d.—**Era of Alexander**, an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in May or June, 323 B. C.—**Era of Alexandria**, one of two *eras* used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to that which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian, that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 6787 of the world; but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count.—**Era of Antioch** (a) A *Cæsarean era* beginning 49 B. C., Sept. 1st. (b) A *Cæsarean era* beginning 48 B. C., Oct. 1st. (c) An era coinciding with the reformed *era* of Alexandria.—**Era of Augustus**, an era dating from the accession of C. Octavius to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C.—**Era of Christ**, same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Constantinople**, the era used in the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 5509 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*.—**Era of contracts**. Same as *Seleucid era*.—**Era of Diocletian**, an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian.—**Era of good feeling**, in U. S. hist., a period corresponding to the greater part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife, Monroe being reelected President in 1820 without opposition.—**Era of kings**. Same as *Seleucid era*.—**Era of martyrs**, the era of Diocletian: so called because of the great persecutions during his reign.—**Era of Nabonassar**, an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C., February 26th, at noon.—**Era of the Cæsars**. Same as *Spanish era*.—**Era of the foundation of Rome (abbreviation, A. U. C., representing the Latin *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the building of the city), the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after Varro from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Catonic era), 751 B. C.; Polybius, 750; and Fabius Pictor, 747. All these *eras* begin April 21st.—**Era of the Incarnation**. Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Tyre**, an era reckoning from 126 B. C., October 19th.—**Era of Varro**. See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Era of Vikramāditya**, an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C.—**Era of Yazdegerd**, an era beginning with the accession of Yazdegerd III., A. D. 632, June 16th.—**Gelalean era**. Same as *Persian era*.—**Jewish era**, the era used in modern times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C., and connected with their intricate calendar.—**Julian era**, an era dating from the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C., January 1st.**

—**Mohammedan era**, the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 16th. The calendar is lunar.—**Mundane era**, an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such are the Jewish and other *eras*. Bishop Ussher placed this event in the year 4004 B. C.—**Olympiadic era**, the epoch of the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., July 1st.—**Persian era**, an era having the same epoch as that of Yazdegerd, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalean era*.—**Pharaonic era**, a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians until the Pharaohs.

—**Philippic era**. Same as the *era of Alexander*: so called after Philippos Arrhides, the half-brother and

successor of Alexander.—**Seleucid era**, an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*.—**Spanish era**, an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*.—**Vulgar era**, or **Christian era**, the era beginning with the birth of Christ; the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carolingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus (Christ) was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th: thus, January 9th, 1693. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*. = *Syn. 2. Period, Agr.*, etc. See *epoch*.

eradiator (ē-rad'i-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. e*, out, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, *r. i.* = *rad.* = *radiare*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psychic. Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozoia.

eradiation (ē-rad'i-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< eradiare* + *-ion*.] Emission of rays or beams, as of light; emission by or as if by rays; radiation.

He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty.

Eikon Basilike.

eradicable (ē-rad'i-kā-bl), *a.* [*< eradicare* (te) + *-ble*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eradicated*, ppr. *eradicating*. [*< L. eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare* (> *It. eradicare* = *OF. eradiquer*, *eradiquer*, vernacularly *aracier*, *aracher*, *F. arracher*: see *arace*), root out, *< e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radical*, etc.] 1. To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate: as, to *eradicate* weeds.

Making it not only mortal for Adam to taste the one [forbidden fruit], but capitol unto his posterity to *eradicate* the other [mandrake].

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

An oak tree *eradicated*, that is, torn up by the roots.

Scott.

Hence—2. To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly: as, to *eradicate* errors or disease.

Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, *eradicate* virtue, honesty, and religion.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The work of *eradicating* crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

eradication (ē-rad'i-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *OF. eradication*, *< L. eradicatione*], *< eradicare*, root out: see *eradicate*.] 1. The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

The third [assertion] affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse or give a shriek upon *eradication*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Hence—2. Complete destruction or removal in general.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.

Hallywell, Mechanism, p. 106.

eradicative (ē-rad'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. eradicatione*] = *It. eradicativo*: as *eradicate* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy that effects a radical cure.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite.

Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 88.

eradiculose (ē-ra-dik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. e*, priv. + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radicle*), + *-osc*.] In bot., without rootlets.

Eragrostis (ē-ra-gros'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, prob. *< Gr. ἔρα*, earth, + *ἀγρωτός*, a kind of grass: see *Agros-*

tie.] A large genus of grasses, distinguished from *Poa* by the more flattened spikelets and the deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glume. There are about 100 species, of warm and temperate regions, of which 20 are found in the United States. They are of little agricultural value.

erandi, *n.* An obsolete form of *errand*.

Eranthemum (ē-ran'tho-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēp*, contr. of *ēp* (orig. **ēp* = L. *ver*), spring (see *ver*, *vernal*), + *anthem*, a flower, < *anthos*, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum*.] A tropical genus of scrophulariaceae plants, including 30 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ē-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēp*, contr. of *ēp* (= L. *ver*), spring, + *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of dwarf spring-flowering herbs, of the natural order Ranunculaceae, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter aconite, *E. hiemalis*, of Europe, and *E. sibiricus*, of the mountains of Asia.

erasable, **erasible** (ē-rā-si-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [*erase* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being erased. *Clarke*.

erase (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. erased*, *ppr. erasing*. [*L. erasus*, *pp. eradere*, scratch out, < *c*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rasc*, *razz*.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

The image that, wellnigh *erased*,
Over the castle gate he did behold,
Above a door well wrought in colored gold
Again he saw.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 328.

Hence—2. To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
O. W. Holmes; Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society, p. 136.

3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

The city [Aquileia] was entirely *erased* by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 206.

=*Syn.* 1. *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*); wipe out, run off, remove.

erase (ē-rās'), *a.* [*L. erasus*, *pp.*: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses cut into smaller irregular notches: applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera*.

erased (ē-rāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped*. Also *erazed*.

eracement (ē-rās'ment), *n.* [*erase* + *-ment*.] Same as *erasure*, 1. *Bailey* (1727), *Suppl.*

eraser (ē-rā'sēr), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically—(a) A sharp-pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink-marks. (b) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil marks or ink-marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable*.

erasion (ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **erasio* (*n.*), < *eradere*, *pp. erasus*, *eraze*: see *erase*.] Same as *erasure*, 1.

Erasmian (ē-ras'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or relating to Erasmus, a famous Dutch theologian, scholar, and satirist (died 1536).

He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he sipped the golden cordial, and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry. *Essays from The Critic*, p. 121.

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation*.

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian*.

Erastian (ē-ras'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a Swiss polemic (1524–83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for Hildebrandine domination.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 102.

The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity.

G. P. Fisher, *The Reformation*, p. 500.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ē-ras'ti-an-izm), *n.* [*Erastian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church: See *Erastian*, *a.*

This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxi.

erasure (ē-rā'zūr), *n.* [*erase* + *-ure*.] 1. The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion*.

Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*.

Horsley, *Prophecies of the Messiah*.

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.

T. H. Horne, *Introduct. to Study of Holy Script*, IV. xv.

If some words are erased [in the deed] and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure*.

Prof. Menzies.

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon*.

Erato (er'ā-tō), *n.* [*L.* < Gr. *Ἐρατώ*, lit. the lovely, < *ἔραός*, lovely, beloved, < *ἔραω*, love.]

1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cypræidae*.

Risso, 1826.

Erax (ē-raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἔραω*, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidae*, founded by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being longer than the first, and by the second submarginal cell of the wing being appendicular. The larva of *Erax bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Caloptenus spretus*.

erazed (ē-rāzd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased*.

erbt, **erbet**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb*.

erber¹, **erberet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*².

Orchegardes and *erberes* enesed well clone.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.

In a lytly *erber* that I have.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 97 (1st version).

erber², *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

Sythen thay slyt the slot, seced the *erber*,
Schaueyd with a sharp knyfe, & the schyre knitten.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (ēr'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *erbium*.] In *chem.*, the oxide of the metal erbium (Er₂O₃), a white powder soluble in acids only.

erbium (ēr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (Ytterby in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.) Chemical symbol, Er; A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, fergusonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erdt, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *eardian*, dwell, < *eard*, dwelling, country: see *eard*.] To dwell.

ere¹ (ār), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *car* (see *ear*⁴), *yer*; < ME. *ere*, *er*, *ar*, or (see *or*), < AS. *ēr*, *adv.*, before, sooner, earlier, formerly: *prep.*, before; in the conjunctive phrases *ēr than the*, *ēr than the* (*ēr*, *prep.*, before; *than*, dat. of that; *the*, rel. conj., that), abbr. *ēr than*, *er thon*, or simply *ēr*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *ēror*, *adv.*, which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *cher*, *che* = Icel. *ār*, early,

= Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ār* = Icel. *ār* = Goth. *air*, *adv.*, soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early*.] 1† *adv.* 1. Early; soon.

Erant late y be thy fo. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 99.
Or thay be dantit [daunted] with dreid, *erav* will thal de.
Gawan and Gologras, ll. 16.

2. Before; formerly.

When it turnyt to the tyme as I told *ere*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

Whan Galashyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide,
he was neuer *er* so gladd.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 190.

Sich noyse hard [heard] I never *ere*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 156.

II. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

We soulen . . . forleten ure misdede *er* ure lives ende.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), l. 19.

He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny
Loaf be sold for a Shilling.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 75.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.

Dryden, *All for Love*.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

But his term was tint, or it time were.

Abisunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so.

That he would algates with Pyrochles fight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

Yer Eurus blew, *yer* Moon did Wex or Wane,
Yer Sea had fish, *yer* Earth had grass or grain,
God was not void of sacred exercise.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 1.

The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my
child die.

John iv. 49.

ere², *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*¹.

ere³, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*³.

ereart, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *areart*, appar. by association with *erect*.] To raise up.

That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth;
that depresseth, this *erearts*.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [*L.* < Gr. *Ἔρεβος*, in Homer, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in Hesiod a mythical being; cf. adj. *ἐρεβένος*, contr. *ἐρεβός*, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to *ἔρως*, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *riksis*, darkness, Skt. *rajās*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] 1. In *classical myth.*: (a) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,

And his affections dark as *Erebus*.

Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1.

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook

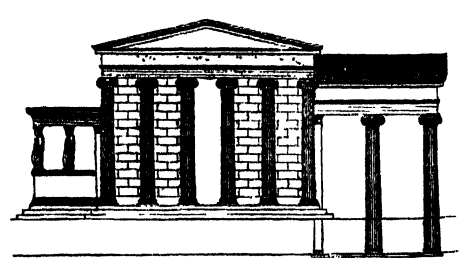
Of *Erebus*.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 883.

(b) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of *Æther* (the pure air) and Day; darkness.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the reniform spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Maine to Brazil. See cut under *Noctuidæ*.

Erechtheion (er-ek-thi'on), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum*.

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἐρεχθίων*, < *Ἐρεχθης*, Erechtheus.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture. In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the Caryatids. But the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *anthemion-molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *Caryatid*.) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in buildings connected with this court dwelt the priestesses of Athena and her attendant maidens called *arrhophores*.

Erechthites (er-ek-thi'tēs), *n.* [NL., orig. erroneously *Erechtites* (Rafinesque), appar. < Gr. ἐρεχθίτης (Dioscorides), a name for *Senecio* or groundsel, < ἐρέθω, rend, break.] A small genus of senecioid composite plants, found in America, Australia, and New Zealand. The only species in the United States is the fireweed, *E. hieracifolia*, a coarse annual with numerous heads of whitish flowers and abundant soft white pappus. It is especially frequent where recent clearings have been burned over.

erect (ē-rekt'), *v.* [*L. erectus*, pp. of *erigere* (> *It. erigere*, *ergere* = Pg. Sp. *Pr. erigir* = F. *ériger*), set up, < *e*, out, up, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *arrect*, *correct*, *direct*, etc.] 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to erect a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

There is a little Chappell made conduitwise, wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 11.

Once more

Erect the standard there of ancient Night.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 986.

There came out from the niche a low laugh that erected the hairs upon my head.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 352.

2. To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to erect a house or a temple; to erect a fort.

Inscriptions round the bases of the pillars inform us that the hall was erected by Iarilus and Xerxes, but repaired or restored by Artaxerxes Mnemon, who added the inscriptions.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 200.

3. To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to erect a kingdom or commonwealth; to erect a new system or theory.

There has been more religious wholesome laws
In the half-circle of a year erected
For common good than memory e'er knew of.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, II. 1.

He had drawn above twenty persons to his opinion, and they were intended to erect a plantation about the Narragansett Bay.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 209.

They procured a royal patent for erecting an academy of projectors in Lagado.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, III. 4.

4. To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

This King (Henry II.) founded the Church of Bristol, which K. Henry the Eighth afterward erected into a Cathedral.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 58.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an apostle.

Locke, *On the Epistles of St. Paul*.

When it (Palestine) was in possession of the Israelites, it was erected into a kingdom under Saul.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. I. 1.

They tried to erect themselves into a community where all should be equally free.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xix.

5t. To animate; encourage.

Erect your princely countenances and spirits.

Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, III. 1.

Variety (as both Musick and Rhetoric teaches us) erects and rouses an Auditory, like the masterfull running over many Cords and divisions.

Milton, *On Def. of Humbl. Remonstr.*

6t. To advance or set forth; propound.

Malebranche erects this proposition.

Locke.

7. To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to erect a horoscope; to erect a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to erect a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

To erect a figure of the heavens at birth. This is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born.

Zadkiel, *Gram. of Astrology*, p. 375.

Erecting glass. Same as *erector*, 1 (b).—**Erecting prism.** See *prism*.—**Syn.** 1. Upraise, uprear.—2 and 3. Construct, build, institute, establish, plant.—1 and 4. *Elevate*. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To take an upright position; rise.

The trifolite, against rain, swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks doe erect, and leaves bow downe.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 827.

erect (ē-rekt'), *a.* [*ME. erect* (= Pg. *erecto* = *It. eretto*, *erto*: see *alert*), < *L. erectus*, pp., upright, set up: see the verb.] 1. Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, erect, appear to view

Superior worlds, and look all nature through.

Pope.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still erect—a column in a scene of ruins.

Gibbon.

Tall and erect the maiden stands,

Like some young priestess of the wood.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*.

The head is drooped as an accompaniment of shame; it is held erect and firm when defiance is expressed.

F. Warner, *Physical Expression*, p. 40.

Specifically—(a) In *her.*, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a boar's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be erect. (b) In *bot.*, vertical throughout; not spread-

ing or declined; upright: as, an erect stem; an erect leaf or ovule. (c) In *entom.*, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from *perpendicular* or *vertical*. Hence—2. Upright and firm; bold.—3. Intent; alert.

That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted and dulled.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

All this they read with saucer eyes, and erect and primitive curiosity.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 115.

Erect decliner, a dial which stands erect, but does not face any cardinal point.—**Erect dial.** See *dial*.—**Erect direct**, in the position, as a dial, of vertically facing a cardinal point.—**Erect stem**, in *bot.*, an upright stem; a stem that does not twine or require a support.—**Erect vision**, the seeing things right side up—that is, the proper association between local signs of the different parts of the retina and the different parts of the body.—**Erect wings**, those wings which in repose are held upright over the body, as in most butterflies.

erectable (ē-rek'tā-bl), *a.* [*< erect + -able.*] Capable of being erected; erectile.

These erectable feathers, that form the auricles [of the short-eared owl] when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.

Montagu, *Ornith. Diet.*

erected (ē-rek'ted), *p. a.* Mentally or morally elevated; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

Glory, the reward

That sole excites to high attempts, the flame

Of most erected spirits.

Milton, *P. R.*, III. 27.

erector (ē-rek'tēr), *n.* One who or that which erects; specifically, one who raises or builds.

Erecti (ē-rek'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, erect.] A group of mammals containing man alone: same as *Bimana*, *Archencephala*, *Archontia*, *Anthropidae*, *Hominidae*. See these words. Illiger, 1811.

erectile (ē-rek'til), *a.* [= F. *érectile*; as *erect + -ile*.] Capable of erection; susceptible of being erected, as tissue.—**Erectile tissue**, very vascular connective tissue, which when distended with blood causes the part to become turgid and more or less rigid. The substance of the cavernous and spongy bodies of the penis, the parts composing and surrounding the clitoris, the mammary nipples, and to some extent the lips, are examples of this tissue.

erectility (ē-rek'til-i-ti), *n.* [*< erectile + -ity.*] The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

erection (ē-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *érection* = Sp. *erección* = Pg. *erecção* = *It. erezione*, < *L. erectio* (n-), < *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set up, erect: see *erect*.] 1. The act of erecting, or setting upright; a raising or lifting up; a stiffening or bristling up: as, the erection of a flagstaff or of a building; the erection of drooping leaves or of a crest of feathers.

He was chosen by all the congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 136.

2. The state of being erect.

And so indeed of any we yet know man only is erect. . . . As for the end of this erection, to look up toward heaven, though confirmed by several testimonies, and the Greek etymology of man, it is not so readily to be admitted.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 1.

3. The act of building or constructing: as, the erection of a church.

I employed a whole day in walking about this great city, to find out proper places for the erection of hospitals.

Addison, *A Friend of Mankind*.

4. That which is erected, especially a building or structure of any kind: as, there are many ancient erections of unknown use.—5. The act of establishing or founding; establishment; settlement; formation; institution: as, the erection of a commonwealth; the erection of a bishopric or of an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the erection, continuance, and dissolution of every society.

South, *Sermons*.

6. The act of raising from a lower position or condition to a higher; elevation: as, the erection of a church into a cathedral.

The history of the various and strange vicissitudes they [the Jews] underwent, from their first erection into a people down to their final extinction.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. vii.

7t. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments.

Ah! but what misery is it to know this?

Or, knowing it, to want the mind's erection

In such extremities?

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

8t. The act of rousing; excitation.

When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an erection of the spirits to attend.

Bacon.

9. In *physiol.*, turgidity and rigidity of a part into which erectile tissue enters: specifically said chiefly of the penis and clitoris.

erective (ē-rek'tiv), *a.* [*< erect + -ive.*] Setting upright; raising.

erectly (ē-rekt'li), *adv.* In an erect posture; upright.

For birds, they generally carry their heads erectly like man.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 1.

erectness (ē-rekt'nes), *n.* The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

If we take *erectness* strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it, . . . they onely, saith he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh bone are carried in right lines.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 1.

erectopatent (ē-rek-tō-pā'tent), *a.* [*< L. erectus*, erect, + *paten*(t)-s, spreading: see *patent*.]

1. In *bot.*, having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—2. In *entom.*, having, as the wings of an insect when in repose, the anterior pair erect or nearly so, and the posterior pair horizontal, as in the skipper-butterflies.

erector (ē-rek'tor), *n.*; pl. *erectors* or *erectores* (-torz, ē-rek-tō'rēz). [*< NL. erector*, < *L. erigere*, pp. *erectus*, erect: see *erect*.] 1. One who or that which raises or erects. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, a muscle which erects or assists in the erection of a part or an organ, as the penis or clitoris. (b) In *optics*, an attachment to a compound microscope, inserted in the draw-tube, which causes a second inversion of the image, so that the object viewed is seen in an erect or normal position. Also called *erecting glass*. 2. One who builds, establishes, or founds.

The three first Monarchies of the world, whereof the founders and the *erectors* thought that they could never have ended.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.

Waterhouse, *Apology*, p. 21.

Erector spinæ, the longest muscle of the back. It assists in maintaining the erect posture. It has several subdivisions, the principal of which are the longissimus dorsi and the sacrolumbalis, or iliocostalis. Also called *spini-rector*.

erelong (ār'lōng'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< ere* + *long*; not prop. a compound, but a prep. phrase.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

Mounted upon his [a horse's] back, and soe following the stagge, *erelong* slewe him.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.

Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 627.

[Commonly, and preferably, written as two words, *ere long*.]

eremacausis (er'e-mā-kā'usis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρημία, slowly, gently, quietly, + *καίω*, a burning, < *καίω*, burn: see *caustic*.] In *chem.*, a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood, in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, or of niter by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes: a term introduced by Liebig.

Slow combustion, such as that of *eremacausis* or decay, may cause light, as in the luminosity of decaying wood.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 458.

eremic (er'e-mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐρημικός*, desert, *ἐρημία*, a desert (see *eremite*), + *-ic*.] Inhabiting deserts; living in dry, sandy places: chiefly used in zoölogy.

eremitage (er'ē-mi-tāj), *n.* [*< eremite + -age*. Cf. *hermitage*.] Hermitage.

A leaden box . . . found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a repairing.

Shelton, *tr. of Don Quixote*, p. 136.

eremital (er'ē-mi-tāl), *a.* [*< eremite + -al.*] Eremitic.

Not that a conventual, and still less an *eremital*, way of life would have been more rational.

Southey, *The Doctor*, lxxvii.

eremite (er'ē-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *eremit*; = D. *eremiet*, *heremiet* = G. Dan. Sw. *eremit* = F. *ermite*, *hermite* (whence the older E. forms *ermit*, *hermit*, now only *hermit*) = Pr. *eremita* = *It. eremita* (cf. Pr. *hermitan*) = Sp. *eremitaño* = Pg. *eremitaño*, < ML. *eremitanus*, < LL. *eremita*, < Gr. ἐρημίτης, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < ἐρημία, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < ἐρημός, desolate, lonely, solitary, desert; prob. akin to ἔρημα, stilly, quietly, gently, slowly, Lith. *ramu*, quiet, tranquil, Goth. *rimis*, *n.*, quiet, Skt. *ram*, rest, find pleasure in: see *hermit*, a doublet of *eremite*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

Thou seem'st beneath thy huge, high leaf of green,

An *Eremite* beneath his mountain's brow.

G. Croy, *Lily of the Valley*.

Specifically—2. In church hist., in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution,

fled to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another as the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

The king of Portugal caused a Church to be made there, where there are only resident *Eremites*, and all other are forbidden to inhabit there.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 280.

No wild Saint Bonnities and Thibaud *Eremites*, there had been no melancholic Dante.

Carfax

= Syn. See *anchorit*.

II. *a. Eremitic*.

eremitic, eremitical (er-ĕ-mit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *E. eremitique* = Pg. It. *eremitico*, < ML. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite; see *eremite*.] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ.

Rp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

Persons of heroic and eminent graces and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinences, of *eremitical* retirements.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 46.

The *eremitic* instinct is not peculiar to the Thebans, as many a New England village can testify.

Loose H. Fireside Travels, p. 73.

eremitish (er-ĕ-mit'ish), *a.* [*< eremite + -ish*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholic solitanness.

Rp. Hall, Meditations and Vows.

A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowed—never being more perfectly *eremitish*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 213.

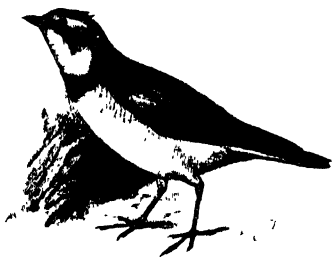
eremitism (er-ĕ-mit'izm), *n.* [*< eremite + -ism*.] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

eremobryoid (er-rē-mō-brī'oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ipy-puō*, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + *pyrō*, a kind of seaweed, + *-oid*.] In ferns, having the fronds produced at intervals (nodes) along the sides of the rootstock, not at the end, and having the stipes articulated with the rootstock, becoming detached when old, leaving protuberances with a concave surface. This is the case in the tribe represented by *Polypodium*. See *Desmobraja*.

Eremomela (er-ĕ-mom'ē-lī), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, solitary, + *melō*, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinae*. C. J. S. Sanderall, 1850.

Eremomelinae (er-ĕ-mom-ē-lī'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inae*.] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Timeliidae*.

Eremophila (er-ĕ-moff'i-lī), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, solitary, + *phīla*, loving.] 1. In *Ichth.*, a genus of fishes. In this sense commonly written *Eremophilus*. Humboldt, 1805.—2. In *Ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Maudslayi*.



Horned Lark, or Shore Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

containing the horned larks or shore-larks, characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phalaropus* and *Otocornis*. Bow, 1878.

3. In *Entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. Burmeister, 1838.

Eremopteris (er-ĕ-mop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, solitary, + *ptēris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal measures of Great Britain and all through the Appala-chian coal field in the United States.

Eremopteris artemesiaefolia.

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as *airchindeach* (*airchindech*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *archideach*, *archideochann*, an archdeacon, < LL. *archidiaconus*; see *archidiacon*. In the Irish Ch., previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

eremow (ār'nou'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< er* + *now*.] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

My father has repented him *eremow*.

Druden

erept (ĕ-rept'), *a.* Snatched away. Bailey, 1727.

ereptation (ĕ-rept-tā'shən), *n.* [*< L. as if *ereptatio(n)-*, < *ereptare*, assumed freq. of *erepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *reperere*, creep; see *reptile*.] A creeping forth. Bailey, 1727.

ereption (ĕ-rep'shən), *n.* [*< L. ereptio(n)-*, < *ereptus*, pp. of *erepere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *correction*.] A taking or snatching away by force. E. Phillips, 1706.

erert, ereret, *n.* Middle English forms of *erert*.

Eresidae (er-es'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idae*.] A family of salticrads or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresoidae* and *Eresides*.

Eresinæ (er-es'sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inæ*.] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidae*, having an inframaxillary organ and calamistrum (wanting in *Palpimanidae*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Doreus*.

Eresus (er-es'sus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidae*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. canabarius*. Walckenaer, 1805.

erethic (er-eth'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Gr. ipithōr*, excite: see *erethism*.] Excitable; restless. [Rare.]

My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is *erethic* in quality.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 375.

erethism (er-ĕ-thizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ipithōr*, irritation, < *ipithōr*, equiv. to *ipithōr*, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation; as, the sexual *erethism*. **Mercurial erethism**, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

erethismic (er-ĕ-thiz'mik), *a.* [*< erethism + -ic*.] Pertaining to erethism. **Erethismic shock**, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-ĕ-this'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ipithōr*, excite: see *erethism*.] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-ĕ-thit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *ereth-ism + -itic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-ĕ-thī'zon), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < *Gr. ipethizōn*, pp. of *ipithōr*, excite, irritate: see *erethism*.] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystriidae*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. ephraum*, the yellow-haired porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. elocatus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See *under porcupine*.

Eretmochelys (er-et-mok'ē-lis), *n.* [*< Gr. ipy-puō*, an oar (< *ipysōr*, row), + *chēlys*, tortoise.]



Hawkbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawkbill, *E. imbricata*.

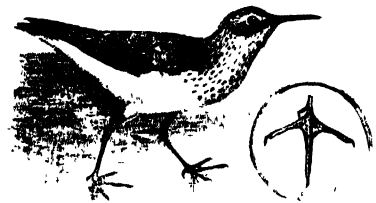
Eretmopodes (er-et-mop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, an oar, + *pōdēs* (πῶδ-) = *foot*.] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidae* and *Helornithidae*.

Eretmosauria (er-et-mō-sā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia*.] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus*. Also *Eretmosauræ*.

Eretmosaurus (er-et-mō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, an oar, + *sāuros*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. Seeley, 1874.

Eretrian (er-ĕ-tri-an), *a.* [*< L. Eretria*, *Gr. Eretria*, Eretria (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Euboea, Greece. **Eretrian school of philosophy**, the Elæic or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-ĕ-nō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < *Gr. ipy-puō*, a searcher, < *ipyrōr*, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scelopacidae*, having the general charac-



Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

ters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromas*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep*.

erewhile (ār'hwīl'), *adv.* [*< er* + *while*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*.

Shak., M. N. D., iii, 2.

O, did you find it now? You said you bought it *erewhile*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v, 1.

The knife that was leav'd *erewhile* at his throat, Is employ'd now in ripping the face from his coat.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 36.

erewhile (ār'hwīl'), *a.* [*< erewhile, adv.*] Former; recent.

Disraeli . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some *erewhile* antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.

Scott, quoted in Hugginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 49.

erf (erf), *n.* [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *gyfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arr* = Sw. *arfe* (auke) = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] 1. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

Ik kunes erf . . .

Was mud of erthe

Genesis and Exodus, I, 183.

2. [D. *erf*.] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kint, *n.* [ME., < *erf* + *kint*.] Cattle.

Al erf-kint hancu he ut-led.

Genesis and Exodus, I, 3177.

erg (ĕrg), *n.* [*< Gr. ipy-puō* = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy*.] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system—that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356 · 10⁷ ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.46 · 10⁸ ergs per second. Also *ergon*.

We request that the word *ergon*, or *erf*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

ergasilan (ĕr-gas'ī-lan), *n.* One of the *Ergasilidae*.

Ergasilidae (ĕr-gas'ī-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idae*.] A family of epizoeic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Neocothoe*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (ĕr-gas'ī-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidae*. Also *Ergasidus*.

ergat, *v.* See *ergot*.

ergata (ĕr-gā-tā), *n.* [L., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < *ipy-puō* = E. *work*.] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. E. Phillips, 1706.

Ergates (ĕr-gā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ipy-puō*, a workman, < *ipy-puō* = E. *work*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Priocnina*. It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faber* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1½ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pine-wood. *E. spiculatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

Ergatis (ér-ga-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτις*, fem. of *ἐργάτης*, worker.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Agelenidae*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841. — 2. A genus of tineid moths, of the subfamily *Gracillinae*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Hennemann*, 1870.

ergo (ér-gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *ergo*².] Therefore; used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge; *ergo*, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among christian men."

Lutimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

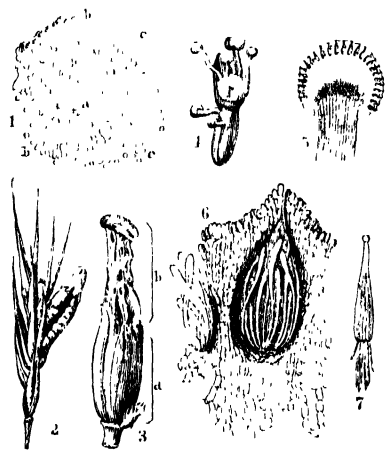
He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; *ergo*, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak*, *All's Well*, i. 3.

ergometer (ér-gom'e-tér), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them. *Nature*, XXX, 220.

ergon (ér-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον* = F. *work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot¹ (ér-got), *n.* [< F. *ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. ergot; origin unknown.] 1. In *Juncus*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock. — 2. A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it destroys and displaces, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphae, and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphaeria* (which has become a common name to designate with *Sclerotium*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick bell of more compact hyphae is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphaeria, which is torn from its attachments and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary, sphaeria, in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium *a a a*, conidiophores, *b b*, and conidia, *c c c*. 2. Ergot on its supporting process. 3. Fully developed ergot, showing the furrowed remains of the ovary. 4. Ergot which has produced 7 stromata. 5. Longitudinal medial section of stroma, showing the numerous perithecia just beneath the surface. 6. Longitudinal medial section of a perithecia, showing the slender asci arising from the base. 7. An isolated ascus from which the filament spores are escaping. (Figs. 2, 4, and 5 somewhat reduced, 3, 6, and 7, highly magnified.)

The resulting structure is the *sclerotium* or *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many asci, of which each in turn incloses several filament spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.

3. In *Anat.*, the calcareous spur, or hippocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot² (ér-got), *v.* [Also *ergat*; < F. *ergoter* (= Sp. *ergotear*), cavil, quibble; < *ergo*, < L. *ergo*, therefore.] I. *trans.* To infer; arrive at.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergot* in their schools. *Heard*, *Sermons*, p. 178.

II. *intrans.* To draw conclusions. **ergoted** (ér-got-ed), *a.* [< *ergot*¹ + -ed.] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the at-

tack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*¹.

ergotic (ér-got'ik), *a.* [< *ergot*¹ + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot. **Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (ér-got-ti'ná), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotane*.

ergotine (ér-got'in), *n.* [= F. *ergotine*; < *ergot*¹ + -ine².] 1. An amorphous alkaloid of ergot.

— 2. An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract; specifically called *Bouvier's ergotine*. — 3. An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (ér-got'i-nin), *n.* [< *ergotina* + -ine².] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot; suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism¹ (ér-got-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergot*, ergot; see *ergot*¹ and -ism.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot. — 2. The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished.

ergotism² (ér-got-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergoter*, cavil, quibble; see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

States are not governed by *ergotisms*.

Sir F. Bacon, *Christ Mon.*, ii. 4.

ergotized (ér-got-izd), *a.* [< *ergot* + -ize + -ed².] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot; as, *ergotized grasses*.

erg-ten (erg'ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10¹⁰ (10,000,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

One horse power is about three quarters of an *erg-ten* per second. More nearly, it is 7.46 ergs times per second, and one horsepower equals 746 ergs times per second.

J. D. Everett, *Unit. and Phys. Const.*, p. 105.

eri, eria, *n.* [Native name, Assam.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silkworms, which feeds on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boisdual as *Athena eria*, and is now referred to the genus *Thysanotus*. It is a very near relative of the atlantic silkworm *Bombyx cynthia*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas for 1 rupee per set of silkworm weight.

eriacht, *n.* Same as *erie*.

Erian (é-ri-an), *a.* [< *Erie* + -an.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with *Devonian*, and probably should be preferred to it, as pointing to the best development of this formation known, which is on the shores of Lake Erie. *Prairie Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 280.

On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* flora. *Sir William Dawson*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*

Erianthus (er-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *ἄνθος*, flower; so called from the densely villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. Ravennae* of the Mediterranean region grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornament and winter decoration.

eric, erick (ér'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *crack*, < Ir. *erie*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

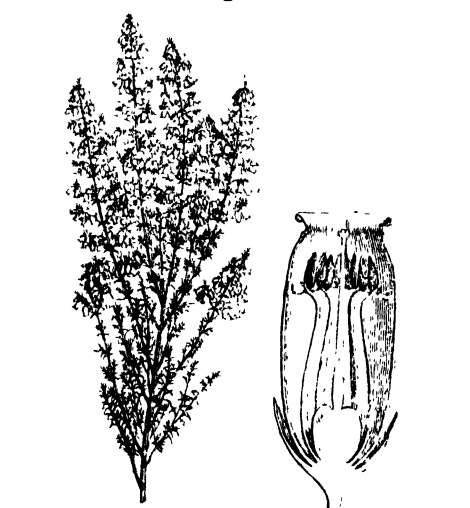
The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *erick*. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

According to this [the Breton] Code murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *erick*. Hence blood shed was frequent, and no Irishman's life was safe. *Rp. Chr.*, *Wordsworth*, *Church of Ireland*, p. 140.

In cases of aggravated manslaughter when a man could not pay the *erick*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea. *Oran*, *Enc. Irish*, i. 11.

Erica (e-ri'k), *n.* [NL., < L. **erica*, *erice*, < Gr. *ἔρις*, *eris*, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceae*, consisting of more than 400 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow and rigid, and the globose or tubular four-lobed flowers are axillary or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *P. tetralix* and *E. carnea*. Many of the Cape species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceae (er-i-ka'se-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + -aceae.] An order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, including 73 genera and over 1,300 species, mostly natives of temperate and cold regions, shrubby, or sometimes herbaceous, and often evergreen. They are divided into 4 suborders, which are by some authors regarded as distinct orders, viz., *Vaccinaceae*, shrubs, mostly American, distinguished by the inferior baccate fruit, *Procyneae*, shrubs or trees with superior ovary, gamopetalous corolla, and introse anthers, *Podoceteae*, mostly herbs with superior ovary, poly-



Branch of *Erica carnea*, with section of flower magnified.

petalous corolla, and extrorse anthers, and *Monotropaceae*, herbaceous root parasites without green herbage. The genera *Gaultheria* and *Vaccinium*, of the *Vaccinaceae*, yield the huckleberry, blueberry, and cranberry. Besides the large genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, and *Gaultheria*, the *Erica* include *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Epigaea*, and other well known genera. In the *Podoceteae* the most common genera are *Clethra*, *Pinus*, and *Chamaepitys*, and the more notable of the *Monotropaceae* are the Indian pipe, *Monotropa*, and the snowplant *Sarcodes*.

ericaceous (er-i-ka'shi-us), *a.* [< NL. *ericaceus*, < L. *erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericacea*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericacea*, resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (e-ri'kal), *a.* [< *Erica* + -al.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericacea*.

Ericæa (e-ri'se-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + -aceae.] A group of the natural order *Ericacea*, containing the true heaths.

ericetal (er-i-sé'tal), *a.* [< L. as if *erictum*, a heath (< *erica*, heath), + -al.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

The botany of the highlands east of Macleod-field is nearly *erictal* in its nature. *Levee Ind.*, v. 5:9.

ericinone (e-ri-si'non), *n.* [< NL. *ericinus* (< L. *erica*, heath) + -one.] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants; identical with *hydroquinone*.

ericus (e-ri'si-us), *n.* [L., also *eriacus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adjs., < *er* (once in L.), orig. *her* = Gr. *ἥρ* (only in Hesychius), a hedgehog, prob. akin to *ῥάκος*, Attic *ῥάκος*, hard, dry, stiff, L. *hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> E. *hirsute*), *horrea*, be bristly, bristle, Skt. *harsh*, bristle; see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from L. *eracus*) ult. *E. erican*, a hedgehog; see *urchin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igle*, contr. *il*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemicentetes*.

And I will make it a posse ss. in for the *erican* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. *Isa. xiv. 23* (Douay version).

erick, *n.* See *erie*.

Eridanus (e-rid'g-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἐριδανός*, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Paddus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar or Acheron of the first magnitude, which is, however, myrtle in Europe and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.



The Constellation Eridanus.

erigant, *n.* [ME., an erroneous form for *arrogance*.] Arrogance.

Thou prayest me a my place, but power a ful [indeed, That wold so prest to approach my person here mine; Hope thou I be a harlot thy count to prayse.] *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 118.

Erigeron (ê-rij'ê-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. *ήρις*, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < *ήρις*, adv., early, connected with *ήρως*, adj., early, + *ήρως*, old, an old man.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 100 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. The horseweed, *E. canadensis*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, yields a volatile oil, which is used in medicine as a stimulant. *E. philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E. strigosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabious) are employed as diuretics.

erigible, (er'i-jî-bl), *a.* [*L. erigere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being erected.

On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal.

Shaw, Zoology, IV. 378.

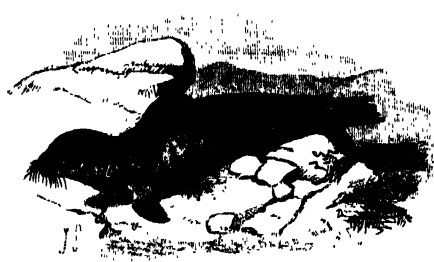
Eriglossa (er-i-glos'sa), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, a strengthening prefix, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhoptoglossa*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal apertures. See *Rhoptoglossa*.

Twenty families are combined in the suborder *Lacertilia vera*, which may be better called *Eriglossa*.

Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 301.

eriglossate (er-i-glos'sat), *a.* [*L. Eriglossa* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, a strengthening prefix, + *νάθος*, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidae* and subfamily *Phocinae*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 10 and the female 7 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. Gill, 1867.

Erigone (e-rig'ō-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, a strengthening prefix, + *γόνι*, joint.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidae*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillae dilated at the base.

Erimyzon (er-i-mî'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, a strengthening prefix, + *μύζων*, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidae*. *E. succetta*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. D. S. Jordan, 1876. See cut under *chub-sucker*.

erinaceid (er-i-nā'sē-id), *n.* An animal of the family *Erinaceidae*; a hedgehog or gymnure.

Erinaceidæ (er'i-nā-sē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no cæcum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct paroccipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are ankylous above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinae* and *Gymnureinae*. See these words.

Erinaceinae (er-i-nā-sē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidae*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spinigerous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebrae being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus*, with several subdivisions, and *Ateleris*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā'shius), *a.* [*L. erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog; see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā'sē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv.

ericius, a hedgehog; see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceinae*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europæus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of rolling



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

ing themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.

erineum (e-rin'ē-um), *n.*; *pl. crinea* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, woolly, woolen, < *ήρις*, wool, from the same root as *E. wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytioptus*. The erineae were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring'gō), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium*; a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of L. *eryngion* or *erynge*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hall kissing-comfits, snow eringoes, let there come a tempest of provocation.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Who lowly dancing at a midnight ball,
For hot eringoes and fat oysters call.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 419.

erino (e-rî'nōs), *n.* [*L. erin* (or), wool, + *nos*, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acarid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinyes (e-rî'nîs), *n.*; *pl. Erinyes* (e-rin'î-ēs). [*L.*, less correctly *Erinnys* (e-rin'îs), < Gr. *Ερινυς*, *pl. Ερινυες*, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megara*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furiae*.] 1. In Gr. myth., one of the Furies: usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Eumenides*.

Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness; of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinyes*, and Demeter *Erinnyes*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperiidae*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnis*. (b) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proetidae*.

Eriocaulonaceæ (er'i-ō-kā-lō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) < Gr. *ήρις*, wool, + *καυλός* = *L. caulis*, a stalk: see *caul*, *caulis*, *cole* + *-acea*.] An order of aquatic herbs or marsh-plants, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monœcious or dioœcious flowers. There are 6 genera and about 325 species, mostly found in the warmer regions of the globe. They are known as *pipeworts*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Pepalanthus*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septangulare* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the Isle of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.



Pipewort (*Eriocaulon acicula*).

Eriocera (er-i-ōs'e-rā), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. *ήρις*, wool, + *κέρα*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidae*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America.—2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepterinae*, remarka-

ble for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitralis*. Guenee, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er'i-ōk-nēm'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, wool, + *κνήμες*, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species,



Copper-bellied Puffing (*Eriocnemis cupreiventris*).

which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. Reichenbach, 1849. Also *Eriopus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidae*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.



Foot of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

ering of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ήρις*, wool, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of South American sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinae* and family *Cebidae*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. I. Geoffroy, 1829.



Spider-monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*).

Eriodictyon (er'i-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. *ήρις*, wool, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A small genus of low, evergreen, resinous shrubs, of the order *Hydrophyllaceae*, found from California to New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues, but their real value is doubtful. *E. glutinosum* is used as a stimulating expectorant.

Eriogaster (er'i-ō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1811), < Gr. *ήρις*, wool, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are

found in Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America.—2. A genus of flies, of the family Empidæ. Macquart, 1838.

Eriogonum (er-i-og'-ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐριον*, wool, + *γόνυ*, the knee. The original species is tomentose and geniculate.] A large genus of plants, characteristic of the flora of the western United States. Of the more than 120 species, 2 only are found east of the Mississippi, and 2 in Mexico. It belongs to the order Polygonaceæ, and is the type of a tribe characterized by having involucre flowers and no stipules. They are mostly low herbs or woody-based perennials, very variable in their manner of growth, with small flowers, and of no recognized value.

erimeter (er-i-om'-e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐριον*, wool, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

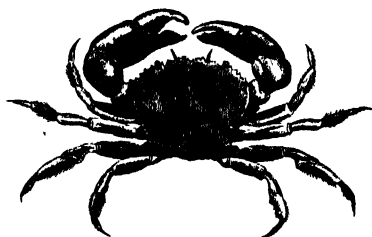
Eriophorum (er-i-ōf'-ō-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐριόφορος*, wool-bearing (cf. *δένδρον ἐριόφορον*, the cotton-tree), < *ἐριον*, wool, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A small genus of cyperaceous plants, found in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the delicate capillary bristles of the perianth, which lengthen greatly after flowering, and form a conspicuous cotton-like tuft; the cotton-grass.

Eriopinae (er'-i-ō-pī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriopus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Eriopus*. More correctly *Eriopodinae*.

Eriopus (er-i-ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐριον*, wool, + *πούς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Eriopinae*, having the fore and hind legs furnished with long hairs, whence the name. The species are found all over the world. Treitschke, 1825.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Eriocnemis*. Gould, 1847.

Eriosoma (er'-i-ō-sō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐριον*, wool, + *σώμα*, body.] 1. Same as *Schizoneura*. Leach, 1829.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Xylocharis*. Blanchard, 1842.—3. A genus of flies, of the family Muscidae. Lioy, 1864.

Eriphia (er-ri-fī-ā), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or ordinary



Eriphia leuimana.

crabs, of the family Cancridæ. *E. leuimana* is an example. Latreille, 1817.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of flies, of the family Anthomyiæ, founded by Meigen in 1838. It contains large blackish-gray species, whose metamorphoses are unknown. There are a few European species, and 10 have been described by Walker from the Hudson's Bay Territory. (b) A genus of zygaenid moths. Felder, 1874. (c) A genus of tinedid moths. Chambers, 1875.

Erirhinidae (er-i-rin'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erirhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Erirhinus*. Also *Erirhinidae*.

Erirhinus (er-i-rī-nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr), < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *ῥίς* (ῥυ-), nose.] A genus of curculionids or weevils, giving name to the family *Erirhinidae*. *E. infirmus* is an example.

Erisimatura (e-ris-ma-tū-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρεσιμα(τ-)*, support, + *οὐρα*, tail.] The typical genus of ducks of the subfamily *Erisimaturinae*.



Ruddy Duck (*Erisimatura rubida*).

E. rubida is the common ruddy duck of the United States, and there are several other species. See *duck*². Also called *Cereonectes*, *Gymnura*, *Oxyura*, and *Undina*.

Erisimaturinae (e-ris'-ma-tū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erisimatura* + *-inae*.] The rudder-ducks, a subfamily of *Anatidae*. They are distinguished from *Fuliginae* by the stiffened lance-linear tail-feathers, from 16 to 20 in number, exposed to the base by reason of the shortness of the coverts; a comparatively small head and thick neck; a moderate bill; short tarsi; and very long toes. There are several species, as of the genera *Erisimatura*, *Nomonyx*, etc.

Eristalinæ (e-ris-tā-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eristalis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syrphidae*, typified by the genus *Eristalis*.

Eristalis (e-ris'-tā-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A remarkable genus of flies, typical of the subfamily *Eristalinæ*, having the marginal cell closed and petiolate, the thorax without any yellow markings, and the front evenly arched. The larvae are known as *rat-tail maggots*, and feed in manure and soft decaying vegetable substances. The genus is widely distributed over the globe, and more than 20 North American species are described. *E. tenax* is an almost cosmopolitan species, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and closely resembles a large bumblebee.

eristic (e-ris'-tik), *a. and n.* [= *F. éristique* = *It. eristico*, < Gr. *ἐριστικός*, given to strife, < *ἐρί-ζω*, strive, dispute, < *ἐρις*, strife.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

The ground for connecting any such associations (materialistic) with this ideal of perfect identity without difference lies in what Plato would have called its *eristic* character: that is, its tendency to exclude from judgment, and therefore from truth and knowledge, all ideal synthesis. B. Bosanquet, *Mind*, XIII. 357.

Eristic science, logic.

II. n. 1. One given to disputation; a controversialist.

Fanatic Error and Levity would seem an Euclyte as well as an *Eristick*, Prayant as well as Predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant.

Ep. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

2. An art of logical criticism practised by the Megarics and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

eristical (e-ris'-ti-kāl), *a.* [< *eristic* + *-al*.] Same as *eristic*.

erithacer, *n.* [< Gr. *ἐριθάκη*, bee-bread.] The honeysuckle.

Eriz, *n.* See *Eryx*.

eriket, *a.* A Middle English form of *irk*.

erlicheit, *adv.* See *early*.

erlisht, *a.* An obsolete variant of *eldrich*.

And up there raise an *erlish* cry—

"He's won among us a"

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 124).

erl-king (erl'-king), *n.* [E. aecom. of G. *erl-könig*, *erlen-könig*, aecom. of Dan. *elle-konge*, *cler-konge*, lit. king of the elves, *elle-*, *cler-*, being the pl. (only in comp.; = Sw. *elfvor*, pl.) of *alf*, pl. otherwise *alfer*, = E. *elf*; cf. Dan. *alf-konge*, *elf-king*.] In German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children.

The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or Oak King, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the beighted traveller to lure him to his destruction. Scott, *Erl King*, Pref.

erlyt, *adv.* See *early*.

ermet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*⁴.

ermetful, *a.* A Middle English form of *yearnful*.

ermelin (er'-mō-lin), *n.* [Also *ermulin*, *hermelin* (and *ermly*); < G. *hermelin* (whence also *It. ermellino*, etc.), the ermine: see *ermine*¹.] Same as *ermine*.

Sables, Marternes, Beuers, Otters, *Hermelines*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 493.

They have in their eyes adaments that will draw youth as the let the strawe, or the sight of the Panther the *Ermy*.

Greene, *Never Too Late*.

Fair as the furry coat of whitest *Ermin*.

Shenstone, *Schoolmistress*.

ermine¹ (er'-min), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ermin*, *ermyn*; < ME. *ermin*, *ermyn*, *ermine*, < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *hermine*, mod. F. *hermine* = Pr. *ermini*, *ermin*, *hermin* = Sp. *ermiño* = Pg. *ermiño*, *ermine*: the same, with reduced term., as E. *ermelin*, *ermly* (obs.) = Sw. Dan. *hermelin* = *It. ermellino*, *ermellino* (Ml. *ermelinus*), < MHG. *hermelin*, G. *hermelin* (cf. LG. *harmke*, *hermelke*), *ermine*, dim. of MHG. *harme*, OHG. *harmo*, the ermine, = AS. *hearna* (in glosses, e. g., "notitia, *hearna*" between *otor*, otter, and *neath*, marten, an ermine or rather weasel (*utilla* is a scribe's error for L. *mustela*), = Lith. *szermu*, *szarmu*, *szarmony*, a weasel. The common "derivation" from *Armenia* (cf. *Er-*

*mine*²), as if *mus Armenius*, 'Armenian mouse,' equiv. to *mus Ponticus* (Pliny), an ermine, is without any foundation.] 1. The stoat, *Putorius erminea*, a small, slender, short-legged car-



Ermine, or Stoat (*Putorius erminea*), in winter pelage.

nivorous quadruped of the weasel family, *Mus-telida*, and order *Feræ*, found throughout the northerly and cold temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The term is specially applied to the condition of the animal when it is white with a black tip to the tail, a change from the ordinary reddish-brown color, occurring in winter in most latitudes inhabited by the animal. The ermine is a near relative of the weasel, the ferret, and the European polecat, all of which belong to the same genus. There are several allied species or varieties of the stoat which turn white in winter and yield a fur known as ermine. The ermine fur of commerce is chiefly obtained from northern Europe, Siberia, and British America, and is in great request. See *stoat*.

I rob no *Ermy* of his dainty skin

To make mine own grow proud.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iii. 117.

2. In *entom.*, one of several arctiid moths: so called by English collectors. The buff ermine is *Arctia lubricipeda*; the water-ermine is *A. urticae*.—3. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the fur. The fur, with or without the black spots, is used for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, especially in England, the robes of judges.

Their chiefe fures are . . . Blacke fox, Sables, . . . Gurnestales or *Armines*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 477.

Law and gospel both determine

All virtues lodge in royal *ermine*.

Swift, *On Poetry*.

Hence—4. The office or dignity of a judge, and especially the perfect rectitude and fairness of mind essential to the judge's office: as, he kept his *ermine* unspotted.

I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine* to save us from this pollution.

Lord Chatham.

5. In *her.*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground (argent, spots sable). The black spots are indeterminate in number. In some cases a single spot suffices for one surface: thus, in a *mantling ermine* the dais has each one spot in the middle. Abbreviated *er*.

The arms of Brittany were "*Ermine*,"

i. e. white, with black ermine spots.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra

[ser.], I. 90, note 3.



Ermine.

Ermine spot, in *her.*, one of the black spots representing the tail of the ermine and contributing to form the tincture so called.

ermine¹ (er'-min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ermined*, ppr. *ermining*. [< *ermine*¹, *n.*] To cover with or as with ermine.

The snows that have *ermined* it [a tree] in winter.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 237.

Ermine², *n.* [ME.; cf. OF. *Ermine*, Ml. *Herminia*, *Armenia*.] An Armenian. *Chaucer*.

erminé (er'-mi-nā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *ermine*] In *her.*, composed of four ermine spots: said of a cross so formed. This cross is always sable on a field argent, and this need not be mentioned in the blazon; it is also blazoned four ermine spots in cross.

ermined (er'-mind), *a.* 1. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

Ermined Age, and Youth in arms renown'd,

Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, weekly kissed the ground.

Scott, *Don Roderick*, st. 29.

2. Invested with the judicial power, or with the office or dignity of a judge.

ermine-moth (er'-min-mōth), *n.* A moth, *Yponomeuta padella*, so called from its white and black coloration.

ermine (er'-minz), *n.* In *her.*, a fur of a black ground with white spots (sable, spots argent): the reverse of *ermine*. Also called *counter-ermine*, *contre-ermine*.

ermine (er'-mi-nits), *n.* In *her.*, a fur sometimes mentioned, the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each



Ermine.

side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.

ermine (er'-mi-nois), *n.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*.] In *her.*, a fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.



Ermine.

ermitt, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*. *Jer. Taylor*.

ern¹, **erne**¹, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn*¹.

ern², **erne**², *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *earn*².

ern³, **erne**³, *n.* See *earn*³.

ern⁴, **erne**⁴, *v. i.* Same as *earn*⁴.

ern⁵, *n.* [AS. *ern*, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (-*arn*, -*ern*), as in *berern*, contr. *bern* (> E. *barn*), *orth-ern*, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation: chiefly in composition. See etymology.

-ern. [L. -*ernus*, -*erna*, -*ternus*, -*terna*, prop. a compound suffix, < -*er*, -*ter* + -*no*; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in *cavern*, *cistern*, *lantern*, *tavern*, etc., also in adjectives, as *modern*, but in adjective use generally extended with -*al*, as in *eternal*, *fraternal*, *maternal*, *pater-nal*, *external*, *internal*, *infernal*, *supernal*, etc. In some words -*ern* is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in *pattern*, *postern*, *bittern*, etc.

ern-bleater (ern'blē'tēr), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *castanea*. Also called *bog-bleater*, *heather-bleater*.

ernest¹, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *earnest*¹.

ernest², *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest*².

Ernestine (ēr'nes-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elder and dual branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German *Ernst*), Elector of Saxony (1441-86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Albertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. - **Ernestine pamphlet**, a pamphlet published about 1530, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See *Alberine tract*, under *Alberine*.

erode (ē-rōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eroded*, ppr. *eroding*. [L. *erodere*, gnaw off; < *e*, out, off, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] **I. trans.** 1. To gnaw or eat into or away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wismann*, Surgery.

Hence—2. To wear away, as if by gnawing: specifically used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to *erode*. *Science*, III. 57.

II. intrans. To become worn away.—**Eroded margin**, in *entom.*, a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations.—**Eroded surface**, in *entom.*, a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carious.

erodent (ē-rō'dent), *n.* [L. *eroden*(t)-s, ppr. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodii (o-rō'di-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρῶδιος*, the heron or heronshaw.] Same as *Herodii*.

Erodium (o-rō'di-um), *n.* [L. *erodius*, also *ἑρῶδιος* (= L. *ardea*, the heron [*Ardea cinerea*, *A. egretta*, *A. stellaris*, *A. nycticorax*].] A genus of plants, closely related to *Geranium*, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 50 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely naturalized. Some of the common species are known as *heron's-bill* or *stork's-bill*.

erogate (er'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *erogatus*, pp. of *erogare* (> It. *erogare* = Sp. Pg. *erogar*), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people), < *e*, out, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *arrogate*, *derogate*.] To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

For to the acquirynge of science belongeth understanding and memory, which, as a treasury, hath power to retain, and also to *erogate*, and distribute, when opportunitie happeneth. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

erogation (er'ō-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *erogacion* = It. *erogazione*, < L. *erogatio*(n)-, < *erogare*, pay out: see *erogate*.] The act of erogating.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour. Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *Erogations* and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

erogenic (er-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *erogenous*.

In somnambulism the various hyper-excitabile spots or zones—*erogenic*, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 497.

erogenous (e-roj'e-nus), *a.* [L. *eros*, love (see *Eros*), + -*genēs*, producing: see -*genous*.] Inducing erotic sensation; producing sexual desire.

Eros (ē'ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἔρως* ('*Epos*'), the god of love, a personification of *ἔρως* (*ēpos*), love, < *ἔπαυ*, love.] 1. Pl. *Erotes* or *Eroses* (ē-rō'tēz, ē'ros-ez). In *Gr. myth.*, the god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. See *Cupid*.

On the front of the base [of the statue of Zeus at Olympia] were attached works in gold representing in the centre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by Eros and crowned by Peitho.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 127. A hevy of *Eroses* apple-cheek'd, In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak'd. *Tennyson*, The Islet.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of malacodermatous beetles, of the family *Telephoridae*. There are many species, of Europe and America, as *E. mundus* of North America.

erose¹ (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] Gnawed; having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed: applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.



Erose Leaf.

erose² (ē-rōs'), *a.* See *erose*.

erosion (ē-rō'zhon), *n.* [= F. *érosion* = Sp. *erosion* = Pg. *erosão* = It. *erosione*, < L. *erosio*(n)-, < *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, gnaw off: see *erode*.]

1. The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—2. The act of wearing away by any means. Specifically—(a) In *gen.*, the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech-mechanism, and on the surfaces of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder-gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that surface, and give rise to that *erosion* which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed.

Science, V. 392.

(b) In *zool.*, the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing; the state of being eroded; the act of eroding. (c) In *geol.*, the wearing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geological change.

Erosion through solvent action is promoted by the presence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration.—**Erosion theory**, in *geol.*, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval.

erosionist (ē-rō'zhon-ist), *n.* [L. *erosio* + -*ist*.] In *geol.*, one who holds the erosion theory.

There were the *erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

erosive (ē-rō'siv), *a.* [= It. *erosivo*, < L. *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, erode (see *erode*, *erose*), + -*ive*.] 1. Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—2. Wearing away; acting by erosion.

The great *erosive* effect of water on the clay soil of the west. *Science*, III. 214.

erostrate (ē-ros'trāt), *a.* [L. *e*-priv. + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In *bot.*, having no beak.

erotematic (er'ō-tē-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *ἑρωτηματικός*, interrogative, < *ἑρωτῶ*(*τ*-), interrogate: see *eroteme*.] Proceeding by means of questions.—**Erotematic method**, a method of instruction in which the teacher asks questions, whether catechetical or dialogical.

eroteme (er'ō-tēm), *n.* [LL. *erotema*, < Gr. *ἑρωτῆμα*, a question, < *ἑρωτᾶν*, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation: a name adopted by the grammarian Gould Brown, but not in common use.

Erotes, *n.* Latin plural of *Eros*.

erotesis (er-ō-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρωτησις*, a questioning, < *ἑρωτᾶν*, question, ask.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the use of a

question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called *eperotesis* and *epitrochasmus*. See *question*.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest? Must we but blush?—Our fathers bled. *Byron*, Don Juan, iii., The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er-ō-tet'ik), *a.* [L. *ἑρωτητικός*, skilled in questioning, < *ἑρωτᾶν*, question, ask.] Interrogatory.

erotic (e-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *erotic*; = F. *érotique* = Sp. *erótico* = Pg. It. *erotico* (cf. D. G. *erotisch* = Dan. Sw. *erotisk*), < Gr. *ἑρωτικός*, pertaining to love, < *ἔρως* (*ēpos*), love: see *Eros*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love; amorous.

An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Saturday Rev.*

II. n. An amorous composition or poem.

erotical (e-rot'ikāl), *a.* [L. *erotic* + -*al*.] Same as *erotic*.

So doth Jason Pratenis . . . (who writes copiously of this *erotical* love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the brain. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (e-rō-tō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρωτομανία*, raving love, < *ἔρως* (*ēpos*), love, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness.

erotomaniac (e-rō-tō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [L. *erotomania* + -*ac*.] A person suffering from or afflicted with erotomania.

erotomany (er-ō-tōm'ā-ni), *n.* [L. *erotomania*.] Same as *erotomania*.

erotylid (e-rot'i-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Erotylidae*.

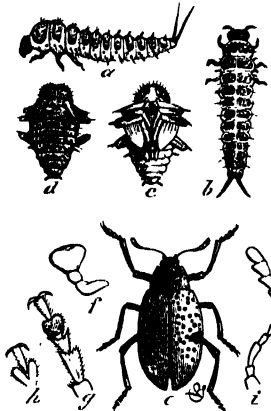
II. n. One of the *Erotylidae*.

Erotylidae (er-ō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erotylus* + -*ida*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are four-jointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs; and the anterior coxae are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungiculous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the *Erotylidae* are named *Erotylini*, *Erotylinae*, *Erotylidae*, *Erotylidæ*, and *Erotylusidae*.

Erotylus (e-rot'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρωτύλος*, a darling, sweetheart, dim. of *ἔρως* (*ēpos*), love.]

The typical genus of the family *Erotylidae*, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillæ are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindrical, form of the body.

The species are peculiar to Central and South America, only one, *E. boisduvali*, extending from Mexico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, ob-ovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ochreous and covered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the side margin. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.



Fungus-beetle (*Erotylus boisduvali*).

erpetology (ēr-pe-tol'ō-jī), *n.* An erroneous form of *herpetology*.

err (ēr), *v.* [ME. *erren*, < OF. *errer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *errar* = It. *errare*, < L. *errare*, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. **ersare* = Goth. *airzjan*, tr., cause to err, mislead, = OHG. *irreōn*, *irron*, MHG. G. *irren*, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. Goth. *airzjis*, adj., = OHG. *irri*, G. *irre*, astray; prob. the same word as OHG. *irri* = AS. *yrre*, *corre*, angry, enraged (for sense cf. L. *delirius*, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow: see *delirious*), but (f) cf. L. *ira*, anger.] **I. intrans.** 1. To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O verrey goost, that *erret* to and fro. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 302.

O, in no labyrinth can I safelier *err*, Than when I lose myself in praising *her*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

But *errs* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 141.
Aim'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 4.*

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To mislead; cause to deviate from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 50.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L., x. 266.*

errable (er'a-bl), *a.* [*< err + -able.*] Liable to mistake; fallible. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]

errableness (er'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mistake or *err*. [Rare.]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.
Decay of Christian Piety.

errabund (er'a-bund), *a.* [*< L. errabundus, wandering to and fro, < errare, wander: see err.*] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [Rare.]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass. *Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xiii.*

errancy (er'an-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to *err*.

errand¹ (er'and), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errant, arrand, arrant*; *< ME. errende, crande, arende, etc., < AS. ærende = OS. ārundi = OHG. ārant, ārunti, āranti, etc., = Icel. eyrendi, örendi = Sw. ärnde = Dan. arønde, errand, message; cf. AS. ār = OS. pl. ēri = Icel. ārr = Goth. airus, a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. connected with Skt. √ ar, go.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal charge or message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; as, the servant was sent on an *errand*; he told his *errand*; he has done the *errand*.*

Ye do simply youre mayster *ernde*, as he yow commaunded for to seche Merlin. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 43.*

I have a secret *errand* unto thee, O king. *Judges iii. 19.*
One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *errand*. *Howell, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.*

Fool's or gawk's errand, the pursuit of something unattainable; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. To send one on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one to set about doing something that the sender knows, or should know, will be useless or without result.

errand², *a.* An obsolete variant of *errant*.

errant¹ (er'ant), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrant* (see *arrant*, now differentiated from *errant*); *< ME. erraunt, arrant, < OF. errant (un chevalier errant, a knight errant, le Juif errant, the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the ppr. (< L. errant(-s) of errer, < L. errare, wander (see err); by some taken as the ppr. of errer, make a journey, travel: see errant².] I. *a.* 1. Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights (*knight errant*) of the middle ages, who are represented as wandering about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity.*

An outlawe, or a theef *errant*.

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 120.

Whereas noon *arrant* knight sholde not cesse to karole, till that a certein knyght com thider.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

A shady glade
Of the Rhipsean hills, to her revealed
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceald.

Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that follow'd arms,
With spear and shield.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true, or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* motion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, l. 1.

Supped at the Lord Chamberlaine's, where also supped the famous beauty and *errant* lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 6, 1676.

But when the Prince had brought his *errant* eyes
Home from the rock, sheways he let them glance
At Enid, where she droopt.

Tennyson, Geraint.

3. In *zool.*, free; not fixed; locomotory; specifically, pertaining to the *Errantia*; not tu-

bicolous: as, the *errant* annelids.—4. Notorious; manifest: in this sense now spelled only *arrant*. See *arrant*, 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [Rare.]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and if we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to yourself."
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 166.

errant² (er'ant), *a.* [*< OF. errant, ppr. of errer, errer, oirer, oirrer, earlier edrer, edrar, make a journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. itinerare (for LL. itinerari), make a journey, travel, < L. iter (itiner-), a journey, road, way, > OF. erre, eire, ME. erre, eire, eyre, mod. E. (in archaic spelling) eyre, a journey, circuit: see eyre, itinerant. Cf. errant¹.] Itinerant.*

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but thus way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed.
C. Butler, Eng. Grammar (1633).

Errantia (er-an'shi), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. errant(-s)*, ppr. of *errare*, wander: see *errant*¹.]

A group of active locomotory polychaetous annelids, as distinguished from the sedentary or tubicolous group of the same order. They seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous parapodia not confined to the anterior parts of the body, and possess a prestomum, and usually eyes, tentacles, and a pharynx armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest of the *Polychaeta*, they are normally diocious and marine worms, vermiform in shape, with large setigerous feet, and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the Linnean genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Antennata*, *Rapacina*, *Notobranchia*, *Chaetopoda*, etc., ranking as an order or a suborder. The families *Aereida* and *Nephtyidae* are central groups. See *Polynoe*, a typical member of the group.

errantry (er'ant-ri), *n.* [*< errant¹ + -ry.*] 1. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. The condition or way of life of a knight errant. See *knight-errantry*.

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a strong-hearted woman goes journeying up and down the land, bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity more terrible than any the old legends tell.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 238.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum*.

erratet, *n.* [*< L. erratum, mistake: see erratum.*] A mistake; a fault. *Hall. (Halliwell.)*

erratic (er-at'ik), *a. and n.* [*< ME. erratik, erratyk, < OF. (and F.) erraticque = Pr. erratic, cratic = Sp. errático = Pg. It. erratico, < L. erraticus, wandering, < errare, wander: see err.*] I. *a.* 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in *erratic* puffs.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 150.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius. . . he has not properly used his birthright. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 249.*

3. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he sangh, with ful avysenente,
The *erratyk* sterres, herkenynge armonye,
With sownes ful of hevenyssh melodie.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1812

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some intermittent fevers.

They are incommoded with a slimy matter cough, stunk of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harren, Consumptions.*

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condition and distribution of erratics. See II., 2.

—**Erratic blocks**, the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks are on the surface or in the most superficial deposits. —**Erratic map**, one on which the distribution of the erratics in a certain district is illustrated. —**Erratic phenomena**, the phenomena connected with erratic blocks. —**Syn.** 4. Abnormal, unreliable. See *irregular*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which has wandered; a wanderer.

William, second Earl of Lonsdale, who added two splendid art galleries to Lowther Castle, which he . . . made a haven of rest for various *erratics* from other collections.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 500.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See *erratic blocks*, under I.

We have good reason to believe that the climate of America during the glacial epoch was even then somewhat more severe than that of Western Europe, for the *erratics* of America extend as far south as latitude 40°, while on the old continent they are not found much beyond latitude 50°. *J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 72.*

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons.

J. Cook, Marriage, p. 98.

erratical (er-at'i-ka), *a.* [*< erratic + -al.*]

Same as *erratic*. [Rare.]

erratically (er-at'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specific and regular shapes. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 6.*

erraticallness (er-at'i-ka-li-nes), *n.* The state of being erratic.

erration¹ (er-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. erratio(n)-, < errare, wander: see err.*] A wandering. *Cock-gram.*

erratum (er-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tā). [L., neut. of *erratus*, pp. of *errare*, err, make a mistake: see *err*. Cf. *errate*.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

erret, *n.* A Middle English form of *arri*.

errhine (er'in), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἔρριν, an errhine, < ἔρ, in, + ρίς (rhís), the nose.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

erringly (er'ing-li), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and ill

Whose aim is pleasure, light and fugitive.

Wardsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (er-rō'nē-us), *a.* [Formerly also *erromous*; *< L. erroneus*, wandering about, straying (cf. *erro(n)-*), a wanderer, error, wandering; *< errare*, wander: see *err*.] 1. Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam

Erroneous and disconsolate.

Philips.

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *erroneous*. *Hobbes, Works, III. 29.*

And because they foresaw that this wilderness might be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they did put in one article into the confession of faith, on purpose, about the duty and power of the magistrate in matters of religion.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 146.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth or justice; liable to mislead: as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine or instruction.

I must . . . protest against making these old most *erroneous* maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be of no use, but must be of detriment.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 267.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the relations between positive religions and moral enthusiasm.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 150.

erroneously (er-rō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and use of Poësie is most ancient from the beginning, and not, as many *erroneously* suppose, after, but before any civil society was among men.

Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poësie, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary!

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 430.

erroneousness (er-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* [*< erroneous + -ness.*] The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from truth or right: as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errou*; *< ME. errou, erroure, < OF. error, errou, mod. F. erreur = Pr. 8p. Pg. erroi = It. errore, < L. error, a wandering, straying, uncertainty, mistake, error, < errare, wander, err: see err.*] 1. A wandering; a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He [Encas] through fatal *errou* long was led

Full many yeares. *Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 41.*

Driv'n by the winds and *errou*s of the sea.

Dryden, Æneid.

The damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *errou* arrange them they have,

It is grete sorowe to see. *York Plays, p. 283.*

Error is . . . a mistake of our judgment, giving ascent to that which is not true.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 1.

In my mind he was guilty of no error, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box. *Brougham*.

There is but one effective mode of displacing an error, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int. I. i. § 6.

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common error based upon common feeling; for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 219.

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical error (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden, *All for Love*, Prolog.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.
Ps. xix. 12.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, li. 17.

If it were thine error or thy crime,
I care no longer.
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the *true error*. By the error is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum—that is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The error of an observation is separated into two parts, the accidental error and the constant error. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances; the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The law of error is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The probable error is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed; this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The mean error is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In law, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruptness, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his courage that he would right high men and greater of estate than he could think, and a-boute his herte com so grete error that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yieu. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

Assignment of errors, in law, specification of the errors suggested or objected to. . . . Clerical error, a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen: from all writers having been formerly called clerics or clerks. — Court of error, court of errors, a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of Connecticut is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals.

— Error in fact, a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embraced in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult. — Error of a clock, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time. — Error of collimation. See collimation.

— Joinder in error, in law, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error. — Writ of error, a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination: now generally superseded by appeal. — Syn. 2 and 3. Mistake, Bull, etc. See blunder.

errorist (er'or-ist), n. [*error* + *-ist*.] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [Rare.]

Especially in the former of these Epistles [Colossians and Ephesians] we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of errorists who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently Gnostic in their character. G. P. Fisher, *Beginn. of Christianity*, p. 387.

ers (ers), n. [*F. ers* = *Pr. ers* = *Cat. er* = *Sp. yervo* = *It. erro*, < *L. erum*, the bitter vetch: see *Ervum*.] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervilia*. Erse (ers), n. and n. [*Also Earse*; a corruption of *Irish*.] 1. n. Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language: as, the Erse tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang Erse songs in praise of Tyrconnel. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

II. n. The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic*.

The Erse has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.

Johnson, *Jour. to Western Isles*.

ersh, n. See *carsh*.

erst (erst), adv. [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *yerst*; < *ME. erst*, *arst*, *erest*, *erest*, *erest*, first, once, formerly, for the first time, < *AS. ærest*, adv., first (cf. adj. *æresta*, *ME. erste*, the first), superl. of *ær*, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see *erel*, *early*, etc.] 1. First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brether, that I *erst* neuentyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the mon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 6792.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made; not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *yerst* importune).
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who *erst* did sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Hony and wax as *erst* is nowe to make,
What shal be said of wyne is tente to take.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.
Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?
Prior, *Ode to the Queen*.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At *erst*, (a) At first; for the first time. (b) At length, at present: especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.
Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 264.

My boughes with bloomes that crowned were at *erst* . . .
Are left both bare and barren *now at erst*.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, December.

Of *erst*, formerly.

The enigmas which of *erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates and Plato and Seneca. *The Catholic World*, April, 1884.

erst, a. [*ME. erste*, < *AS. æresta* = *OS. ærista* = *OFries. erosta*, *arista* = *OHG. eristo*, *MHG. erste*, *G. erst*, first: see *erst*, adv.] First.

erstwhile (erst'hwil), adv. [*erst* + *while*.] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity.

Glennville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until no trace of their former lustre remained.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 227.

ert¹, v. An obsolete form of *art*¹.

ert², v. t. An obsolete form of *art*².

erthet, n. An obsolete form of *earth*.

erubescence, erubescency (er-ŭ-bes'ens, -en-si), n. [*F. erubescence* = *Sp. erubescencia* = *It. erubescenza*, *erubescenzia*, < *LL. erubescencia*, blushing (for shame), < *crubescere*(t)-s, ppr., blushing: see *erubescere*.] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescer (er-ŭ-bes'ent), a. [*F. erubescer* = *It. erubescere*, < *L. erubescere*(t)-s, ppr. of *crubescere*, grow red, redder, esp. for shame, blush, < *e*, out, + *rubescere*, grow red: see *rubescere*.] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ŭ-bes'it), n. [*L. erubescere*, redder, + *-ite*.] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red: hence called *variegated copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-flesh ore*, and by the French *cuivre panaché*. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite*.

eruca (e-rŭ'kŭ), n. [*L.*, a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort: see *eruke*.] 1. An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar. — 2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A small genus of cruciferous plants, of the mountains of Europe and central Asia. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of univalve mollusks. eruciform (e-rŭ'si-fŏrm), a. [*L. eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvæ, as those of the saw-fly. — 2. In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *erucaform*.

erucivorous (er-ŭ-siv'ŏ-rus), a. [*NL. erucivorus*, < *L. eruca*, a caterpillar, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] In *entom.* and *ornith.*, feeding on caterpillars, as the larvæ of ichneumon-flies and many other *Hymenoptera*, and various birds.

eructi (ē-rŭkt'), v. t. [= *It. eructare* = *Sp. eructar*, < *L. eructare*, belch or vomit forth, east forth, < *e*, out, + *ructare*, belch: see *ructation*.] Same as *eructate*. *Bailey*, 1727.

eructate (ē-rŭkt'āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating*. [*L. eructatum*, pp. of *eructare*, belch forth: see *eruct*.] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge goblets of fire. *Howell*, *Letters*, l. i. 27.

eructation (ē-rŭkt'ā'shŏn), n. [= *F. éructation* = *Fr. eructatio* = *Sp. eructacion* = *Pg. eructação* = *It. eruttazione*, < *LL. eructatio*(n-), < *L. eructare*, belch: see *eruct*.] 1. A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage ('tis confess'd) is greatly accused for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations*. *Evelyn*, *Acetaria*.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations*. *Woodward*. erudiate (e-rŭ'di-āt), v. t. [*Irreg.* < *L. erudire*, pp. *eruditus*, instruct: see *erudite*.] To instruct; educate; teach.

The skillful goddess there *erudites* these
In all she did. *Fanshawe*.

erudite (er'ŭ-dīt), a. and n. [= *F. érudit* = *Sp. Pg. lt. erudito*, < *L. eruditus*, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, < *e*, out, + *rudis*, rude: see *rudic*.] 1. a. 1. Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The kinges highness as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithful kinge. *Sir T. More*, *Works* (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. *Jer. Taylor*.

II. n. A learned person.

We have, therefore, had logicians and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other. *L. F. Ward*, *Dynam. Sociol.*, i. 140.

eruditely (er'ŭ-dīt-lī), adv. With erudition; learnedly. *Bailey*, 1727.

eruditeneess (er'ŭ-dīt-nēs), n. [*erudite* + *-ness*.] The quality of being erudite. *Coleridge*.

erudition (er-ŭ'dish'ŏn), n. [= *F. erudition* = *Sp. erudicion* = *Pg. erudição* = *It. erudizione*, < *L. eruditio*(n-), an instructing, learning, erudition, < *erudire*, instruct: see *erudite*.] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice-fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition*.
Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 3.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 63.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season.

Edinburgh Rev.

— *Syn. Learning, Scholarship, Lore*, etc. See *literature*. erugate (er'ŭ-gāt), a. [*L. erugatus*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *rugare*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. *Smart*.

erugation (er-ŭ-gā'shŏn), n. [*L. erugatio*(n-), < *erugare*, pp. *erugatus*, clear from wrinkles: see *erugate*.] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. *Bailey*.

eruginous, a. See *eruginous*.

eruket, n. [*ME.*, < *L. eruca*, canker-worm.] A canker-worm. *Wychif*.

erumpent (ē-rŭm'pent), a. [*L. erumpen*(t)-s, ppr. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algae, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, erundie (e-rŭn'dŭ, -di), n. [*E. Ind.*, < *Skt. eranda*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

erupt (ē-rŭpt'), v. [*L. eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, < *e*, out, + *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *irrupted*.] 1. *intrans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

"Old Faithful" is by no means the most imposing of the geysers, either in the volume of its discharge or in the height to which it erupts. *Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 20.*

II. trans. To throw out suddenly and with great violence; emit violently; cast out, as lava from a volcano; belch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it [a volcano] does not "burn" in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is erupted from below. *Huxley.*

The summit of Flagstaff Hill once formed the lower extremity of a sheet of lava and ashes, which were erupted from the central, crateriform ridge.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. 88.

eruption (ē-rup'shon), *n.* [= *F. eruption* = *Sp. erupcion* = *Pg. erupção* = *It. eruzione*, < *L. eruptio* (n-), a breaking out, < *erumpere*, pp. *eruptus*, break out: see *erupt*.] 1. A bursting forth; a sudden breaking out, as from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission or outbreak: as, an eruption of flame and lava from a volcano; an eruption of military force; an eruption of ill temper.

This bodes some strange eruption to our state.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

The Turks having then embraced the Mahometan superstition; which was two hundred and fourteen years after their eruption out of Scythia.

Sandys, Travels, p. 34.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano (in Java) to a succession of subaerial eruptions from one or more central vents.

Lyell.

The period of eruption, or "cutting" of the teeth.

W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.

2. The act of forcibly expelling matter from inclosure or confinement.

Pompeii . . . was overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. *Amer. Cyc., XIII. 694.*

3. In *pathol.*: (a) A breaking out, as of a cutaneous disease.

Seven initial symptoms, followed on the third day by an eruption of papules. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1442.*

(b) The exanthema accompanying a disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 927.*

= *Syn.* 1. Outburst, outbreak.

eruptional (ē-rup'shon-al), *a.* [*< eruption* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to eruptions; of the nature of an eruption; eruptive: as, eruptional phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

eruptive (ē-rup'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. éruptif* = *Sp. Pg. eruptivo* = *It. eruttivo*, < *L. eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] 1. *a.* 1. Bursting forth; of the nature of or like an eruption.

The sudden glance

Appears far south eruptive through the cloud.

Thomson, Summer, I. 130.

2. In *pathol.*, attended with a breaking out or eruption; accompanied with an eruption or rash: as, an eruptive fever.

All our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the eruptive fevers, the petechial fever, . . . and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce, Muriatic Acid, p. 1.*

It is the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear.

Burke, A Regicide Pence, I.

3. In *geol.*, produced by eruption: as, eruptive rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

II. n. In *geol.*, a rock or mineral produced by eruption.

The more southerly rocks are all eruptives.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 241.

Quartz veins that are sometimes auriferous, and cut by eruptives of the granitic group. *Science, III. 702.*

eruptivity (ē-rup-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< eruptive* + *-ity*.] Eruptive action. [Rare.]

In one of these the volcano continues in a state of comparatively gentle eruptivity. *Contemporary Rev., L. 483.*

Ervillea, **Ervillea** (ēr-vil'i-ē), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of siphonate accephalous mollusks, of the family *Amphiletidæ*. *Turton, 1822; Gray, 1847.* —2. A genus of infusorians, giving name to the *Ervilleinae*. *Dujardin, 1841; Stein, 1878.*

ervillinae (ēr-vil'i-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ervilleinae*.

Ervilleinae (ēr-vil'i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ervillea* + *-inae*.] 1. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by *Ervillea*, *Trochilia*, and *Huxleya*. —2. In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), a family of ciliate infusorians, consisting of the genera *Ervillea* and *Trochilia*.

Ervillea, *n.* See *Ervillea*.

Ervm (ēr'vum), *n.* [NL., < *L. ervum* (> *It. ervo* = *Sp. yervo* = *Pr. F. ers*: see *ers*), a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, = *Gr. ὀροβος*, the bit-

ter vetch (cf. *ἰπὴρωτος*, the chick-pea, = *Skt. aravinda*, the name of a certain plant), = *OHG. araweiz*, *arwiz*, *MHG. erweiz*, *arwiz*, *G. erbse* = *D. erwet*, *erwt*, *ert*, the pea; hence the Scand. forms, *Icel. ert*, *pl.* = *Sw. ärt* = *Dan. ært*, *ert*, *pl. arter*, *erter*, peas.] A leguminous genus of plants not now maintained, its species being referred to *Vicia* and *Lens*.

ery (er'i), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *every*. —**ery**. [Early mod. E. also *-erie*; < *ME. -erie*, < *OF. -erie*, *F. -erie* = *Sp. It. -eria*, *-aria*, < *L. -eria*, *-aria*, fem. of *-erius*, *-arius*: see *-ary*, *-er*1, *-er*2. Etymologically, *-ery* is *-er*2 (ult. *-er*1) with an abstract fem. ending.] A suffix originally of nouns from the French, but now used freely as an English formative. It is added to nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs, to form nouns in which the force of the suffix varies. Originally abstract, denoting the collective qualities of the subject (as in *fozery*, *fozery*, *goosery*, *hoggerly*, *witchery*, etc.), it has also or only a concrete sense, as in *finery*, *greenery*, etc. In a particular phase of this use it denotes a business, as in *fishery*, *grocery*, *pottery*, etc.; hence it came to refer to wares, etc., collectively, as in *grocery*, now usually in plural *groceries*, *pottery*, *crockerly*, etc., and to the place where such wares are made or sold, or to any place of business, as in *grocery*, *pottery*, etc., *canuery*, *fishery*, *tannery*, *tripery*, etc., or to any place where the things represented by the subject are collected, as in *fernery*, *pinery*, *rockery*, etc., especially to places where animals are collected, to the animals collectively, as in *beaverly*, *goosery*, *roggerly*, *pligery*, *hoggerly*, etc. This termination usually associates with *-er* of whatever origin, especially with *-er*1 or *-er*2, denoting a person engaged in business. Compare *fisher* and *fishery*, *grocer* and *grocery*, *potter* and *pottery*, *crocker* and *crockerly*, *tanner* and *tannery*, etc. In many cases it appears syncretized as *-ry*, especially in the collective use, as in *citizenry*, *Englishry*, *groomery*, etc.

Erycidae (e-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryx*) + *-idae*.] A family of colubiform serpents found in deserts of many parts of the world, having a pair of conical anal protuberances, and a short, thick, non-prehensile tail, which assists the creature in working its way into sand and gravel; the sand-snakes. *Charina* has been regarded as an American representative, but is quite distinct. The family is seldom maintained, most of its members being placed in *Boidae*, *Charina* being made the type of another family. See *Eryx*.

Erycina (er-i-si'nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. Erycina*, < *Gr. Ἐρυκίνη*, an epithet of Venus (Aphrodite), fem. of *Ερυκινός*, *Gr. Ἐρυκινός*, adj., < ἔρυξ, *L. Eryx*, the name of a mountain in Sicily (now called *San Giuliano*), and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the family *Erycinidae*. The species are of brilliant colors and known as *dryads*. *Fabricius, 1808.* —2. A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also *Erycina*. *Lamarck, 1805.*

Erycinae (er-i-si'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryx*) + *-inae*.] In *herpet.*, a subfamily of *Boidae*, represented by the genus *Eryx* and its relatives, having a non-prehensile tail. It corresponds to the *Erycidae* without the genus *Charina*, or the old-world sand-snakes. See *cut* under *Eryx*.

erycinid (e-ris'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Erycinidae*.

II. n. 1. In *conch.*, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Erycinidae*. —2. A butterfly of the family *Erycinidae*.

Erycinidae (er-i-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1851), < *Erycina* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of butterflies, named from the genus *Erycina*. Also called *Lemoniidae* (which see). They are intermediate between the nymphalids and lycaenids. There are about 100 species, mainly tropical and especially South American, divided into 36 genera and 4 subfamilies.

2. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Erycina*. The shell is thin and usually transparent; the hinge narrow, with 1 or 2 teeth, and generally elongated cardinal ones; the muscular impressions small and indistinct, and the pallial line simple. The species are of small size, and are found in most seas.

Eryngium (ēr-in'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. eryngion* and *eryngo*, < *Gr. ἑρίγγιον*, dim. of ἑρίγγος, also ἑρίγγη, a sort of thistle, the eringo: see *eringo*.] A genus of coarse, umbelliferous, perennial herbs, with coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 100 species, found in temperate and subtropical climates. A few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. *E. maritimum* and *E. campestris*, European species known as eringo, were formerly celebrated as diuretics. (See *eringo*.) The button-snakeroot, *E. yuccifolium*, a native of the United States, is reported to be diaphoretic and expectorant. *E. foetidum* is cultivated in tropical America for flavoring soups.

eryngo, *n.* See *eringo*.

eryngust, *n.* [*< Gr. ἑρίγγος*, eringo: see *Eryngium*, *eringo*.] Same as *eringo*.

When the leading goats . . . have taken an *eryngus*, or sea holly, into their mouths, all the herd will stand still. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 775.

Erynnis, *n.* See *Erinyes*, 2 (*a*).

Eryon (er'i-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the large expanded carapace), < *Gr. ἐρύων*, pp. of ἐρύειν, draw, draw out, keep off.] A genus of fossil macrurous crustaceans, representing a peculiar type occurring in the Mesozoic rocks, and giving name to the subfamily *Eryoninae*. The species lived in the seas of the Secondary period.

Eryonidae (er-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idae*.] Same as *Eryoninae*.

Eryoninae (er'i-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of marine and chiefly fossil crawfish, of the family *Astacidae*, having four or five pairs of chelate feet. *Eryon* is a fossil genus from the Solenhofen (Bavaria) slates; *Polychelus* (or *Willemeria*) is a deep-sea form.

eryontid (er-i-on'tid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Eryontidae*.

II. n. A crustacean of the family *Eryontidae*.

Eryontidae (er-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idae*.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, related to *Astacidae*, typified by the genus *Eryon*. The broad carapace has lateral margins horizontally compressed and serrate, the cephalon is dorsally depressed and without a rostrum, the eyes are wanting or abnormal, the first pair of antennae support two multiaarticulate flagella, and the foot-jaws or gnathopodites are pediform. The typical genus is extinct, but a number of deep-sea relatives have been described in recent years. Also *Eryontidae*.

Erysimum (e-ris'i-mum), *n.* [NL., < *L. erysimum*, a sort of grain also called *irio* (Pliny), < *Gr. ἑρύσιμον* (var. *ἐρίσιμον*, *ῥόσμον*), hedge-mustard.] A genus of cruciferous plants having narrow entire leaves and yellow or orange flowers. The number of species is variously estimated at from 20 to over 100, natives of the mountains of Europe and central Asia, and of North America. Two or three species are cultivated for their showy flowers, among them the western wallflower, *E. asperum*, common over a large part of the United States, with large flowers resembling those of the wallflower.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* [Formerly *erysipely*; < *OF. erysipèle*, *F. érysipèle* = *Pr. erisipila* = *Sp. Pg. erisipela* = *It. risipola*, < *L. erysipelas*, < *Gr. ἐρύσιπλος* (*-πύλος*), erysipelas, lit. 'red-skin', < ἐρύσι-, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red (see *Erythrus*), + πύλος, skin, = *E. felix*.] A disease characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, spreading gradually from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance. It seems to be caused by a micrococcus. Also called *St. Anthony's fire*, and popularly in Great Britain *rose*.

erysipelatoid (er'i-si-pel'a-toid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑρύσιπλοειδής*, contr. *ἐρύσιπλοειδής*, like *erysipelas*, < *ἐρύσιπλος*, erysipelas, + *ιδος*, form.] Resembling erysipelas.

erysipelatus (er'i-si-pel'a-tus), *a.* [*< erysipela* (-pelat-) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling erysipelas; accompanying or accompanied by erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatus* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Dr. Berkeley, Siris, § 6.*

erysipelous (er-i-sip'e-lus), *a.* [*< erysipela* (as) + *-ous*.] Same as *erysipelatus*. [Rare.]

Erysiphe (e-ris'i-fē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἑρύσιφς*, equiv. to ἐρύσιφς, red, + σῆμα, a tube.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Erysiphaceae*, in which the perithecia have appendages similar to the mycelium, and each perithecium contains several asci. *E. communis* is injurious to the common pea and other plants. *E. Cichoracearum* grows on numerous plants, especially of the order *Compositae*.

Erysiphæe, **Erysiphei** (er-i-sif'e-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. or masc. pl. of **erysiphæus*, adj., < *Erysiphe*, *q. v.*] A group of parasitic eilestocarpous pyrenomycetous fungi. Their vegetative portion consists of a loose network of threads spread over the surface of the supporting leaf or stem, appearing as a white mildew. Reproduction is of two kinds. Conidia are formed in chains by abstriction at the tips of erect hyphae. Some of these were formerly referred to the genus *Oidium*. The sexual fruit consists of closed spheroidal perithecia, which appear as blackish specks among the mycelial threads. Each perithecium has several or many appendages radiating from it, like the spokes of a wheel. In the genus *Podosphæra* and *Microsphæra* the appendages are dichotomously forked at the tip, often in a very beautiful manner. Each perithecium contains from one to many asci, according to the genus and species to which it belongs, and the asci contain from two to eight spores. The principal genera are *Sphaerotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Puccinia*, *Phoma*, *Podosphæra*, and *Microsphæra*. Many species are injurious to cultivated plants.

Erythaca (e-rith'a-kā), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Erythacus*.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Erythacus*. —2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson, 1831.*

Erythacinae (er'i-thā-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythacus* + *-inae*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, of no determinate limits or exact definition, containing the genus *Erythacus* and several others, chiefly of the old world.

Erythacus (e-rith'-ä-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800, *improp.* for *Erythacus* (Gesner, 1555); Linnaeus), < *L. erithacus* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐρυθᾶκος*, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the *ἐρυθᾶκος* and *ἐρυθᾶκος*; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with *ἐρυθρός*, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast,' whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidae*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See cut under robin.

erythanthema (er-i-than'-the-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red (see *Erythrus*), + *ἀνθήμα* (in comp.), a flowing; cf. *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-thē'-mä), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθμα*, a redness or flush on the skin, < *ἐρυθᾶναι*, poet. for *ἐρυθραίνειν*, reddening, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso-motor nervous system. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er-i-thē-mat'-ik, er-i-them'-ä-tus), *a.* [*erythema* (-t) + *-ic, -ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-them'-ä-toid), *a.* [*erythema* (-t) + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, a. See *erythematic*.—**Erythema-czema.** See *eczema*.

Erythraea (er-i-thrē'-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθραία*, fem. of *ἐρυθραίος*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red; see *Erythrus*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Gentianaceae*, of about 30 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, with red or pink flowers, and are bitter tonics, like the gentians. The centaury, *E. Centaurea*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in western North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *canchalagua*. *E. Centaurea* and *E. Chilensis* are used in medicine like gentian.

erythrean (er-i-thrē'-an), *a.* [*L. erythraeus*, reddish, < Gr. *ἐρυθραίος*, red, reddish; *ἐρυθραῖος* πόντος, 'Erythraia thalassa, the Red Sea (Indian ocean)'. See *Erythraea*.] Of a red color.—**Erythrean Sea**, in *anc. geog.*, the Indian ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian gulf.

erythric (e-rith'-rik), *a.* [*L. erythricus*, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin.—**Erythric acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrichthini (er-i-thrik'-thi-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys*: same as *Erythrininae*. C. L. Bonaparte, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thrik'-this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ἰχθῆς*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini*: same as *Erythrinus*.

erythrin (e-rith'-rin), *n.* [*L. erythrin* + *-in*.] 1. An organic principle (C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀) obtained from *Rocella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound formed by the union of ether, orcinolic acid, and erythrite. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*. 2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thri'-ni), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red. Cf. *Erythrinus*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 25 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbacea*, is common through the southeastern part of the United States, and two others, tropical American species, are also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. India* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the kadriboom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value.

erythrinic (er-i-thrin'-ik), *a.* [*erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin.—**Erythrinic acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidae (er-i-thrin'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characinidae* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

Erythrininae (e-rith-ri-ni'-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inae*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Characinidae*, having no adipose dorsal fin. Its constituents are dispersed by others among the subfamilies *Erythrininae*, *Lebiasininae*, *Pyrhulininae*, and *Stevardiinae*.

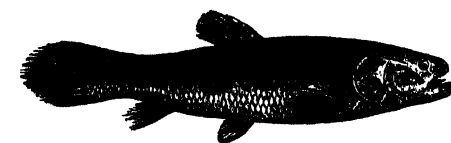
Erythrininae (e-rith-ri-ni'-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inae*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidae*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *waubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Hetererythrinus*, and *Macrodon*. Also *Erythrichthini*.

erythrinine (e-rith'-ri-nin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininae*.

2. *n.* A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininae*.

erythrinoid (e-rith'-ri-noid), *a. and n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thri'-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρίνους*, a kind of red mullet, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A



Waubeen (*Erythrinus unitanius*).

genus of South American characinoid fishes, as *E. unitanius*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininae*.

erythrinism (e-rith'-rizm), *n.* [*L. erythrinus*, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albism* and *melanism*.

erythrisma (er-i-thriz'-mä), *a.* [*erythrinism* + *-al*.] Characterized by erythrinism; exhibiting erythrinism: as, "the erythrisma condition," Coues. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (e-rith'-rit), *n.* [*L. erythritus*, red, + *-ite*.] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar* from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle (C₄H₆(OH)₄) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-i-thrit'-ik), *a.* [*L. erythritus*, red, + *-itic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrisma*.

erythrobenzene (e-rith-rō-ben'-zēn), *n.* [*L. erythros*, red, + *E. benzene*, q. v.] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzol by the action of iron filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid.

erythrocarpous (e-rith-rō-kär'-pus), *a.* [*L. erythrocarpus*, < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodextrine (e-rith-rō-deks'-trin), *n.* [*L. erythrodextrin*, + *E. dextrine*, q. v.] A modification of dextrine, which is colored red by iodine. It is an amorphous substance, soluble in water, dextrorotatory, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogony (er-ith-rog'-ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *γόνυ* = *E. knee*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinctus*.

erythroid (er'-ith-roid), *a.* [*L. erythroideus*, of a ruddy look, < *ἐρυθρός*, ruddy, + *ειδός*, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-ith-roi'-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθροειδής*, of a ruddy look: see *erythroid*.] A family of malacoptyergian fishes: same as *Erythrinidae*. Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846.

erythroleic (er-ith-rō-lē'-ik), *a.* [*L. erythros*, red, + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from arehil.

erythrolein (er-ith-rō-lē'-in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*.] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (e-rith-rō-lit'-min), *n.* [*L. erythros*, red, + *NL. litmus* + *-in*.] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (e-rith-rō-me-lal'-ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρομέλας*, blackish red (< *ἐρυθρός*,

red, + *μέλας*, black), + *άλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythroneura (e-rith-rō-nū'-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *νῆρον*, nerve, sinew, = *L. nervus*, > *E. nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing small slender fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as



Image (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythroneura tricineta*. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

E. tricineta. *E. vitis* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory-yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.

Erythronium (er-i-thrō'-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρόνιον*, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, commonly known as the *dog-tooth violet*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid scaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Denacensis*, which has solitary purple flowers. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American.

2. [*L. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophloeum (e-rith-rō-flē'-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Leguminosae*, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. *E. Guineense*, the sassy-bark of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (e-rith-rō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φοβέω*, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyl, erythrophyll (e-rith-rō-fil), *n.* [= *E. erythrophylle*; < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (e-rith-rō-fil'-in), *n.* [As *erythrophyl* + *-in*.] Same as *erythrophyl*.

erythrophytoscope (e-rith-rō-fī'-tō-skōp), *n.* [*L. erythros*, red, + *φύτον*, a plant, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *erythroscop*.

erythropotid (e-rith-rō-prō'-tid), *n.* [*L. erythros*, red, + *E. protos* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscop (e-rith-rō-skōp), *n.* [*L. erythros*, red, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies.

It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophotoscope*.

erythrosis (er-i-thrō'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polyemia.

erythrostomum (er-i-thros'-tō-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (e-rith-rō-stō'-mä-tä). [*L. erythros*, red, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvaux for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of heterio.

erythroxylo (er-ith-rok'-sil), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxyloae*.

Erythroxyloae (e-rith-rok-sil'-ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxylo* + *-ae*.] A tribe of the natural order *Linaceae*, distinguished from the rest of the order by a shrubby or arboreous habit and by the drupaceous fruit.

Erythroxylo (er-ith-rok'-si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The principal genus of the tribe *Erythroxyloae*. It contains 30 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug coca. (See *coca*.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. nuyagymum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See cut on next page.

Flowering branch of *Erythroxylon Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythrosym (e-rith'ró-zim), *n.* [*Gr.* ἐρυθρός, red, + ζυμῆ, leaven.] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Erythrus (er'ith-rus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* ἐρυθρός, red, + *ἐρυθ, *ἐρυθ = *E. red, rud.*] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1829. (b) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by *White* in 1853.

Eryx (ē'riks), *n.* [*N.L.*, appar. named from *L. Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily (now *San Giuliano*): see *Erycina*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidae*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johani* is an Indian species. *Daudin*, about 1800.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*: synonymous with *Cistella*. *Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Also *Erie*.

Sand-snake (*Eryx jaculus*).

es¹ *n.* See *ess*.

es² (es), *n.* [*G.*] In *music*, *E♭*—*Es dur*, the key of *E♭* major.—*Es moll*, the key of *E♭* minor.

es-¹ [*ME.* *es-*, *as-*, < *OF.* *es-*, *as-*, < *L.* *ex-*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex-*. Examples are seen in *escape*, *eschew*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es-* have reverted to the original Latin *ex-*. See *exchange*, *exploit*, etc.

es-² [*ME.* *es-*, < *F.* *es-*, *Sp.* *es-*, < *LL.* *i-s-*: see *def.*] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade*, *esquire*, *especial*, *estate*, *estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp*, *eschew*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e-*, as *scutcheon*, *squire*, *special*, *state*, *stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es-* have only *s-* in modern English, as *scrivener*, *spiritual*, *strain*, etc. This Old French *es-* in most cases became later *e-*, modern French *e-*: see *equerry*, *éau*. In *eschequer* this original *es-* has become *ex-*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

es¹ [*Mod. E.* reg. written 's, < *ME.* *-es*, *-is*, < *AS.* *-es*: see *-s¹*.] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written 's, but still pronounced as *-es* (*-ez*) after a sibilant, namely, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* (= *tsh*), *j*, written *-age*, *-ge* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's*, *pace's*, *horse's*, *rose's*, *bush's*, *church's*, *hedge's*, *fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's*, *man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys*, *mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horses* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horsas*), *guides* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's*, *guide's*. See *-s¹*.

es² [*Mod. E.* *-es* or *-s* according to preceding consonant, < *ME.* *-es*, *-is*, < *AS.* *-as*, nom. and

acc. pl. of masc. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *-s²*.] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *-es¹*), as in *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *e*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *r* (in *-e*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and non-sibilant consonants), as in *does*, *dues*, *tires*, etc., *companies*, *families*, etc., plural of *doe*, *due*, *tie*, etc., *company*, *family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie*.

es³ [*ME.* *-es*, *-s*: see *-s³*.] The earlier form of *-s³*, the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *huzzacs*, *goes*, *does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *-e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *ruks*, *endues*, etc., *dejes*, *supplies*, *accompanies*, etc., infinitive *ruke*, *endue*, *deji*, *accompany*, etc., the termination *-y* being formerly *-ie*.

es⁴ [*L.* *-es*, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel *-e* or *-i* + nom. sing. *-s*.] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes*, *pubes*.

es⁵ [*L.* *-es*, also *-is*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = *AS.* *-as*, *E.* *-es*, *-s*: see *-es²*.] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Aves*, *Pisces*, *fusces*.

escalade (es-kā-lād'), *n.* [Formerly also *escalado*; < *OF.* *escalade* (also *F.*), < *Sp.* *Pg.* *escalada* (= *It.* *scalata*), an escalade, prop. fem. pp. of *escalar* (= *It.* *scalare*), scale, climb, < *escala* = *It.* *scala*, < *L.* *scala*, a ladder: see *scale³*.] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this time of the Regent's absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his forces thither, using all means possible, by *Escalado*, Battery, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 184.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Luckinister*.

escalade (es-kā-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading*. [= *F.* *escalader*; from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: as, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 318.

escalader (es-kā-lā-dēr), *n.* [= *Sp.* *Pg.* *escalador* = *It.* *scalatore*; from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by *escalade*.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote*, *Hist. Greece*, V. 117.

escalado¹, *n.* See *escalade*.

escalier-lace (es-kāl'īā-lās), *n.* [*F.* *escalier*, a staircase (< *LL.* *ML.* *scalare*, *L.* (in pl.) *scalare*, a staircase, neut. of *L. scalaris*, pertaining to a stair or ladder: see *scalary*), + *E.* *lace*.] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

Escallonia (es-ka-lō'ni-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, named after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Saxifragaceae*, allied to the *Itea* of the United States. There are about 25 species, evergreens, bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.



Escallonia macrantha.

escallop, **escalop** (es-kol'op), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

escallopé (es-kal-ō-pā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

escaloped, **escaloped** (es-kol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with escallop- or scallop-shells: said of the field; also, covered with an imbricated pattern of curving lines. Also *escallopé*, *counter-escaloped*, *counter-scaloped*.

escallop-shell (es-kol'op-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell*.

escambio (es-kam'bi-ō), *n.* [*It.* *escambio*, now *scambio* (= *E. exchange*), < *ML.* *eccambium*, exchange: see *exchange*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā'pā-bl), *a.* [*< escape* + *-able*.] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kā-pād'), *n.* [*< OF.* and *F.* *escapade*, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < *It.* *scappata* (= *Sp.* *Pg.* *escapada*), escape, flight, prank, < *scappare*, escape: see *escape*.] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*.
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.

Dryden, *Conquest of Granada*, I. 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades*.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 135.

More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and incontinently devouring it under the nose of the merchant. *O'Donovan*, *Merv*, vi.

escape (es-kāp'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping*. [*< ME.* *escapen*, assimilated *eschapen*, more commonly with initial *a*, *ascapen*, *askapen*, *aschapen*, *achapen*, and by apheresis *scapen* (> *mod.* *scapel*, *q. v.*), < *OF.* *escaper*, *eschaper*, *F.* *échapper* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *escapar* = *It.* *scappare*, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < *ML.* *ex capā*, *ex cappā*, out of cape or cloak: *L.* *ex*, out of; *ML.* *capā*, *cappā*, a cape or cloak: see *cape¹*, *cope¹*. Cf. *It.* *incappare*, invest with a cape or cope, fall into a snare, be caught; *Gr.* *ἐκκατά*, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.] I. *intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life; . . . *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Gen* xix. 17.
All perishes of man, of self,
No aught *escapen'd* but himself. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, II., *Prolog.*
Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgird and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes*. *Corper*, *Task*, i. 738.
2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.
Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped*. *Ps.* cxxv. 7.
Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away. *Tempsen*, *Enoch Arden*.

= *Syn.* To abscond, decamp, steal away, break loose, break away.

II. *trans.* To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, uninjured, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. *Jer.* xlv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.
How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 220.

escape (es-kāp'), *n.* [*< escape*, *v.* Also, by aphesis, *scape*: see *scape¹*, *n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. *Ps.* lv. 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

You have cause
(So have we all) of joy; for our *escape*
Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. In law, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A *constructive escape* is where the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an escape; and, thus considered, escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary* or *negligent*—voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without consent of the creditor or without legal discharge; and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight; that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a fire-*escape*.

The refuge and consolation of serious and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.
John Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 926.

5t. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh*.

6t. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

Reader to correct *escapes* in those languages, then to be controlled, sifter to teach others, then learner of any. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 459.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brewster*, Languages.

7t. An escapade; a wild or irregular action.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. In bot., a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.—

9. Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; also, in elect., a shunt or derived current.—10. In arch., the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See cut under *column*.

escapement (es-kāp'ment), *n.* [*OF. *escapement, escapement, échappement, F. échappement* = *Sp. escapamiento* = *It. scampamento*; as *escape* + *-ment*.] 1t. The act of escaping; *escape*.—2. The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived: such as the *crown*- or *verge*-escapement, used in common watches, and the *anchor*- or *crutch*-escapement, in common clocks—both also termed *recoiling escapements*; the *dead-beat* escapement and the *gravi-ty* or *remontoir*-escapement, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal* escapement or *cylinder*-escapement, the *detached* escapement, the *lever*-escapement, the *duplex* escapement, the *pinwheel* escapement, all used in the finer classes of watches; and the *half-dead* escapement, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.

escaper (es-kā'pér), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2 Ki. ix. 15, margin.

escape-valve (es-kāp'valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming-valve. *E. H. Knight*.

escarbuncle (es-kār'bung-kl), *n.* [*F. escarboucle* (with excrecent *es*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*.] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargatoire, *n.* [*Prop. *escargatoire*, repr. a possible *F. *escargatoire*, equiv. to *escargotière*, *escargot*, a snail, *OF. escargol* (with excrecent *es*) = *Sp. Pg. caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw the *escargatoire*. . . It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

escarp (es-kārp'), *v. t.* [*F. escarper* = *Sp. Pg. escarpas* = *It. scarpas*, cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual *E. form*: see *scarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kārp'), *n.* [*F. escarpe* (= *Sp. Pg. escarpa* = *It. scarpa*); from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual *E. form*: see *scarp*, *n.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kārp'ment), *n.* [*F. escarpement*, *escarper*, *escarp*: see *escarp* and *ment*.] 1. In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and *escarpments*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 82.

Arch. tower, and gate, grotesquely windowed hall, And long *escarpment* of half-crumbled wall.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Hence—2. The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

We here [in the mountains of New South Wales] see an original *escarpment*, not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata, but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 149.

escartelé (es-kār-te-lā'), *a.* [*OF.*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter, *quartier*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression: said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escarteled (es-kār'teld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escartelé*.—**Escarteled counter**, in *her.*, broken by projections, one tincture into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary-line are sometimes blazoned in this way.

escartelee (es-kār'te-lē), *a.* [*OF. escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [*L. -escere*, parallel to *-iscere*, *-ascere* = *Gr. -έσκειν, -ίσκειν, -άσκειν*, being a formative suffix *-sc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The *L.* suffix *-escere*, *-iscere* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in *F.* verbs like *abolish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*.] The suffix *-sc* appears also in *Teut.*, in the verb *mir*, *AS. miscan*: see *mir*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *convalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *deliquesce*, begin to melt away, etc.; in some verbs, as *coalesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *-escent*, as in *effervescent*, *deliquescent*, etc., such adjectives often existing without a corresponding verb in *-esce* (which, however, is optionally usable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The noun is in *-escence*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escence, -escent. See *-esce*.

esch, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).

Hoode, Orbis Pictus, xxxiv.

eschalot (esh-ā-lot'), *n.* [*OF. eschalote*: see *shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

eschar¹ (es'kār), *n.* [Formerly also *escarre*, *OF. escarre*, *L. eschara*, *Gr. ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar: see *scar¹*, the same word through *ME.*] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

The ashes of certain locusts . . . cause the thick roufes and *escarres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 13.

At length nature seem'd to make a separation between the cancerated and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *eschar* divides between the living and the dead.
Boyle, Works, VI. 647.

eschar², *n.* See *eskar*.

Eschara (es'ka-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scab: see *eschar¹*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharidae*.

Escharidæ (es-kār'idē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐσχάρα* + *-ida*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolematous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the cell semicircular or circular, the secondary

opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoarium is calcareous, radiate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or incrusting; the zoecia are urceolate, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoarium.

Escharina (es-ka-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐσχάρα* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chilostomatous gymnolematous polyzoans, containing those with the zoecium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Eschariporida*, *Escharidae*, and others.

Escharipora (es-ka-rip'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐσχάρα*, a scab, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Eschariporida*. *Hall*, 1847.

Eschariporidae (es'ka-rip'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἐσχάρα* + *-ida*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolematous polyzoans, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.

escharotic (es-ka-rot'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐσχάρωτικός*, forming a scar, *ἐσχάρω*, form a scar, *ἐσχάρα*, a scar: see *eschar¹*.] 1. *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

After the nature of septic and *escharotic* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, [p. 272.]

II. *n.* A caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

An *eschar* was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharotics*.

Wiseman, Surgery

eschatologic, eschatological (es'kā-tō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*eschatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Himself in the *eschatological* language which occupies so prominent a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 85.

eschatologist (es-kā-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*eschatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐσχάρος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (*τὸ ἐσχάρον*, the end), prob. transposed from **ἐσχάρος*, superl. of *ἐξ*, out (*cf. utmost, uttermost*, superl. of *out*), + *-λογία*, *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death, immortality, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

Harnack also lays great stress on the *eschatology* of the early believers, which he makes, in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 175.

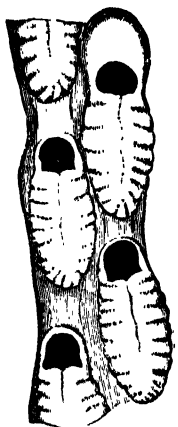
eschaufet, v. t. [*ME. eschaufen, eschaufen*, *OF. eschaufier*, *F. échauffer* (= *Pr. escalfar*), *L. excalescere*, heat, *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, heat, chafe: see *chafe*. *Cf. excafaction*.] To make hot; heat.

The deviles fornaies that is *eschaufid* with the fuyr of helle.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

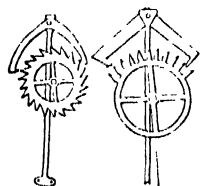
Which that apperid as thing infinite;
With wine of Angoy, and als of Rochel tho
Which wold *eschaufie* the braines appetite.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 969.

eschaunget, n. A Middle English form of *exchange*.

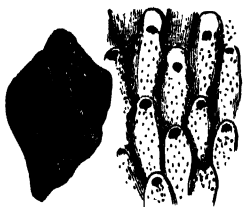
escheat (es-chēt'), *n.* [*ME. eschete*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, *OF. eschet, escheit, escheint*, *AF. escheat*, *m.*, also *eschete, escheite, escheinite*, etc., *f.*, that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, *F. échoir* = *Pr. eschazer* = *It. scudere*, fall to one's share, *ML. exuudere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of *reg. L. exuudere*, fall upon, fall from, *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case¹*, *chance*, *accident*, *decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by apheresis, *cheat*.] 1. The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attained, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be



Escharipora philomela, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of two others.



Recoiling and Dead-beat Escapements.



Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified.

no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are collateral kindred capable of inheriting; and in the United States there can be no escheat to any private person.

There is no more certain argument that lands are held under any as lord than if we see that such lands in defect of heirs do fall by escheat unto him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

All Lands in his Monarchie are his, given and taken at his pleasure. Escheats are many by reason of his superiority.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by escheat, and has sold none, but liberated all.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 202.

2. In England, the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—3. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—4. The possessions which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

God is the supreme Lord, to whom these escheats devolve, and the poor are his receivers.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

The profits which came in to the king in his character of feudal lord, the reliefs, the escheats, the aids.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 205.

5†. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make one great by others losses is bad escheat.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

escheat (es-chēt'), *v.* [*ME. *escheten*, abbr. *cheten*, tr., confiscate, with verbal *n. chetynge*, *chetinge*, cheating, i. e., escheating, < *OF. escheoir*, receive an escheat, succeed; from the noun: see *escheat, n.* From *ME.* form and sense were developed the mod. form and sense of *cheat*, defraud, swindle: see *cheat*¹.] **I. intrans.** To suffer escheat; revert or fall back by escheat.

The images of four brothers who poisoned one another, by which means there escheated to y^e Republic that vast treasury of reliques now belonging to the church.

Estlin, Diary, June, 1645.

He had proclaimed that all landed estates should, in lack of heirs male, escheat to his own eschequer.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 55.

II. trans. 1. To divest of an estate by confiscation: as, he was escheated of his lands in Scotland.—**2.** To confiscate; forfeit. [*Rare.*]

The ninepence with which she was to have been rewarded being escheated to the Kenwigs family.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

escheatable (es-chē'tā-bl), *a.* [*< escheat + -able.*] Liable to escheat. *Bacon.*

escheatage (es-chē'tāj), *n.* [*< escheat + -age.*] The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

escheator (es-chē'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *eschetor*; < *ME. escheter, escheter, *eschetour*, < *OF. (AF.) escheator, eschetour, escheitor, escheitour*, escheator, < *escheoir*, *escheoir*, succeed, escheat: see *escheat, v.* Hence, by aphesis, *cheater*, now with the sense of 'swindler': see *cheat*¹, *cheater*.] An officer anciently appointed in English counties to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the treasury.

In 1396 Richard II. conferred the same dignity on York [made it a county with an elective sheriff], constituting the mayor the king's escheator. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

escheatorship (es-chē'tor-ship), *n.* [*< escheator + -ship.*] The post or office of an escheator.

When he applied for the escheatorship, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 789.

escheker, *n.* [*ME.* form of *checker*¹, *exchequer*.] 1. A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the *escheker*.

Oecleve, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 263.

2. Exchequer (which see).

eschelt, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. eschelle, eschelle, eschelle, eschelle, eschiere, scare*, < *OHG. skara*, *MHG. G. schar*, a company, troop. Cf. *échauguette*.] A troop or company.

A stiff man & a stern, that was the kinges stward, & cheueteyn was chose that eschel to lede.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3379.

Eschel blue. Same as *small*.

eschewer, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *achieve*.

eschewin (es'che-vin), *n.* [*OF. escherin*, *F. échevin* = *Sp. esclavin* = *It. schiarino, scabino*, < *ML. scabinus*, a sheriff, < *OHG. scaffin, sciffin, sciffin*, *MHG. schaffen, schaffe*, *G. schaffe*, also (after *LG.*) *schöppe* (= *OLG. scapino* = *D. schepen*), sheriff, justice; < *OHG. scaffan*, *MHG. G. schaffen*, shape, form, order, etc., = *E. shape*, *q. v.*] The elder or warden who was principal of an ancient guild.

eschew (es-chō'), *a.* [*ME. eschew, eschewe*, < *OF. eschiu, eschiu*, shy, unwilling, = *Pr. esquivu* = *Sp. Pg. esquivu* = *It. schifuto*, reserved, discreet, circumspect, etc., < *OHG. *scioh*, *MHG. schiech* (*G. schen*) = *E. shy*: see *shy*¹, *a.* Hence *eschew, v.*] Unwilling; disinclined.

He . . . is the moore eschev for to schryven hym.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

eschew (es-chō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. eschewen, eschuen, eschuen*, < *OF. eschuer, eschier, eschier, eschier, eschier, eschier, etc.*, = *Pr. eschivar, esquivar* = *Sp. Pg. esquivar* = *It. schifare*, avoid, shun, eschew, < *OHG. sciuhen*, *MHG. schiuchen*, *G. scheuchen*, frighten, *schuchen*, avoid, shun, fear, < *OHG. *scioh*, *MHG. schiech* (*G. schen*), shy: see *eschew, a.*, and *shy*¹, *a.*] 1. To refuse to use or participate in; stand aloof from; shun; avoid.

If thou wilt haue health of body euill dyet eschew.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Let him eschew evil, and do good.

1 Pet. iii. 11.

For, eschewing books and tasks, Nature answers all he asks.

Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

2†. To escape from; evade.

Than is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,

To maken vertu of necessity,

And take it wel, that we may nat eschew.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), I. 1185.

A certain wall that they made to eschew the shot of the bulwarks.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 86.

He who obeys, destruction shall eschew.

Sandys.

eschewal (es-chō'al), *n.* [*< eschew + -al.*] The act of eschewing; eschewment. *S. Wentworth.*

eschewance (es-chō'ans), *n.* [*< eschew + -ance.*] The act of eschewing; avoidance. *Imp. Dict.*

eschewer (es-chō'ér), *n.* One who eschews.

eschewment (es-chō'ment), *n.* [*< eschew + -ment.*] The act of eschewing. [*Rare.*]

Eschscholtzia (es-shōlt'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after J. F. von Eschscholtz, a German naturalist (1793–1831).] 1. A small genus of delicate glabrous and glaucous herbs, of the natural order *Papaveraceae*, natives of California and the adjacent region. They have finely divided leaves and bright-yellow or orange-colored flowers. *E. Californica*, the California poppy, is very common in cultivation.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of beetles, of the family *Elateridae*. Also called *Athous*. *Laporte*, 1840. (b) A genus of saecate etenophorans, of the family *Cyrtopidae*. *E. cordata* is a Mediterranean species. Also *Eschscholzia*. *Lesson*, 1843.

eschuet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eschew*. *Chaucer.*

eschynite, *n.* See *aschynite*.

esclandre (es-klan'dér), *n.* [*F.*, scandal: see *scandal* and *scandal*.] Disturbance; a cause of scandal; a scene.

Scoutish, to avoid esclandre and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vi.

esclatté (es-klan-tā'), *a.* [*OF. esclaté*, pp. of *esclater*, mod. *F. éclater*, shiver, shatter: see *éclat*.] In *her.*, violently broken; shattered: thus, a shield *esclatté* is a bearing representing a shield shattered as by the blow of a battle-ax.

esclavage (F. pron. es-klan-vāzh'), *n.* [*F.*] A heavy necklace worn by women in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was commonly composed of several chains, or strings of beads, arranged in festoons so as to cover the neck and fall very low in front, to correspond with the low-cut waist of the period. The famous diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette was of this sort.

esclopette (es-klo-pet'), *n.* [*F.*] A light gun. See *escopet* and *sclopets*.

escocheont, escochion, *n.* Obsolete forms of *eschuteon*.

escopet (es-ko-pet'), *n.* [*< Sp. Pg. escopeta*, a firelock, a gun, = *OF. escopette*, a carbine, < *It. schoppetto* (also *scoppietto*, dim. of *schoppo* (also *scoppio*), a gun, musket: cf. *scoppio*, a burst, crack, explosion, < *scoppiare*, burst, crack. Cf. *ML. sculpare*, shoot, < *L. scloppus*, var. *sclopus*, the sound produced by striking suddenly upon the inflated cheek.] A carbine or short rifle, especially a form used by the Spanish Americans. Compare *escopette*.

escopette (es-ko-pet'), *n.* [*OF.*: see *escopet*.] A hand-gun. (a) Same as *sclopette*. (b) A carbine or short rifle. See *escopet*.

escorial (es-kō'ri-al), *n.* [*Sp.*] In the western mining districts of the United States, a place where a mine has been exhausted.

escort (es'kört'), *n.* [*< F. escorte* = *Sp. Pg. escolta*, < *It. scorta*, an escort, guide, convoy, fem. pp. of *scorgere*, see, perceive, guide, < *L. as* if **escorrigere*, < *ex*, out, & *corrigere* (> *It. corgere*), set right, correct: see *correct*.] 1. A protecting, guiding, or honorary guard in a pro-

gress of any kind; a person or a body of persons accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or compliment; especially, an armed guard, as a company of soldiers or a vessel or vessels of war, for the protection of travelers, merchant ships, munitions of war, treasure, or the like.

The extent of an escort is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. *Rees*, Cyc.

2. Protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey or an excursion: as, to travel under the escort of a friend.

escort (es-kört'), *v. t.* [*< F. escorter* = *Sp. escoltar*, < *It. scortare*, escort; from the noun.] To attend and guard on a journey or voyage; accompany; convoy, as a guard, protector, or guide, or by way of compliment: as, the guards escorted the Duke of Wellington; to escort a ship, a traveler, or a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet, Salute, escort him through the street.

P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

Burlingh was sent to escort the Papal Legate, Cardinal Pole, from Brussels to London. *Macaulay*, Burlingh.

= *Syn.* To conduct, convoy.

escot (es-kot'), *n.* [*OF.*] Same as *scot*.

escot (es-kot'), *v. t.* [*OF. escotter*; from the noun: see *escot, n.*, and *scot*.] To pay a reckoning for; support or maintain.

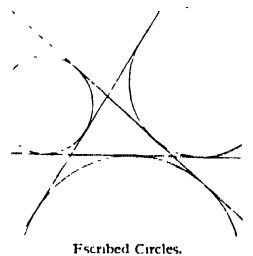
Who maintains them? how are they escorted?

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

escouade (es-kō'id'), *n.* [*F.*, < *Sp. escuadra*, a squad, = *It. squadra*, > *OF. esquadra, escadre*, > *E. squad*, *q. v.*] Same as *squad*.

escout (es-kout'), *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*¹.

escribe (es-krib'), *v. t.*; pref. and pp. *escribed*, pp. *escribing*. [*< L. e*, out, & *scribere*, write: so formed in distinction from *exscribe*, < *L. exscribere*, write out: see *exscribe*.] To draw so as to touch the one side of a triangle outside of the triangle, and the other two sides produced: as, an *escribed* circle.



Escribed Circles.

escrime (es-krēm'), *n.* [*F. escrime* (= *Pr. esgrima* = *Sp. Pg. esgrima* = *It. scherma*), fencing, < *escrimer*, *OF. eskimer* = *Pr. eskimer* = *Sp. Pg. esgrimir* = *It. schermare, schermire*, fence, skirmish: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] The art of using weapons other than missile weapons, including attack and defense with sword and shield, sword and buckler, saber, rapier, and poniard, small-sword, and even the ax and pike: generally restricted to the use of the sword or saber according to some one of the recognized methods in use at the present day.

escript (es-kript'), *n.* [*< OF. escript*: see *script*.] A writing; manuscript. *Cokeram*.

Ye have silenced almost all her able guides, and daily burn their *escripts*.

British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625).

escritoire, escriptor (es-kri-twor'), *n.* [*< F. écritoire*, < *OF. escriptoire* = *Pr. escriptori* = *Sp. Pg. escriptorio*, *Pr. also escriptorio* = *It. scrittorio, scittoria*, a writing-desk, pen-tray, earlier a writing-room, *scriptorium*, < *ML. scriptorium*, a writing-room: see *scriptorium*.] A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, as an opening top or falling front panel, places for inkstand, pens, and stationery, etc.; also, a tray to hold inkstand, pens, and other implements for writing.

A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, v. 1.

escriptorial (es-kri-tō'ri-äl), *a.* [*< escritoire + -al.*] Pertaining to an *escritoir*. *Copper*.

escriveneri, *n.* Same as *scrivener*.

escrod, *n.* See *scrod*.

escroll (es-krol'), *n.* [See *scroll*.] In *her.*, same as *scroll*—that is, the ribbon upon which the motto is displayed. Also *escrol*.

escrow (es-kro'), *n.* [*< ME. *escrowe*, by aphesis *escrowe*, a scroll, < *AF. escroue*, *OF. escroue, escroc* (> *ML. escroa, seroa, serua*), a roll of writings, a bond, *F. écrou*, an entry in the jail-book. See further under *scrow*, *scroll*.] 1. In *law*, a writing fully executed by the parties, but put into the custody of a third person to hold until

the fulfilment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escryt, *v.* [*< ME. escrien*, var. of *ascrien*, *ascryen*: see *ascry*.] **I. trans.** 1. To call out.—2. To desecry.

He could not *escry* alone 80. ships in all.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 596.

II. intrans. To cry out.

They being afeard *escried* and sayd verily this is an empty vessel.

Holy Food (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

escuage (es'kü-āj), *n.* [*< OF. escuage*, *F. écuage*, *< OF. escu*, *F. écu*, a shield: see *écu* and *scutage*.] In later feudal law, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; *scutage*.

The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage*: but the generalist applausse was upon them that had taken it away.

Sir T. Wilson, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king.

Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kü-dä'rō), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *E. esquire*, *q. v.*] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

His *escuderos* rode in front,

His cavaliers behind.

T. B. Aldrich, Knight of Aragon.

escudo (es-kü-dō), *n.* [*Sp.* (= *It. scudo* = *F. écu*, a coin). *< L. scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*.] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a. and n.* See *Æsculapian*.

esculent (es'kü-lent), *a. and n.* [*< L. esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (*< L. L. escare*, eat), *< esca*, food, for **esken*, *< edere* = *E. eat*.] **I. a.** 1. Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous.

Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. n. 1. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically —2. In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kü-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin*.

esculin, **esculin** (es'kü-lin), *n.* [*< Æsculus* + *-in*.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

escutcheon (es-kuch'ōn), *n.* [Formerly *escocchon*, *escorchion* (rare), but in *F.* first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon*, *scutcheon*, *scuchin*, etc., *< OF. escusson*, *escusson*, *F. écusson*, an escutcheon, *< OF. escu*, *escut*, *F. écu*, *< L. scutum*, a shield: see *scute*, *scutum*, *scutcheon*.] 1. In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and *shield* is often used as synonymous with *escutcheon*. But the *escutcheon* of a woman is lozenge-shaped and should not be styled a shield, and the sculptured *escutcheons* of the eighteenth century were commonly panels of fantastic form, surrounded by rococo scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the *escutcheon* is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field*. (See *field*.) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an *escutcheon*. See *shield*. Also *scutcheon*.

The duke's private band, . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans.

Prescott.

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an *escutcheon*. Specifically (a) *Aut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (b) In *carp.*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a *scutcheon*. (c) In *mammal.*, a shield-like surface or area upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the

North American antelope and wapiti. The *escutcheon* is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (d) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (e) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect. — **Escutcheon of pretense**, in *her.*, a small *escutcheon* charged upon the main *escutcheon*, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon*. Compare *impalement*. — **False escutcheon**, in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'ōnd), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an *escutcheon*.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Thoughts, II. 356.

escutellate (ō-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [*< L. e-* priv. + *NL. scutellum*: see *scutellum*, *scutellate*.] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *exscutellate*.

eset, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *ease*. — **ese**. [*OF. -ese*, later *-ois*, *-ais* = *Sp. Pg. -es* = *It. -ese*, *< L. -ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispani-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (a) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (b) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (c) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, *Milanese*, *Veronese*, *Viennese*, *Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chinese* (*Milton*), *Portuguese*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinese*, *Portuguese*. With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnsonese*, *Carlylese*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *bourgeois*, of earlier introduction, is shortened; in *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it retains the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-southeast*.

esement, *n.* A Middle English form of *esement*.

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. eis, eis*, into, + *iv*, neut. of *iein* (*iv*), one (= *E. same*), + *πλαστικός*, skilful in molding or shaping: see *plastic*, *emphatic*.] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian.

A. Falconer.

esepstate (ē-sep'tāt), *a.* [*< L. e-* priv. + *septum*, partition: see *septum*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'ē-rin), *n.* [*< esere*, a native name of the plant, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, assumed by some authorities to be identical with physostigmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison; applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esguard (es-gård'), *n.* [Improp. *< es-* + *guard*, formally after *OF. esgard*, respect, heed, regard (where the prefix is superfluous); perhaps suggested by *escort*.] Guard; escort: as, "one of our *esguard*." *Beau.* and *Fl.*

esh (esh), *n.* [*Tent. esch*.] A dialectal form of *ash*. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Break me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'cad, lad, out o' the fence!
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esiet, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy*.

esilicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily*.

esiphonal (ē-sī'fō-nāl), *a.* [*< e-* priv. + *siphon* + *-al*.] Having no siphons: applied to nummulitic or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [*< L. e-* priv. + *E. siphon* + *-ate*.] Same as *asiphonate*.

eskar, **esker** (es'kär, -kér), *n.* [Also, less prop., *eskar*, *eschär*; *< Ir. eisicir*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *ås*. "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where

they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." *A. Geikie* (1888). Called in Scotland *kame*.

The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers*, and the wide-spread deposits of similar material which are met with so abundantly, especially in the central parts of Ireland, have long been famous. *J. Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 374.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n. and a.* [*Pl. prop. Eskimos*, but also like *sing.*, in imitation of the *F. pl. Esquimaux*, pron. es-ké-mō'; *< Dan. Eskimo*, *pl. Eskimoer*; *G. Eskimo*, *sing. and pl.*, based, like the obsolescent *E. Esquimaux*, *pl.* (*> sing. Esquimaux*), on *F. Esquimaux*, *pl.*, *> Sp. Pg. Esquimaux*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; *Abenaki Eskimatsic*, *Ojibwa Askimeg*, are said to mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Inuit*, the people.] **I. n.** One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. Their affinities are uncertain, and some regard them as remnants of a prehistoric coast race of Europe. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimaux*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Eskimos. — **Eskimo curlew**, the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. See *curlew* and *Numenius*. — **Eskimo dog**. See *dog*.

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A pail or kit. [*North. Eng.*]

esloint, **esloynet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin*. **esmail**, **esmaylet**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Esmia (es'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*] 1. A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847, after Leach's MS. —2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing one species, *E. turbata* of Brazil. *Passcoe*, 1860.

esne, *n.* [*AS.*: see *earn*.] In *Anglo-Saxon* hist., a hireling of servile condition.

The *esne* or slave who works for hire.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [*< ML. asneucia* (*ainescia*, *ainescia*, *eneucia*, *eyneia*), *< OF. ainnesce*, *ainnesce*, *ainnesce*, *ainnesce*, etc., mod. *F. ainesce* (*ML. type *antenatitia*), *OF. also ainnesce*, *ainnesce*, *ainnesce*, etc. (*ML. antenatium*), the right of the first-born, *< OF. ainné*, *F. aîné*, *< ML. antenatus*, first-born, one born before: see *ante-nati*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *asneey*.

eso-. [*< Gr. êσω*, older form of *εἰσω*, *adv.*, to within, within, *< eis, eis*, prep., into, orig. prob. **iv*. Cf. *iv* = *L. in* = *E. in*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'ō-sēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of Esoc*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no caeca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pikes, *Esocidae*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'ō-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a lucioid.

Esocidae (e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Esoc* (*Esoc*) + *-idae*.] A family of haplousomous physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esoc*. They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric caeca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esoc*, the pikes. (See cuts under *Esoc*, *optic*, and *scapulopectoralis*.) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esocae*. Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidae* have been named *Esoces* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinae* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esocidae* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Luciidae*.

esociform (e-sos'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. esoc* (*esoc*), pike (see *Esoc*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'ō-koid), *a. and n.* [*< Esoc* (*Esoc*) + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Of or relating to the *Esocidae*.

II. n. An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'ō-dērm), *n.* [*< Gr. êσω*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. *Kirby*.

esodic (e-sod'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. eis, eis*, into, + *ὁδός*, a way.] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions

to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

eso-enteritis (es-ō-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. ēσω, within, + enteritis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.

esogastritis (es-ō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. ēσω, within, + gastritis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

esonarthex (es-ō-nār'theks), *n.* [*< Gr. ēσω, within, + nάρθηξ, the court or exterior portico of a Greek church: see nάρθηξ.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthex or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *exonarthex*.

The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the *exonarthex* by five.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 245.

esophageal, oesophageal (ē-sō-faj'ē-āl), *a.* [*< esophagus, NL. oesophagus: see esophagus.*] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: as, *esophageal glands*.—**Esophageal fold.** (a) One of the ordinary lengthwise folds or ridges of the esophagus when undistended. (b) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants.—**Esophageal glands,** numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice.—**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *ruminant*.

A groove (*oesophageal groove*) which leads from the oesophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the esophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or orifice, the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerves.—**Esophageal ring,** in *Invertebrata*, a circle of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or preoral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelids, arthropods, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral*. Also known as *esophageal commissures, nerve-ring, nerve-pentagon* (in echinoderms), etc.—**Esophageal teeth,** certain enameled processes of the backbone which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasyphellinae*. See *Rhachiodontidae*.

esophagean, oesophagean (ē-sō-faj'ē-an), *a.* Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, oesophagotomy (ē-sōf-a-gōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. οισοφάγος, esophagus, + τμήν, a cutting.*] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

esophagus, oesophagus (ē-sōf'a-gus), *n.* [*< NL. oesophagus, < Gr. οισοφάγος, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < οισίον, fut. inf., associated with φέρω = E. bear¹, carry, + φάειν, eat.*] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculomembranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both anteroposteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats. The muscular coat is composed of two planes of contractile fibers, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striped, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plicae, which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillae and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat*, between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosae*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal* (which see, and see cuts under *alimentary, diaphragm, and mouth*). In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, under-

goes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, a. See *Esopian*.

Esopic (ē-sōp'ik), *a.* Same as *Esopian*.

esorediate (ē-sō-rē'di-āt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + soredium + -ate.*] In lichenology, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἑσotericός, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite ἑξωτερικός (see exoteric); < ἑσω, within (see eso-), + -τικός, compar. suffix, + -ικός.*] *l. a.* 1. Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acromatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of exoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a special few, and denoted by the term *esoteric*; though this term is not found in use before the days of Lucian. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato.

He (Josephus) fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret *esoteric* classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, li.

When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other *exoteric*, incorrect, and known to the many, it is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain.

T. Tinsley, Symbolism, Int., p. viii.

The religion of Egypt perished from being kept away from the people, as an *esoteric* system in the hands of priests.

J. F. Clark, Ten Great Religions, l. § 7.

2. In *embryol.*, endoblastic. See the extract.

[Rare.] An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an *exoteric* layer, the representatives of these being respectively the apical and basal in the earliest stages of the Calcispongia, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.

Hagitt, Proc. Bot. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 91.

II. *n.* 1. An *esoteric* doctrine. [Rare.]

As to what *esoterics* I have vent d, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest; the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to complete a regular system. *A. Tucker, Light of Nature, v. ii. § 6.*

2. A believer in *esoteric* doctrines.

esoterical (es-ō-ter'ik-āl), *a.* [*< esoteric + -al.*] Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ō-ter'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In an *esoteric* manner.

esotericism (es-ō-ter'is-izm), *n.* [*< esoteric + -ism.*] *Esoteric* doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ō-ter'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of esoteric: see -ics.*] Mysteries or hidden doctrines; occult sciences.

esoterism (es-ō-ter'izm), *n.* [*< esoter(ic) + -ism.*] Same as *esotericism*.

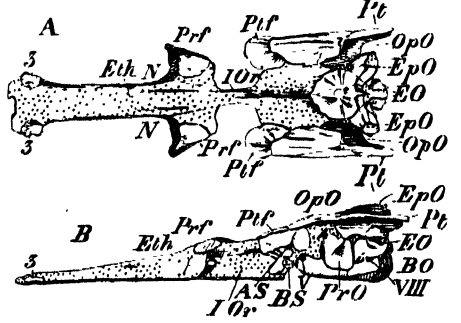
esotérist (es-ō-ter'ist), *n.* [*< esoter(ic) + -ist.*] An *esoteric* philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotery (es-ō-ter'i), *n.*; *pl. esoterics* (-iz). [*< esoter(ic) + -y.*] Mystery; secrecy. [Rare.]

The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature.

Esox (ē'soks), *n.* [*< NL., < L. esox, var. isox, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.*] A genus of



Cartilaginous Cranium of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), with its intrinsic ossifications.

A, top view; B, side view; C, VIII, exits of trigeminal and of pneumogastric nerves; 1, small ossifications in the rostrum; N, N', nasal bones; I, O, interorbital septum; Eth, ethmoid; Prf, Pfr, prefrontal and postfrontal; P, O, pterotic; EpO, epiotic; OpO, opisthotic; Pt, pterotic; EO, exoccipital; BO, basioccipital; BS, basisphenoid; AS, alisphenoid.

fishes, typical of the *Esocidae*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucius*. See cut under *pike*.

espadon (es-pā-don), *n.* [*< Sp. (> F. espadon), = It. spadone, aug. of spada = OF. espec, F. épée, a sword: see spada¹ and spada².*] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadone*.

espallier (es-pal'yér), *n.* [*< F. espallier, formerly espallier (ult. identical with épaulière, q. v.), < It. spalliera, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espallier (= Sp. espaldera, espallier), < spalla = Sp. Pg. espalda = OF. espale, F. épaule, the shoulder, < L. spatula, a broad piece, a blade: see epauler, spatula.*] In horticulture: (a) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or -bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.

O blackbird! sing me something well: . . .

The espalliers and the standards all

Are thine; the range of lawn and park.

Tennyson, The Blackbird.

(b) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as espalliers are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,

His arbors darken, his espalliers meet.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 80.

espallier (es-pal'yér), *v. t.* [*< espallier, n.*] To train on or protect by an espallier, as a tree or trees.

esparcet (es-pär'set), *n.* [*< F. esparcette, esparcet, < Sp. esparceta, sainfoin; cf. Sp. esparculla, spurry, both dim., appar. < esparcir, OSp. esparcir, scatter, < L. spargere, scatter: see sparse.*] A kind of sainfoin.

esparto (es-pär'tō), *n.* [*< Sp. esparto, < L. spartum, < Gr. σπάρτον, also, more commonly, σπάρτος, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both Spartium junceum and Stipa tenacissima; also applied to the common broom: see Spartum.*] A name given to two or three species of grass, the *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima*, *M. arcuaria*, and *Lygeum spartum* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is a abundant in northern Africa. The others are found in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From esparto are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.



Esparto-Grasses.

1, 2, 3, 4, stalk and fruit of *Macrochloa tenacissima*; 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygeum spartum*.

esparto-grass (es-pär'tō-gräs), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pär'vēr), *n.* Same as *sparrer*.

espathate (ē-spā'thāt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + spatha, spathe, + -ate.*] In bot., not having a spathe.

espaulière, n. Same as *épaulière*.

especial (es-pesh'al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *especial*, < ME. *especial*, < OF. *especial*, mod. F. *spécial* = Sp. Pg. *especial* = It. *speciale*, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind, < *species*, kind: see *species*, *special*.] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, and *especial* friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.

Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Take *especial* knowledge, pray.

Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, l. 1.

In *especial*, especially. [Archais.]

With grete wronge and a-gain right do the barouns of this londe a gein hym were, and in *especial* that that ought hym to love and holde more dere.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

In *especial* all officers to dyne with the olde maire.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

= *syn.* See *special*.

especially (es-pesh'al-i), *adv.* [*< ME. especial-ly; < especial + -ly.*] In an *especial* manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly

specially; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

Pirrus full princely persaynt onon,
By a spie, that especially sped for to wete,
That hys fynes full curiously etlit to wode,
Forte hunt in the holtes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13518.

A savage holds to his cows and his women, but especially to his cows.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 205.

The Duke was especially angered with Michelangelo because he refused to select a site for a fortress which he wished to build at Florence.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 235, note.

especialness (es-pesh'gal-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. *Loe*. [Rare.]

espirit, *n.* [ME., also *espeyr*, < OF. *espeir*, *espoir* (= Pr. *esper*), hope, < *esperer*, hope, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Expectation.

Thus stante envie in good *espeire*
To hen him self the devils heire.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 265.

esperance (es'pe-rans), *n.* [ME. *esperance*, < OF. *esperance*, F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa* = Sp. *esperanza* = Pg. *esperança* = It. *speranza*, hope, < L. *speran*(-t)s, ppr. of *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

There is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.

Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Esperella (es-pe-rel'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Esperelline*. *Vosmaer*.

Esperelline (es'pe-re-lä'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esperella* + -ine.] A subfamily of sponges, of the family *Desmacidonidae*, typified by the genus *Esperella*, whose fiber is not characterized by projecting spicules. *Ridley and Dendy*.

Esperia (es-pe'ri-ä), *n.* See *Hesperia*.

espiailet, *n.* A Middle English form of *espial*.

espial (es-pi'al), *n.* [ME. *espiaile*, *espiaule*, < *espier*, see *espy*. Hence, by abbrev., *spial*.] 1. The act of spying; observation; watch; scrutiny.

He had a somonour redy to his hond,
A slyer boy was noon in Engeland;
For subtiltye he had his *espiaile*.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 25.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.
Byron, Corsair, I.

The Council remained doubtful of the conformity of Mary's chaplains; and her house, for the next thing, was placed under *espial*.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2t. A spy.
By your *espials* were discovered
Two nightier troops. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., iv. 3.
Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
Will so bestow ourselves, that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter frankly judge.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

Our judge stands as an *espial* and a watch over our actions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 111.

espibawn (es'pi-bân), *n.* [Ir. *espig-ban*.] An Irish name for the whiteweed or oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

espiglerie (es-piä-glë-rë'), *n.* [F.] Jesting; railery; good-humored teasing or bantering.

They chaff one another with sickening *espiglerie*.
Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

espier (es-pi'er), *n.* [ME. *aspiere*, < *aspier*, *espier*, *espy*.] One who spies, or watches like a spy.

Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren!
Harnar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 175.

espignole (es-pi-nyöl'), *n.* [OF.] An early war-engine somewhat resembling the modern mitrailleuse, having a number of barrels mounted on a cart and fired by machinery. Compare *orgues*.

espinel (es-pi-nel'), *n.* [OF. *espinelle*, F. *spinnelle*: see *spinel*.] Same as *spinel*.

espinette (es-pi-net'), *n.* Same as *spinet*.

espionage (es'pi-ô-näj or, as F., es-pë-ô-näj'), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, < *espion*, a spy, < It. *spione*, a spy: see *spy*, *espy*.] The practice of spying; secret observation of the acts or utterances of another by a spy or emissary; offensive surveillance.

espiotte (es'pi-ot), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *espiote*, a sharp-pointed weapon.] A species of rye.

espirituel, *a.* [OF. *espirituel*, < L. *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] A Middle English form of *spiritual*.

esplanade (es-plä-näd'), *n.* [OF. *esplanade* = Sp. Pg. *esplanada* = It. *spianata*, < OF. *esplaner*, level, explain, = Sp. *esplanar*, *esplanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, level, explain, etc.: see *explain*. Hence, by aphoresis, *splanade*.] 1. In fort.: (a) The glacis of the counterscarp, or

the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (b) The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space or course near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

There was a temple here [at Tenedos] to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine *esplanade* before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. ii. 21.

All the world was gathered on the terrace of the Kur-saal and the *esplanade* below it, to listen to the excellent orchestra.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 181.

esplees (es-plëz'), *n. pl.* [OF. *esples*, *espleits* (pl. of *espleit*, pp.), < ML. *expleta*, the products of land, pl. of *expletum*, rent, service, etc.: see *exploit*.] In law, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pastures, corn of arable lands, rents, services, etc.

espleit, *espleyti*, *v.* Obsolete forms of *exploit*.

esponton (es-pon'ton), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

espousager (es-pou'zäj), *n.* [Espouse + -age. Hence, by aphoresis, *spousage*.] Espousal; wedlock.

Such a one as the king can find in his heart to love, and lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage*.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

espousal (es-pou'zäl), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *espousall*, < ME. *espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles* = Pr. *esposallas* = Sp. *esponsalia* = Pg. *esponsaes*, *esponsalios*, < L. *sponsalia*, a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, adj. (see *sponsal*), < *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, one betrothed, a spouse: see *spouse*.] Hence, by aphoresis, *spousal*.] 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*.
Jer. ii. 2.

This was the burnt offering which Shalum offered in the day of his *espousals*. *Addition, Hilpah and Shalum*.

2. Assumption of the protection or defense of anything; advocacy; a taking upon one's self; adoption as by wedding.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Walpole*.

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a festival celebrated on January 23d.

II. a. Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; marriage (used adjectively).

The ambassador . . . put his leg . . . between the *espousal* sheets. *Bacon, Henry VII.*, p. 80.

espouset (es-pouz'), *n.* [ME. *espouse*, < OF. *espous*, *espoux*, m., *espouse*, f. (= It. *spono*, m., *sposa*, f.), < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, pp. of *spondere*, promise, promise in marriage: see *sponsor*, *respond*, etc. Hence, by aphoresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *n.*, q. v.] A spouse.

The Erie the *espouse* courtly for lad.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 964.

espouse (es-pouz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *espoused*, ppr. *espousing*. [ME. *espousen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espocar* = It. *spusare*, < L. *sponsare*, betroth, *espouse*, < L. *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise, promise in marriage, betroth: see *espouse*, *n.* Hence, by aphoresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph.

Mat. i. 18.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ.

2 Cor. xi. 2.

If her sire approves,

Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope*.

2. To take in marriage; marry; wed.

He which shall *espouse* a woman bringeth witnesses, and before them doth betroth her with money, or somewhat money-worth, which he giveth her, saying, Be thou *espoused* to me according to the Law of Moses and Israel.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

The rest [of the Bucentaur] is accommodated with seats; where he [the Doge] solemnly *espouseth* the Sea; confirmed by a ring thrown therein.

Sandys, Traveller, p. 2.

3. To take to one's self, or make one's own; embrace; adopt; become a participator or partizan in: as, to espouse the quarrel of another; to espouse a cause.

They have severally owned to me that all men who *espouse* a party must expect to be blackened by the contrary side.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

He that doth not openly and heartily *espouse* the cause of truth will be reckoned to have been on the other side.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The Puritans *espoused* the cause of civil liberty mainly because it was the cause of religion. *Macaulay, Milton*.

4t. To pledge; commit; engage.

In the election of our friends we do principally avoid those which are impatient, as those that will *espouse* us to many factions and quarrels.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 315.

espousément (es-pouz'ment), *n.* [Espouse + -ment.] The act of espousing; espousal. *Craig*.

espouser (es-pou'zër), *n.* 1. One who espouses, or betroths or weds.

As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage.

Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 156.

2. One who defends or maintains something, as a cause.

The *espousers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.

Allen, Sermon before Univ. of Oxford (1701), p. 11.

espressivo (es-pres-së'vô), *a.* [It., = E. *expressive*.] In music, expressive: noting a passage to be rendered with ardent expression.

espringalt, **espringaldt**, **espringalet**, **espringolet**, *n.* See *springal*.

esprit (es-prë'), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *sprite*, *spirit*.] Spirit; wit; aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.—**Esprit de corps**, the common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as in a military company, a body of officials, etc.

espy (es-pi'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *espied*, ppr. *espying*. [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espigen*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyen*, *aspian*, also abbr. *spyn*, *spien*, mod. E. *spy*: see *aspy* and *spy*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To see at a distance; catch sight of or discover at a distance.

I did *espie*

Where towards me a sory wight did coast.

Spenser, Daphnida.

I was forced to send Captaine Stafford to Croatan, with twentie to feed himselfe, and see if he could *espie* any sayle passe the coast.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 92.

Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he *espied* one afar off, come crossing over the field to meet him.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 92.

2. To see or discover suddenly, after some effort, or unexpectedly, as by accident: with reference to some person or thing in a degree concealed or intended to be hidden: as, to espy a man in a crowd.

"If it be soth," quod Pieres, "that ge seyne I shal it sone *aspyre*!"
ge ben wastoures, I wote wel and Treuthe wote the sothe!"
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 131.

M. More thinketh that his errors be so subtilly couched that no man can *espy* them.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 15.

As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money.

Gen. xlii. 27.

Apollyon, *espying* his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and, wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 128.

3t. To inspect narrowly; explore and examine; observe and keep watch upon; spy.

Full secretly he goth hym to *aspye*.

Hym for to do sum shame and velayne.

Generynges (E. E. T. S.), I. 1357.

In Ebron, Jorue, Calophe, and here Companye comen first to *aspyen*, how thei myghte wyemen the Lord of Beheste.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 68.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again.

Josh. xiv. 7.

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways.

Jer. Taylor.

II.† intrans. To look narrowly; keep watch; spy.

Stand by the way and *espy*. *Jer.* xlviii. 10.

And to *espie* in this meane while, if any default were in the Lamb.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

espyt (es-pi'), *n.* [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espice*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyce*, *aspice*; abbr. *spyc*, *spic*, mod. E. *spy*: see *spy*, *n.*] 1. A spy; scout; watch.

Than thei sente their *espies* thorough-oute the londe, for to knowe the rule of kyngs Arthur.

Meliu (E. E. T. S.), II. 146.

Of these he made subtille investigation
Of his owne *espice*, and other mens relation.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 203.

2. Espial; espionage.

The master-master general . . . thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.

Swift, Character of the Earl of Wharton.

Esq., Esqr. Abbreviations of *esquire*, as an appended title.

esquamate (ë-skwä'mät), *a.* [NL. **esquamatus*, < L. *e*-priv. + *squama*, scale, + -ate: see *squamate*.] In zool., not squamate; having no scales.

esquamulose (ē-skam'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. esquamulosus, < L. e- priv. + NL. squamula, dim. of L. squama, a scale: see squamulose.*] In bot., without squamules or minute scales.

-esque. [*< F. -esque, < It. -esco, < OHG. -isc, MHG. G. -isch = AS. -isc, E. -ish¹, an adj. suffix, = L. -iscus, a dim. suffix of nouns: see -ish¹ and -iscus, -isk.*] A termination in adjectives of French or other Romance origin, meaning 'having the style or manner of,' as in *grotesque, picturesque, arabesque, Moresque, Dantesque*, etc.

Esquimaux, *n.*; pl. *Esquimaux*. See *Eskimo*.

esquire¹ (es-kwīr'), *n.* [*< OF. esquier, escuier, escuyer, an esquire, shield-bearer, also a shield-maker, mod. F. écuyer = Pr. escudier, escuder, escuier = Sp. escudero = Pg. escudeiro = It. scudiere, scudiero, < ML. scutarius, a squire, a shield-bearer, shield-maker, < L. scutum, a shield: see scutum, scute, scutage, escutcheon, scutcheon, etc.* Hence, by aphoresis (though actually older in E.), *squire*, *q. v.*] 1. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; an armiger; an attendant on a knight. See *squire*¹, 1.—2. A title of dignity next in degree below that of *knight*. In England this title is properly given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of noblemen and their eldest sons in succession, officers of the king's courts and of the household, barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, etc. There are also esquires of knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is now usually conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents *Esquire* is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*, and appended to any man's name as a mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (though this practice is becoming less prevalent than formerly). In the general sense, and as a title either alone or prefixed to a name, the form *Squire* has always been the more common in familiar use. See *squire*.

I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor *esquire* of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Esquires and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every *esquire* is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real *esquire*; for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner.

1 *Broom and Hall. Com.* (Wait's ed.), p. 317.

The office of the *esquire* consisted of several departments; the *esquire* for the body, the *esquire* of the chamber, the *esquire* of the stable, and the carving *esquire*; the latter stood in the hall at dinner, carved the different dishes, and distributed them to the guests.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

It makes an important practical difference to an Englishman, by the way, whether he is legally rated as *Esquire* or "Gentleman," the former class being exempt from some burthenous jury duties to which the latter is subject.

C. A. Bristed, *English University*, p. 408, note.

3. A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public.—*Esquire bedel*. See *bedel*.

esquire² (es-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*< OF. esquire¹, n.*] To attend; wait on; escort, as a gentleman attending a lady in public. *Todd*. See *squire*¹, *v.*

esquire² (es-kwīr'), *n.* [*< OF. esquire, esquierre, esquarre, a square: see square and squire².*] In *her.*, a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but extending across the field so that the point touches the opposite edge of the escutcheon.

esquirearchy (es-kwīr'ār-ki), *n.* [*< esquire¹ + -archy, as in hierarchy, oligarchy, etc., < Gr. ἀρχή, rule. Cf. squirearchy.*] The dignity or rank of an *esquire*; *squirearchy*. [*Rare.*]

As to the tender question of *esquirearchy*, I am convinced that the only prudent principle now is to bestow the envied title on every one alike.

Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 317.

ess, **es**¹ (es), *n.* [*< ME. es, ess, < AS. ess, < L. es, the name of the letter S, s, < e, the usual assistant vowel in forming the names of letters, + s.*] 1. The name of the letter S, s. It is rarely so written, the symbol S, s, being used in its stead.—2. A large worm: so called from its often assuming the shape of an S. [*Prov. Eng.*]

-ess. [(1) Early mod. E. also *-esse, -isse, -is, < ME. -esse, -isse, < (a) OF. -esse, F. -esse, (b) AS. -isse (as in abbodisse, abbesse), < L. -issa, < Gr. -ισσα (i. e., -issa, the vowel t and sometimes the first σ, in that case orig. τ, prop. belonging to the stem of the noun), a fem. suffix of adjectives, and nouns from adjectives, orig. compound, < κ (as in -κόσ, L. -icu-s, E. -ic) + -ya (as in -ως, L. -u-s, fem. -a, L. -ia), both common Indo-Eur. formatives. (2) In some words, as in *empress*, *-ess* is a reduced form of Latin *-trix, -tricom*, in E. usually *-tress*, as in *actress, directress*,*

etc., fem. forms usually associated with masc. ones in *-tor, -tress* being in popular apprehension equiv. to *-tor + -ess* (1).] A suffix theoretically attachable to any noun denoting an (originally masculine) agent, to form a noun denoting a female agent, as *hostess, abbess, prioress, chief-tiness, authoress, etc.* It is most frequent with nouns in *-er*, as *bakeress, breweress, Quakeress, etc.* In such words as *instructress, directress, editress, mistress, visitress, etc.*, the suffix is really *-tress* (see *-tress*), but in popular apprehension it is *-ess* added to the termination of the corresponding masculines, *instructor, director, editor, master (master), mator, etc.*, such masculines being usually in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, assimilated to native English nouns in *-er*, as *director, instructor, visitor, etc.*, editor as if **editr*, etc. In some cases the feminine form exists, while the masculine form is obsolete, as in *governess* (*governor* in a corresponding sense being obsolete); *mistress*, used in some senses without a corresponding use of *master* or *mator*.

essay (es'ā, formerly e-sā'), *n.* [The older E. form is *assay*, *q. v.*; < ME. *assay, asay, assai, assie*, trial, attempt, < OF. *asai, assai, essai* (later only *essai*, > later E. *essay*), mod. F. *essai* = Pr. *essay* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensayo* = It. *saggio*, assay, trial, experiment, < LL. *exagium*, a weighing, a weight, a balance, < L. **exagere, exigere*, pp. *exactus*, drive out, require, exact, examine, try, < ex, out, + agere, drive, lead, bring, etc. See *examine, examine*, from the same source. The Gr. *ἔξαγιον*, sometimes quoted as the origin of the L. *exagium*, is rare LGr., and is taken from the L. term; it denotes a certain weight, 1½ drachme. Popular etym. altered the form to *ἔξαγιον*, as if < ἔξ = E. *six*.] 1. A trial, attempt, or endeavor; an effort made; exertion of body or mind to perform or accomplish anything; as, an *essay* toward reform; an *essay* of strength.

All th' admirable Creatures made before,
Which Heav'n and Earth and Ocean do adorn,
Are but *Essays*, compar'd in every part
To this divinest Master-Piece of Art.

Sylvestre, li. of Du Barri's Weeks, i. 6.

Your *essay* in crossing the channel gave us great hopes you would experience little inconvenience on the rest of the voyage.

Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 331.

Well hast thou done, great artist Memory,
In setting round thy first experiment
With royal frame-work of wrought gold;
Needs must thou dearly love thy first *essay*.

Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

My *essay* in the profession after which my soul had longed was an ignoble failure.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 42.

2. An experimental trial; a test.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue.

Shak., Lear, i. 2.

The Poet here represents the Supreme Being as making an *Essay* of his own Work, and putting to the trial that reasoning Faculty with which he had endued his Creature.

Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

3. An assay or test of the qualities of a metal. See *assay*, *n.*—4. In *lit.*, a discursive composition concerned with a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a treatise; a short disquisition; as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader. . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late, but the thing is an ant.

Bacon, To Prince Henry.

Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but *Essays*, that is dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles. *Bacon*, quoted in Abbott, p. 438.

The *essay* is properly a collection of notes, indicating certain aspects of a subject, or suggesting thought concerning it, rather than the orderly or exhaustive treatment of it. It is not a formal piece, but a series of assaults, essays, or attempts upon it. It does not pursue its theme like a pointer, but goes hither and thither like a bird to find material for its nest, or a bee to get honey for its comb.

New Princeton Rev., IV. 228.

To take the *essay* (of a dish), to try it by tasting; formerly done in great houses by the steward or the master carver. *Nares*.

To come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.

G. Rome, Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth (1682), p. 20.

=Syn. 1. Struggle.—4. Treatise, dissertation, disquisition, paper, tract, tractate. See definition of *treatise*.

essay (e-sā'), *v. t.* [The older E. form is *assay*, *q. v.*; < ME. *assayen, asayen, assaien, assien*, try, make trial of, < OF. *asaier, assayer*, F. *essayer* = Pr. *assaiar, essaiar* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar* = It. *saggiare, assaggiare*, try; from the noun.] 1. To make trial of; attempt; exert one's power or faculties upon; put to the test; as, to *essay* a difficult feat; to *essay* the courage of a braggart.

While I this unexampled task *essay*.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, l.

Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door:
It gave.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And twice or thrice he feebly *essays*

A trembling hand with the knife to raise.

Whittier, Mogg Megone.

2. To try and test the value and purity of, as metals. Now written *assay* (which see).

The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *assaying* suited to it should remain unvariable.

Locke.

=Syn. 1. Undertake, Endeavor, etc. See *attempt*.

essayer (e-sā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial.

—2 (es'ā-ēr). One who writes essays; an essayist. [*Rare.*]

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship that have written since his time.

Addison, Spectator, No. 68.

essayette (es-ā-yet'), *n.* [F., < *essayer*, test: see *essay*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a piece used as a test of all the contents of a kiln, by means of which the degree of baking of the other pieces in the kiln can be judged. The *essayette* is put where it can easily be seen by a person looking through the montre.

essayish (es'ā-ish), *a.* [*< essay + -ish¹.*] Resembling or having the character of an essay.

Carefully elaborated, confessedly *essayish*; but spoken with perfect art and consummate management.

Trevelyan, Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, II. 281.

essayist (es'ā-ist), *n.* [= F. *essayiste*; as *essay* + *-ist*.] A writer of an essay; one who practises the writing of essays.

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his (Cicero's) as musicians between Trevelyan and Lachryma.

B. Jonson, Masques.

"If then," said the gentleman, . . . "if I am not to have admittance as an *essayist*, I hope I shall not be repulsed as an historian."

Goldsmith, A Revolt.

essayistic (es-ā-ist'ik), *a.* [*< essayist + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of an essay or of an essayist.

Good specimens of De Quincey's writings—autobiographical, imaginative, narrative, critical, and *essayistic*.

H. W. Beecher, quoted in Independent, May 29, 1892.

ess-cock (es'kok), *n.* The European water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [*Aberdeen, Scotland.*] *C. Swainson*.

essed, esseda (es'ed, es'ē-dā), *n.* [*L. essedum, later also fem. esseda, of old Celtic origin.*] A heavy two-wheeled war-chariot, used by the ancient Britons and Gauls, and adopted at Rome as a pleasure vehicle.

British chariots have been described by Roman historians as consisting of two kinds, called respectively the *covina* and the *essed*; this last from *esse*, a Celtic word. The former was very heavy and armed with scythes, the latter much lighter, and consequently better calculated for use in situations where it would be difficult to employ the *covina*.

E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 250.

essence (es'ens), *n.* [= D. *essence* = G. *essenz* = Dan. Sw. *essens*, < F. *essence* = Pr. *essentia* = Sp. *esencia* = Pg. *essencia* = It. *essenzia* (obs.), *essenza*, < L. *essentia*, the being or essence of a thing, an artificial formation from *esse* (as if < **essen* (t)-s, ppr.), to translate Gr. *οὐσία*, being, < ὢν (ōn-), ppr. of εἶναι = L. *esse*, be; see *am* (under *be*), and *ens, entity*.] 1. The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything. The Greek *οὐσία* (see the etymology) denotes a subject in *esse*, something whose mode of being corresponds to that of a subject, as distinguished from a predicate, in speech. But while this is the original conception, the word *essence*, even in Latin, usually carries a different sense. The *essence* is rather the idea of a thing, the law of its being, that which makes it the kind of thing that it is, that which is expressed in its definition. In regard to artificial things, the conception of an *essence* is usually tolerably clear; thus, the *essence* of a bottle is that it should be a vessel with a tubular orifice. Those philosophers who speak of the *essences* of natural things hold that natural kinds are regulated by similar ideas. Nominalists hold that definitions do not belong to things, but to words; and accordingly they speak of the *essences* of words, meaning what is directly implied in their definitions.

Justice in her very *essence* is all strength and activity.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

First, *essence* may be taken for the being of anything, whereby it is what it is. And thus the real internal, but generally in substances unknown, constitution of things, wherein their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. . . . Secondly, . . . but, it being evident that things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annexed those names, the *essence* of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea which the general or sort (if I may have leave so to call it from sort, as I do general from genus) name stands for. And this we shall find to be that which the word *essence* imports in its most familiar use. These two sorts of *essences* I suppose, may not unfitly be termed, the one the real the other the nominal, *essence*.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind—that a man is himself.

Ferrier.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her sovereign good and perfect bliss.

Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 218.

Hence—2. The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term; as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.

D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition

Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believes in goodness has the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows"

J. P. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 250.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial slime,

This *essence* to incarnate and imbrute.

Milton, P. L., ix, 166.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*.

Sidney.

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv, 4.

Our love scarce measur'd a short hour in *essence*,
But in expectancy it were eternal.

Bacon, and Pl. (3), Faithful Friends, iii, 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncompounded; as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Empedocle, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.

Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen.

Shak., Othello, iv, 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish.

Milton, P. L., i, 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture.

Macaulay, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the Flower it self do waste,

The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweeter last.

Cowley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.

Pope, R. of the L., ii, 94.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick.

Tennyson, Maud, xiii, 1.

9†. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii, 231.

There's something

Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.

Shirley, The Brothers, iv, 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*.—**Being of essence.** See *quidditative being*, under *being*.—**Bergamot-pear essence**, an artificial essence imparting the flavor of the bergamot-pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amyl ether and 1 of acetic ether in 200 parts of alcohol.—**Essence of anchovies**, a kind of anchovy-sauce.—**Essence of bergamot**. See *bergamot*.—**Essence of cumin**. See *cumin*.—**Essence of mirbane**. Same as *nitrobenzol*.—**Essence of pineapple**. Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Nominal, real essence**. See the citation from Locke under *def. 1*.—**Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East**, a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as whittings, as the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar

with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nacreous film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es'ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*, ppr. *essencing*. [*< essence, n., 8.*] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenc'd* Hair,

Your well-believing, easie Hearts enanare.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenc'd* o'er

With odours.

Cowper, Task, ii, 227.

essence-peddler (es'ens-ped'ler), *n.* The skunk. [Low, U. S.]

Essenes (e-sen's), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; *< LL. Esseni*, *< Gr. Ἐσσηνοί*, also *Ἐσσηνίται*, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Assidean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules—"the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-Levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happily we like the profession of the *Essens*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that they will neither have wife nor servants.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553).

Essenian (e-sen'i-an), *a.* [*< Essene + -ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those [Jews] who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.

N. A. Rev., CXXXVII, 496.

Essenism (e-sen'izim), *n.* [*< Essene + -ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

essential (e-sen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. essentiel* = *Pr. essential* = *Sp. esencial* = *Pg. essencial* = *It. essenziale*, *< ML. essentialis*, *< L. essentia*, *essence*; see *essence*.] **I. a.** 1. Involved in the *essence*, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,

Compar'd to *essential* and eternal honour.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v, 3.

The soul's *essential* powers are three:

The quick'ning power, the power of sense, and reason.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxxiii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the cases to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.

A. Davell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an *essential* feature of Shakspeare's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* Conditions required, Assumption and Retention.

Howell, Letters, I, v, 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I, 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely.—4. Pertaining to or proceeding from an *essence*; of the nature of an *essence* or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,

Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.

W. L. Wadsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*.—**Essential breadth.** See *breadth*.—**Essential character**, a character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs.—**Essential cognition†.** See *cognition*.—**Essential convenience†.** unity of *essence*; identity.

Simple *convenience* is either *essential* or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.

Burgetadiotus, tr. by a Gentleman, i, 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*.—**Essential difference, distinction, diversity**, a difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished.—**Essential dignity.** See *dignity*.—**Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*).—**Essential harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Essential notes.** See *note*.—**Essential oil**, a volatile oil occurring in a plant, and giving it its characteristic odor. *Essential oils* are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be

determined by the sense of smell.—**Essential perfection.** See *perfection*.—**Essential seventh**, in music, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key.—**Essential singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $e^{1/x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitesimal.—**Essential whole**, that whose parts are matter and form.—**Syn. 2. Requisite**, etc. (see *necessary*), vital.

II. n. 1†. Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, which, to the height enrag'd,

Will either quite consume us, and reduce

To nothing this *essential*.

Milton, P. L., ii, 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i, 8.

The dispute . . . about surpluses and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.

Landon.

essentiality (e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< essential + -ity*.] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.

Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i, 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.

Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* 1. By reason of natural constitution; in *essence*: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,

But mad in craft.

Shak., Hamlet, iii, 4.

Malvolio is not *essentially* ludicrous.

Lamb, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an *essential* manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakspeare, it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen'shal-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essential† (e-sen'shi-āt), *v.* [*< L. essentia*, *essence*, + *-at*.] **I. intrans.** To become of the *essence* of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essential*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v, 4.

II. trans. To form or constitute the *essence* or being of.

Boyle.

essling (es'ling), *n.* A young salmon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI, 352. [Eng.]

essoins, essoign† (e-soin'), *n.* and *a.* [= *Sc. exsonye*, *essoigne*; *< MF. exsoigne*, *essoigne*, *exsonic*, *asoine*, *assoine*, excuse, *< OF. exsoigne*, *essoigne*, *croine*, mod. *F. croine*, reflected in *ML. exsonia*, *croina*, *exonia* (*> E. exon*, *q. v.*), *< es-*, *L. ex*, out, + *soin*, care, trouble. Cf. *disoignio*.] **I. n. 1.** In *old Eng. law*, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoine*, protection, wager of law, or infuaction shall be allowed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoins* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From everle worke he challenged *essoine*

For contemplation sake.

Spenser, F. Q., I, iv, 20.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed.—**Clerk of the essoins.** See *clerk*.

II. a. In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors: an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now disused.

essoins† (e-soin'), *v. t.* [*< essoins, n.*] In *old Eng. law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoins* thee;

Denounce these fiery judgements, I enjoin thee.

Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G, 3. (E. D.)

essoiner† (e-soi'nér), *n.* One who *essoins*, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

essonier (e-so-niä'), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the orle, having usually half its width.
essonite (es'ō-nit), *n.* Same as *hessonite*.
essorant (es'ō-rant), *a.* [*< F. essorant*, *ppr.* of *essorer*, *soar*: see *soar*.] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.
est¹, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east*.
est², *estet*, *n.* [*ME.*, *< AS. est* (= *OFries. est*, *cnst* = *OS. anst* = *OHG. anst* = *Icel. ást* = *Goth. anst*), *grace*, *favor*.] *Grace*; *favor*.

As y yow say, be Goddys est!
Rom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 1416.

-est¹. [*ME.* *-est*, *< AS. -est, -ast, -ost, -st* = *OS. -ist, -ost* = *OFries. -ist, -ost, -st* = *D. -est* = *MLG. LG. -est* = *OHG. -ist, -ost, MHG. -ist, -est, G. -est* = *Icel. -str, -astr* = *Sw. -ast* = *Dan. -est* = *Goth. -ist, -ost* = *L. -issimus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of **-ist-imus*: for the additional suffix *-mu-s*, see *former¹* and *-most*) = *Gr. -ιστος* = *Skt. -ishtha*; a superl. suffix, of the orig. form **-yas-ta*, being the compar. **-yas*, *E. -er³*, + *-ta*, *P. -th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-er³* and *-th³*, *-eth²*. The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best*, *erst*, *first*, *last*, *least*, *most*, *worst*, *next* (for *ME. nehst*), obs. *hest* (for *ME. hehst*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest*, *deepest*, *greatest*, *biggest*, etc. See *-er³*.
-est². [*ME.* *-est*, *< AS. -est, -ast, -st* = *OS. -is, -os* = *OFries. -est, -st* = *D. -est, -st* = *MLG. LG. -est, -st* = *OHG. -is, MHG. -is, G. -est, G. -st* = *Icel. -r, -ar* = *Goth. -is, -os, -eis* = *L. -is, -as, -es* = *Gr. -σι, -εις* = *Skt. -si*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, *Gr. σὺ* = *L. tu* = *AS. thū*, *E. thou*: see *thou*. Cf. *-eth³*, *-es³*.] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncopated to *-st*: as, present *singest* or *sungst*, *doest* or *dost*, *hast*, etc., preterit *sungest*, *sungest*, *thoughtest* or *thoughtst*, *diddest* or *didst*, *hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead); and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

estab¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable¹*.
Chaucer.

establish (es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [*< ME. establissen*, *< OF. establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establi*, *F. établir* (cf. *D. etablissere* = *G. etabliren* = *Dan. etablere* = *Sw. etablira*) = *Pr. establi*, *stabilir* = *Sp. establecer* = *Pg. estabelecer* = *It. stabilire*, *establish*, *< L. stabilire*, make stable, *< stabilis*, stable: see *stable¹*. Hence, by aphoresis, *stabilish*, *q. v.*] 1. To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.
Gen. xvii. 19.

O king, establish the decree.
Dan. vi. 8.

The country being thus taken into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to establish the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 53.

2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; ineptively, set up or found: as, his health is well established; an established reputation; to establish a person in business; to establish a colony or a university.

He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he established it by Performances.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 46.

As my favour with the Bey was now established by my midnight interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 39.

A government was to be established, without a throne, without an aristocracy, without castes, orders, or privileges.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.

So were the churches established in the faith.
Acts xvi. 5.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.
Rom. iii. 31.

I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 407.

4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it void.
Num. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to estab-

lish one's claim or one's case; to establish a marriage or a theory.

For they, . . . going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God.
Rom. x. 3.

The certainty of them [miracles] was so well established and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.
 6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.

From that period Sir Giles had established himself in what were called the "state apartments."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

The ability of the English to establish themselves in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 147.

7. To settle, as property.

We will establish our estate upon
 Our eldest, Malcolm. *Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.*

Established church. See *church*. — *Syn. 2.* To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.

establisher (es-tab'lish-er), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

God being the author and establisher of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence.

Barrow, Works, II. xv.
 I revered the holy fathers as divine establishers of faith.

Lord Digby.

establishment (es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*< OF. établissement*, *F. établissement* (= *Sp. establecimiento* = *Pg. estabelecimento*; cf. *It. stabilimento*), *< establi*, establish: see *establish* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the establishment of a factory; the establishment of a claim.

Linnaeus, by the establishment of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
G. Bentham, Euphorbiaceae, p. 193.

This establishment or discovery of relations — we naturally call it *establishment* when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world — is the essential thing in all understanding.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 132.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

There he with Belge did awhile remaine . . .
 Until he had her settled in her raine.
 With safe assurance and establishment.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 35.
 Whilst we set up our hopes and establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us.

Abp. Wake.

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment.
Singh.

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically — (a) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government: as, the king has establishments to support in the four quarters of the globe. (b) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc.: an institution, whether public or private: as, a large establishment in the country; a large iron or clothing establishment; a hydropathic or water-cure establishment.

However, Augusta has her carriage and establishment.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church: especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church*.

The essence of an *Establishment* seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, accruing from the soil, or produce of the country. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 295.*

The church is accepted by the state as the religious body in England which is the legitimate possessor of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body be specially expressed. . . . Its rights are carefully guarded by law. . . . This position of the church towards the state is called its *Establishment*. It has arisen not from any definite act of parliament or the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 380.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace establishment. — **Establishment of the port**, the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab'lish-men-tā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< establishment* + *-arian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [*Rare*.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [*Rare*.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab'lish-men-tā'-ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [*Rare*.]

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its "linked sweetness long drawn out," was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 44.

estacade (es-ta-kād'), *n.* [*< F. estacade*, *< Sp. Pg. estacada* (= *It. steccata*, *steccato*), a paling, a palisade, *< estacar*, stake, inclose with stakes set in the ground, *< estaca* = *It. stecca* = *OF. estaque*, *estache*, a stake, of LG. origin: see *stake*.] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-tā-dāl'), *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, **estafette** (es-ta-fet'), *n.* [*< F. estafette* = *Sp. Pg. estafeta*, *< It. staffetta*, a courier, *< It. staffa*, a stirrup, *< OHG. stapho*, *staph*, MHG. *stapf*, a step, = *E. step*, *q. v.*] A military courier; an express of any kind.

An *estafet* was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march.
Sir P. Boothby, To Edmund Burke, p. 84.

estall, *v. t.* [*ME.*; var. of *stall*, or *enstall*, *install*.] To install.

She was translated eternally to dwell
 Amongst sterres, where that she is estalled.
M. S. Digby, 230. (Halliwell.)

estamin (es-tam'in), *n.* [*< OF. estamin*, *estamine*, *F. étamine*, bolting-cloth: see *etamine*, *tamin*, *tammy*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A woolen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. *Simmonds*.

estaminet (es-ta-mē-nā'), *n.* [*F.*, of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenter of billiard-rooms and *estaminets*, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables.
Thackeray.

We scrambled ashore and entered an *estaminet* where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 81.

estancia (es-tan'si-ā'), *n.* [*Sp. Pg.*, = *E. stance*, *q. v.*] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a domain.

We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large *estancia*, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

estate (es-tāt'), *n.* [*< ME. estat*, *< OF. estat*, *F. état* = *Pr. estat*, *stat* = *Sp. Pg. estado* = *It. stato*, *< L. status*, state, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate*.] 1. A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

I giv to be a-weary of the sun,
 And wish the estate o' the world were now undone.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

I will settle you after your old estates.
Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

The congregated college have concluded
 That labouring art can never ransom nature
 From her insidious estate. *Shak., All's Well, II. 1.*

Dost thou look back on what hath been,
 As some divinely gifted man,
 Whose life in low estate began
 And on a simple village green?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxi.

Thou, O Most Compassionate!
 Who didst stoop to our estate.
Whittier, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.
 Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate?
Sir P. Sidney.

He [the chancellor] had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign *estate*, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 333.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high*, *great*, etc., implying pomp or dignity.

His daughter queene of Inde as ye shall here,
Kepping right *grete estate* withynne the lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

5. In law: (a) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real*. (See *real*.) If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an *estate* in the land; and these *estates* still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.

Sir J. F. Stephen, *National Rev.*, Laws relating to Land.

(b) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons.

Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession: each of these interests being qualified or incomplete *estates*, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an *absolute estate* or fee simple. (See *merger*.) Such special *estates* are said to be carved out of the fee. A *future estate*—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is nevertheless deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner; it is, in such case, called a *contingent estate*. N. Y. *Rev. St.*, III. 2175, § 5.

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what *estate* he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life. F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 55.

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the property left at a man's death: as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate*.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly [beasts] mouths is able to eat up a countryman's *estate*.

The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 89).

7. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one: as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy
Estates of high-priz'd land. Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 9.

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd.
Tennyson, *Maud*, l. 5.

8. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Mosconite, with no lesse pompe and magnificence,
sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affaires of *estate*.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 261.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and *Estates*.
Bacon, *Title of Essay*.

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. Bacon, *Essays*.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the *three estates*, called the *states-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom, he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet. Disraeli.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three *Estates* of the Realm"; but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

A. Fonblanque, *How we are Governed*, p. 11.

10. A person of high station or rank; a noble.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, [was] . . . harde fauoured of visage, such as in *estates* is called a warlike visage, and amonge common persons a crabbed face.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 314.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. Latimer.
Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* [revised version, men] of Galilee. Mark vi. 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*.—**Conditional estate, or estate upon condition,** an estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone*. See *condition*. 8.—**Conventional estates.** See *conventional*.—**Convention of estates.** See *convention*.—**Equitable estate or title,** a right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title.—**Estate at will,** that estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties.—**Estate by statute.** See *statute*.—**Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*.—**Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England* (under *courtesy*).—**Estate for life,** an estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (See *phen*.) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies tenancy for one's own life.—**Estate for years,** an estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An *estate for years* is often called a *term*.—**Estate in common.** See *tenancy*.—**Estate in expectancy.** See *expectancy*.—**Estate in fee.** See *fee*.—**Estate in joint tenancy,** an estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an *estate in severalty*, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were conjoined (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each commencing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*.—**Estate in possession.** See *possession*.—**Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Estate in tail,** an estate in fee cut down (*taille*) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reentry in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*.—**Estate of inheritance,** an estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. One subject to a condition that might prevent its passing (as where the lord's consent was necessary) has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.—**Estate tail female,** an estate limited to females and female descendants of females.—**Estate tail general,** an estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course.—**Estate tail male,** an estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor.—**Estate tail special,** an estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.—**Executed estate,** an estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future.—**Executory estate,** a future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *remainder*. See *executory devise*, under *devise*, and *remainder*.—**Expectant estate.** See *expectancy*.—**Fourth estate.** (a) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (b) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.—**Freehold estate.** See *freehold*.—**Future estate.** See *def. 5 (b)*.—**Landed Estates Court.** See *court*.—**Legal estate.** See *equitable estate*, and *legal*.—**Merger of estates.** See *merger*.—**Particular estate,** the estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*.—**Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*.—**Third estate,** the common people in their relations to the state or to political power: a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (the *tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution.—**Vested estate,** an estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an unascertained contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estating*. [*estate*, *n.*] 1. To establish in possession; settle.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer; and I will *estate* your daughter in what I have promised.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, li. 1.

Our nature will return to the innocence and excellency in which God first *estimated* it.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I: 672.

2. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed.

A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers. Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1.

He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 300*l.* a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estimated* 300*l.* more of inheritance for their children.

To the only use and behoof of my s'd child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulars hereafter mentioned.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 468.

3. To settle an estate upon; endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory
In mine own realm beyond the narrow seas.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

estately, *a.* [*< ME. estately, estatly, estatlich*; *< estate* + *-ly*]. Hence, by aphesis, *stately*.] Stately; dignified.

It peined hire to countrefeten chere
Of court, and ben *estatlich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 140.

estatutet, *n.* An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer*.

estet, *n.* See *est* 2.

esteem (es-tēm'), *v.* [First at end of 16th century; *< F. estimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estimar* = It. *estimare*, *stimare*, *< L. aestimare*, *astimare*, value, rate, weigh, estimate: see *estimate*, and *aim*, an older word, partly a doublet of *esteem*.] **I. trans.** 1. To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. Rom. xiv. 5.

You would begin then to think, and value every article of your time, *esteem* it at the true rate.

B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, i. 1.

Specifically—2. To set a high value on; prize; regard favorably, especially (of persons) with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi. 19.

Not he yat hath seenne most countries is most to be *esteemed*, but he that learned best conditions.

Lyly, *Euphues and his England*, p. 245.

On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that shell which is so much *esteemed* for making Cabinets, Combs, and other things. Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 103.

3. To consider; regard; reckon; think.

Those things we do *esteem* vain, which are either false or frivolous. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 38.

When I consider his disregard to his fortune, I cannot *esteem* him covetous. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 211.

Conversation in its better part
May be *esteem'd* a gift, and not an art.

Cowper, *Conversation*, l. 4.

=*Syn* 2. Value, Prize, Esteem, etc. (see *appreciate*); to respect, revere.—3. To think, deem, consider, hold, account.

II. intrans. To regard or consider value; entertain a feeling of esteem, liking, respect, etc.: with *of*.

For his sake,
Though in their fortunes fallen, they are *esteem'd* of
And cherish'd by the best.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

They [the Tamoyas] *esteem* of gold and gems, as we of stones in the streets. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 841.

We our selves *esteem* not of that obedience or love or gift, which is of force. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 25.

esteem (es-tēm'), *n.* [*< esteem*, *v.*] 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit.

And live a coward in thine own *esteem*.
Shak., *Macheth*, i. 7.

Specifically—2. Favorable opinion, formed upon a belief in the merit of its object; respect; regard; liking.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severo Fabricius? Dryden, *Æneid*.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. Pope.

3. The character which commands consideration or regard; value; worth.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty fortresses, . . .
Besides five hundred prisoners of *esteem*—
Lest fall his sword before your highness' feet.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

And let me tell you that angling is of high *esteem*, and of much use in other nations.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 50.

4. Valuation; price.

I will deliver you in ready coin
The full and dearest *esteem* of what you crave.
Webster and Rowley, *Cure for a Cuckold*, li. 2.

=*Syn* 1 and 2. *Estimate, Esteem, Estimation, Respect, Regard*: honor, admiration, reverence, veneration. *Estimate*, both as noun and as verb, supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining external things, as amount, weight, size, value; or internal things, as intellect, excellence. It may be applied to that which is unfavorable: as, my *estimate* of the man was not high. *Esteem* as a noun has commonly the favorable meanings of the verb; it is a moral sentiment made up of respect and

attachment, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person: as, he is held in very general esteem. *Estimation* has covered the meanings of both *estimate* and *esteem*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our respect for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Regard* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

The trial hath indamaged thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem.

Milton, P. R., iv. 207.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation priz'd above all price.

Couper, Task, II. 34.

Estimation of one's society is a reflex of self-estimation; and assertion of one's society's claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 205.

Peel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a respect for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 220.

A generation whom his choice regard
Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.

Milton, P. L., I. 653.

esteemable (es-tē'ma-bl), *a.* [*< esteem + -able.* Cf. *estimable.*] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 390, note.

esteemer (es-tē'mēr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.

Locke.

ester (es'tēr), *n.* Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyte (es'thā-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. αἰσθα-νέσθαι*, perceive, feel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the extract. Also *asthacyte*.

Esthacytes were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. . . . They are spindle-shaped cells, . . . the distal end projects beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpoil; the body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the collagenchyme and are supposed . . . to become continuous with large multiradiate collagenchymes.

Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

esthematology, æsthematology (es-thē-mā-toi'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητική* (τ-), a perception (*< αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεῖσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, *< λῆγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., said to be an anagram of the name of St. Theresa.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheriidae*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

estherian (es-thō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Estheriidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Estheriidae*.

Estheriidae (es-thē-rī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Estheria + -idae*.] A family of Crustacea, of the order Phyllopoda or Branchiopoda, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Limnadia*, and *Limnolia*. The shell is bivalve; the antennae are highly developed; the antennule small; the swimming-feet from 10 to 27 in number; the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical Phyllopoda. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Limnolia*. Also called *Limnadiidae*.

esthesia, n. See *æsthesia*.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē-si-ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.

esthesiogenic, æsthesiogenic (es-thē-si-ō-jen-ik), *a.* [*< esthesiogen, æsthesiogen, + -ic*.] Pertaining to an esthesiogen or to esthesiogeny.

Æsthesiogenic points are developed.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 499.

esthesiogeny, æsthesiogeny (es-thē-si-ō-jē-nī), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, feeling, + *-γενία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

The transference of hemianesthesia by magnets (the form of *esthesiogeny* which has been most debated).

F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Res., Oct., 1886, p. 151.

esthesiography, æsthesiography (es-thē-si-ō-jō'grā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, feeling, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

esthesiology, æsthesiology (es-thē-si-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, perception, + *-λογία*, *< λῆγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dunghlison*.

esthesiometer, æsthesiometer (es-thē-si-ō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, feeling, + *-μετρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility.

It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.

esthesioneurosis, æsthesioneurosis (es-thē-si-ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesioneurosis*, *< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-σις*.] An affection of sensation, especially when marked by no discoverable anatomical lesion.

It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anæsthesia); loss of the sense of pain (analgesia); pain on slight stimulation (hyperalgesia); and formication and other disorders of sensation.

esthesionosis, æsthesionosis (es-thē-si-on'ō-sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesionosis*, *< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, perception (see *æsthesia*), + *νόσος*, disease.] Same as *esthesioneurosis*.

esthesia, æsthesia (es-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesia*, *< Gr. αἰσθητικός*: see *æsthesia*.] Same as *æsthesia*.
æsthesodic, æsthesodic (es-thē-sod'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, sensation, + *ὁδός*, a road, a way.] In *physiol.*, sensitive; sensory; conveying sensory impulses or impressions.

He [Schiff] named it the *æsthesodic* substance.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 304.

esthete, æsthete (es'thēt), *n.* [*< æsthetic, æsthetic*, formed after the analogy of *athlete, athletic*.] 1. Properly, one who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; one very sensible of the beauties of nature or art.—2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who carries the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent: used in slight contempt.

You perhaps mean the man of the *æsthete*—boudoir pictures with Meisssonier as the chief deity—an art of mere fashions and whims.

A. D. White, Century's Message, p. 16.

esthetic, æsthetic (es-thēt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. esthétique* = *Sp. estético* = *It. estetico* = *Gr. αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, sensitive, *< αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεῖσθαι*, perceive by the senses, extended from *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεῖσθαι*, perceive, akin to *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *audient*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful: as, the *esthetic* faculty.

Comparative criticism teaches us that moral and *æsthetic* defects are more nearly related than is commonly supposed.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

Beauty, if it does not take precedence of Utility, is certainly coeval with it; and when the first animal wants are satisfied, the *æsthetic* desires seek their gratification.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 18.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

On the whole, birds appear to be the most *æsthetic* of all animals, excepting of course man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.

Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts: as, an

esthetic pose; *esthetic* dress.—4. In the *Kantian philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous.—*Æsthetic accent.* See *accent*, 8 (*a*).—*Æsthetic certainty*, that kind of certainty which can be produced by inductive reasoning; scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty.—*Æsthetic clearness.* See *clearness*.—*Æsthetic perfection, beauty.*—*Æsthetic sense*, the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. *n.* 1. The science of beauty. See *æsthetics*.

It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitz-Wolffian school, first applied the term *æsthetic* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In the *Kantian philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility. *Transcendental æsthetic*, in the *Kantian philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

æsthetic (es-thēt'ikāl), *a.* [*< æsthetic + -al*.] Same as *æsthetic*.

æsthetically, æsthetically (es-thēt'ikāl-i), *adv.* According to the principles of *æsthetics*; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *æsthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 480.

In the evening . . . I again repaired to the "Navel of the World"; this time *æsthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gandy, babbling, and remorseful day."

R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 396.

æsthetician, æsthetician (es-thēt'ish'ian), *n.* [*< æsthetic, æsthetic, + -ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of *æsthetics*; a professor of *æsthetics*.

æstheticism, æstheticism (es-thēt'isizm), *n.* [*< æsthetic, æsthetic, + -ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of *æsthetics*.—2. Attachment to *æsthetics*; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful: often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

æstheticize, æstheticize (es-thēt'is-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *æstheticized, æstheticized*, ppr. *æstheticizing, æstheticizing*. [*< æsthetic, æsthetic, + -ize*.] To render *æsthetic*; bring into conformity with the principles of *æsthetics*.

Schuler speaks of these essays [of English writers] as "Empiristic *æsthetics*," tending in one direction to raw materialism, in the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of an "æstheticizing dilettantism."

J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 221.

æsthetics, æsthetics (es-thēt'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *æsthetic, æsthetic*: see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

The name *Æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 194.

Categorical *æsthetics* are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 466.

æsthetophore, æsthetophore (es-thēt'ō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, sensible, perceptible by the senses (see *æsthetic*), + *-φορέω*, *< φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

Like combination, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *æsthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.

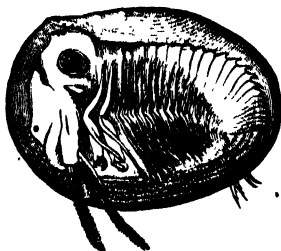
E. D. Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. 467.

æthiology, æthiology (es-thi-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Short for *æsthesiology, æsthesiology, q. v.*] Same as *æsthesiology*.

æthiomene (es-thi-ōm'ē-nē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, fem. of *αἰσθητικός*, ppr. mid. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, eat, corrode: see *æsthiomenous*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

æsthiomenous (es-thi-ōm'ē-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. αἰσθητικός*, ppr. mid. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding: applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thō'nī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Esthonia + -an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the gulf



Estheria californica, highly magnified.

of Finland on the north and Livonia on the south.

A German aristocracy, with German traders in the towns, ruled over a peasantry of the *Esthonian*, Lettish, and Lithuanian races. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. 8., XII. 325.

II. n. 1. One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia, Livonia, and other districts of Russia.—**2.** The language of the Esthonians. It belongs to the Finnish family, and exists under two principal dialects, the Dorpat Esthonian and the Reval Esthonian.

esthophysiology, æsthophysiology (es'thō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Short for **æsthesiophysiology*, **æsthesiophysiology*, < Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception (see *æsthetic*), + *E. physiology*.] The physiology of sensation; that branch of science which treats of the correlation of phenomena of consciousness and nervous phenomena; nervous phenomena treated as phenomena of consciousness.

Æstho-physiology has a position that is entirely unique. It belongs neither to the objective world nor to the subjective world, but, taking a term from each, occupies itself with the correlation of the two.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 62.

estiferous, æstiferous (es-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. æstus*, heat (see *estive*), + *ferre*, = *E. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing heat. *Coles*, 1717.

estimable (es'ti-mā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. estimable* = *Pr. Sp. estimable* = *Pg. estimavel* = *It. estimabile*, *stimabile*, < *L. estimabilis*, worthy of estimation, < *estimare*, value, esteem; see *estimate*, *esteem*.] **1.** *a.* 1. Capable of being estimated or valued: as, *estimable* damage.—**2.** Valuable; worth a price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable, neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple*.

He now . . . found that such friends as benefitted had gathered round him were little *estimable*.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iii.

Jesus was always more tender with the Sadducees than with the Pharisees. He evidently regarded an honest sceptic as more *estimable* than a ritualist.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 185.

II. † n. That which is valuable or highly esteemed; one who or that which is worthy of regard. [*Rare*.]

The Queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne*, *Misc.*, p. 50.

estimableness (es'ti-mā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being estimable; the quality of deserving esteem or regard.

estimably (es'ti-mā-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner; so as to be capable of being estimated.

estimate (es'ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estimating*. [*< L. estimatus*, pp. of *estimare*, older form *æstimare*, value, rate, esteem; see *esteem*.] **1.** To form a judgment or opinion regarding the value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of; compute, appraise, or value by judgment, opinion, or approximate calculation; fix the worth of; judge; reckon.

There is so much infelicity in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to *estimate* the comparative happiness of others. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 103.

John of Salisbury's acquaintance with Roman literature can only be *estimated* by a careful reading of the *Polycrates*. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 154.

My belief is that, as years gather more and more upon us, we *estimate* more and more highly our debt to preceding ages. *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 13.

2. To esteem; honor.

A man . . . *estimated* by his brethren. *Hoffman*, *Course of Legal Study* (2d ed., 1836), p. 196.
= *Syn.* Value, Prize, Esteem, etc. (see *appreciate*); to count, judge, appraise.

estimate (es'ti-māt), *n.* [*< estimate*, *v.*] **1.** A judgment or opinion as to the value, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of something; especially, a valuing determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable.

Let us apply the rules which have been given, and take an *estimate* of the true state and condition of our souls.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xii.

Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things.

W. Black.

'Tis as different from dreams,
From the mind's cold, calm *estimate* of bliss,
As these stone statues from the flesh and blood.

Browning, *In a Balcony*.

2. Estimation; reputation.

There stands the castle; . . .
In it are the lords of York, Berkley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.

Shak., *Rich.* II., II. 3.

Commissioners of estimate and assessment. See *commissioner*. = *Syn.* *Estimation*, *Respect*, etc. See *esteem*.

estimation (es-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. estymacyon*, < OF. *estimation*, F. *estimation* = *Pr. estimatio* = *Sp. estimacion* = *Pg. estimacão* = *It. estimazione*, *stimazione*, < *L. estimatio*(*n*), a valuation, < *estimare*, value; see *estimate*, *esteem*.] **1.** The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.

Cowper, *Task*, II. 34.

2. Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

The Tolle and the Custom of his Marchantes is with-
outen *estymacioun* to ben nombred.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 149.

If the scale do turn
But in the *estimation* of a hair,
Thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

3. In *chem.*, the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.—**4.** Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

The very true cause of our wanting *estimation* is want of desert.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apul. for Poetrie*.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and hon-
our with the elders.

Wisdom viii. 10.

Tacitus, in the obscure passage in which he describes the apportionment of the land, mentions the dignity, or *estimation* of the individual, as one of the principles of partition.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 14.

5. Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 3.

= *Syn.* 2. Appraisal, valuation.—**4.** *Estimate*, *Regard*, etc. (see *esteem*); admiration, reverence, veneration.

estimative (es'ti-mā-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *æstimative*; = *F. estimatif* = *Pr. estimatiu* = *Pg. estimativo* = *It. estimativo*, *stimativo*; as *estimate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the power of estimating, comparing, or judging.

The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakenly concludes that colour to belong to the wall which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle*, *Colours*.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

2. Meditative; contemplative. [*Rare*.]

Phantastic, or imagination, which some call *æstimative*, or cogitative, . . . is an inner sense which doth more fully examine the species perceived by common sense, . . . and keeps them longer, recalling them to mind againe, or making new of his owne. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 23.

estimator (es'ti-mā-tor), *n.* [= *F. estimateur* = *Sp. Pg. estimador* = *It. estimatore*, *stimatore*, < *L. estimator*, < *estimare*, value, estimate; see *estimate*.] One who estimates or judges.

Yet if other learned men, that are competent *estimators*, . . . profess themselves satisfied with them, the probabilities may yet be cogent.

Boyle, *Works*, IV. 175.

estinto (es-tōn'tō), *a.* [*< L. extinctus*, extinct], pp. of *estinguere*, < *L. extinguere*, extinguish; see *extinct*, *extinguish*.] In *music*, extinguished: noting the extreme of softness in piano-music.

estivage (es'ti-vāj), *n.* [*F.*, < *estiver* = *Sp. estivar*, pack; see *steve*.] A mode of stowing cargoes by pressing or screwing by means of capstan machinery, in order to trim the vessel: practised in American and Mediterranean ports. Also called *estive*.

estival, æstival (es'ti-val), *a.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. Pg. estival* = *It. estivale*, < *LL. æstivatis*, equiv. to *L. æstivus*, of summer; see *estive*¹.] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.

Beside vernal, æstival, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne*, *Misc.*, p. 92.

Occident estival, Orient estival. See the nouns.

estivate, æstivate (es'ti-vāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estivated*, *æstivated*, ppr. *estivating*, *æstivating*. [*< L. æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare* (> *Pr. estivar* = *F. estiver*), pass the summer, < *æstivus*, of the summer; see *estive*¹.] **1.** To pass the summer, as in a given place or in a given manner. *Smart*.—**2.** In *zool.*, to pass into or remain in the summer sleep, as some mollusks; be dormant in summer.

They [certain mollusks] also *estivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great.

Müller.

The curious Binella, with a body much larger than its shell, envelopes itself, in *estivating*, in a case of materials similar to the hibernacula of other land shells.

Science, IV. 386.

estivation, æstivation (es-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. estivation* = *Sp. estivacion*, < *L. as if *æstivatio*(*n*), < *æstivare*, pass the summer; see *estivate*.] **1.** The act of passing the summer.

On the under storey, towards the garden, let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*.

Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** In *zool.*, the summer sleep of certain animals, as mollusks; the act of falling into a more or less permanent condition of sleep or dormant state in summer.—**3.** In *bot.*, prefloration; the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.

estive¹, **æstivet**, *a.* [*< L. æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas* (*æstat*), summer, akin to *æstus*, fire, heat, glow, surge, tide (> ult. *F. estuary*, *estuate*), to Gr. *αἶθρ*, the upper air (> *E. ether*¹), *αἶθρ*, fire, heat, and AS. *ād*, funeral pile, *ād*, a kiln (> *E. oast*), etc.; from the verb repr. by Gr. *αἶθρ*, glow, Skt. *√ idh*, kindle.] Of summer; of glowing heat.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, iii.

estive² (es'tiv), *n.* [*F.*, = *Sp. estiva* = *It. stiva*, the stowing of a cargo; from the verb, *F. estiver*, *Sp. Pg. estivar*, *It. stivare*, pack; see *steve*.] Same as *estivage*.

estivoust, *a.* [*ME. estyvous*, < *L. æstivus*, of summer; see *estive*¹, *estival*.] Of summer; summer-like.

It wol moost avance
In landes that beth *estyvous* for heete
The nighte latly ryping forto gete.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. F. T. 8.), p. 124.

estoc (es-tok'), *n.* [*OF.*, < *G. stock* = *E. stock*; see *stock*, *n.*, and cf. *tuck*².] A sword used for thrusting, especially a second sword carried by knights in the middle ages. In some cases it was worn in place of the dagger at the right side, in others attached to the saddle, while the sword of arms was attached to the belt or armored skirt of the knight.

estocade (es-to-kād'), *n.* [*F.* (after *Sp. Pg. estocada* = *It. stoccata*), < *estoc*, a sword; see *estoc*, *tuck*².] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a heavy rapier: so called to distinguish it from the swords used more for cutting and for breaking through steel armor than for thrusting. The term continued in use throughout the seventeenth century for a thrusting-sword of any sort.

estoile (es-toil'), *n.* [Also *étoile*, *OF. estoile*, *F. étoile*, a star, < *L. stella*, a star; see *stellate*.] In *her.*, a star, usually having six points, and then distinguished from the mullet in having the rays wavy instead of straight. When it has more than six points they are either all wavy or more usually alternately wavy and straight. The number of points must always be mentioned in the blazon when it exceeds six. Also *étoile*.—**Estoile of four points**, in *her.*, same as *cross estoile* (which see, under *cross*).



Gules, an estoile argent.

estoile (*F. pron.* es-two-lā'), *a.* [*OF. estoile*, pp. of *estoir*, set with stars, < *estoile*, a star; see *estoile*.] In *her.*, like a star.—**Cross estoile**. See *cross*¹.

estop (es-top'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estopped*, ppr. *estopping*. [*< OF. estoper*, *estouper*, stop with tow, impede, cram, *F. étouper* = *OSP. estopar* = *It. stoppare*, < *ML. stupare*, stop with tow, cram. From the same ult. source, through AS., comes *E. stop*; see *stop*.] To bar; stop; debar; specifically, in *law*, to bar, prevent, or preclude, usually by one's own act. See *estoppel*.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once . . . solemnly avowed.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, II. xx.

The President of the United States . . . is a politician, chosen for but four years to the highest office open by election to man, and conventionally *estopped*, at least in modern times, from essaying any other line of public preferment after leaving the presidential office.

The Century, XXXV. 964.

estoppel, estopple (es-top'el), *n.* [Formerly also *estopel*, *estople*; < *estop*, *v.*] **1.** Stoppage; impediment.

But *estoppes* of water courses doe in some places grow by such means, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.

Norden, *Surveyors Dialogue* (1610).

2. In *law*, the stopping of a person by the law from asserting a fact or claim, irrespective of its truth, by reason of a previous representation, act, or adjudication inconsistent therewith.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognitor.

Blackstone.

Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal.—**Estoppel by record**, estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record.—**Estoppel en pais**, or equitable estoppel, estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estouffade (es-tō-fād'), *n.* [*< OF. estouffade, F. étouffade, < OF. estouffer, F. étouffer, stifle, choke, suffocate: see stuff.*] In *cooking*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō-vēr), *n. pl.* [*< OF. estover, estoveir, estovoir, estovoir, estuver, etc., need, necessity, necessities, being a substantive use of the inf. estover, estovoir, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by aphorism, stover, q. v.*] In *law*: (a) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham*. See *bote*, 2 (b). (b) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (c) In a more general sense, supplies, as alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment.—**Common of estovers**. See (b), above.

estrade (es-trād'), *n.* [*F., < Sp. Pg. estrado, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. estrat = It. strato, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., < L. stratum, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see stratum and street.*] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted [the teacher] platform.

J. G. Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 69.

estradiot (es-trād'i-ot), *n.* [*< OF. estradiot = Sp. estradiote = It. stradiotto, < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier: see stratiotes, stradiot.*] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot*.

Accompanied with cross-bow men on horseback, estradiots, and footmen. *Comines*, tr. by Danet, sig. Ff 3.

estraitt, *v. t.* [*Var. of strait, v.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

So that at this day the Turk hath estraisted us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass.

Sir T. More, Dialogue, p. 145.

estramaçon (es-tram'a-son), *n.* [*F., < It. stramazzone, a cut with a sword, gash: see stramazzone, stramaz.*] 1. A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting.—2. That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point.—3. A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estrange, *a. and n.* [*< ME. estrange, < OF. estrange, F. étranger = Sp. extraño = Pg. estranho = It. estraneo, estranio, straneo, stranio, < L. extraneus, foreign, outside, < extra, without: see extraneous, extra. Hence, by aphorism, strange, q. v.*] 1. Foreign; strange.—2. Reserved; haughty.

His highe porte and his manere estrange.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 1084.

II. n. A stranger; a foreigner.

Yt is to sey yt non estrangeynges bey or selle wt any oder estrangeynges any maner marchandise wythyn ye fraunches of the same cite vpon pene of forfeitur of yt same marchandise. *Charter of London*, in *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 39.

estrange (es-trānj'), *v. t.*; *pret. pp. estranged*, *ppr. estranging*. [*< OF. étranger, F. étranger (= Pr. estranhar = Sp. extrañar = Pg. estranhar = It. straniare, stranare), alionate, < OF. estrange, adj., strange: see estrange, a.*] 1. To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

They . . . have estranged this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. *Jer. xix 4.*

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

I believe that our estranged and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 48.*

Will you not dance? How come you thus estranged?

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

All sorts of men, by my successful arts,
Abhorring kings, estrange their alter'd hearts
From David's rule. *Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 290.*

In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for estranging men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-almsgiving. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 351.*

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

Had we . . . estranged ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

I thus estrange my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

We must estrange our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville, Scep. Sci.*

4. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

Sure they are these garments that estrange me to you.

B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

estrangedness (es-trānj'jed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one being the greatest token of estrangedness or want of familiarity one with another. *Pyrrhus, Vind. of Four Questions (1645), p. 2.*

estrangeful (es-trānj'fūl), *a.* [*< estrange, a., + -ful.*] Strange; foreign.

Over these they drew greaves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether estrangeful and Indian-like.

Beaumont (and others), Mask of the Middle Temple [and Lincoln's Inn].

estrangement (es-trānj'ment), *n.* [*< estrange + -ment.*] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

Desires . . . by a long estrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South, Works, II. vi.*

estranger (es-trānj'jēr), *n.* One who estranges. *Browning.*

estrangle (es-trānj'gl), *v. t.* [*< OF. estrangler, strangle: see strangle.*] To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

estrapade (es-tra-pād'), *n.* [*F., estrapade (see def.), also strappado, < It. strappata, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, < strappare, pull, wring, tear off, break: see strappado.*] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estray (es-trā'), *v. t.* [*< OF. estrayer, estraiier, stray: see stray and stray.*] To stray.

How much from verity this age estrays.

Middleton, Micro-typhon, l. 1.

estray (es-trā'), *n.* [*< estray, v.*] 1. A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, wherefore the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray*.

The king had a right to . . . estrays—valuable animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England, l. 25.*

Then the sombre village crier,
Ringing loud his brazen bell,
Wandered down the street proclaiming
There was an estray to sell.

Longfellow, Pegans in Pound.

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

Our minds are full of waifs and estrays which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 287.*

How he grides upon some promising estray, and makes the most of it! *Stedman, Poets of America, p. 33.*

estre, *n.* [*ME., state, condition, < OF. estre, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. estre, mod. F. être, be, < L. esse (LL. *essere, > *estere, > OF. estre), be: see am (under be) and essence.*] State; condition.

What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of your name or of your estre?

Gower.

Porus the kyng had will with the mestre

To wite of Alsiaundres estre;

To wite his estre and his beyng

Grete wille had Porus the kyng.

King Aliaundre, l. 5496 (Weber's Metr. Rom., l.).

estre, *n.* [*ME., < OF. estree, stree, stree, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) estre, a paved road, a street, < L. strata (sc. via), a paved road, a street: see street, of which estre is a doublet.*] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

The estres of the grisly place,

That highte the grete temple of Mars in Trace.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1113.

Than gode a grom of Grece in the gardyn to pleie,

To bi-hold the estres and the herberes (arhors) so faire.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

estreat (es-trēt'), *n.* [*< OF. estret, estrait, estreite (F. extrait), an abstract, extract (= Pr.*

estrat = It. estratto), < estraire (F. extraire), < L. extrahere, draw out, extract: see extray, extract.] In *Eng. law*, an extract or copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath.

Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The commissioners were to amerce severely all rebellious or disobedient jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assist and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, l. 55.

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording *estreats* in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

estreat (es-trēt'), *v. t.* [*< estreat, n.*] In *Eng. law*: (a) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

If the condition of such recognizance be broken, . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or *extracted* (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties . . . are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone, Com., IV. xviii.*

(b) To levy (fines) under an *estreat*.

The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amercements that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.

Boyle, Against Swearing, p. 112.

Estrela (es-trel'ā), *n.* [*NL., also Estrilda (Swainson, 1827), Astrela, Astrilda.*] A genus of small conirostral oscine passerine birds, based on the *Loria astrilda* of Linnæus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermestinae*, of the family *Ploceidae*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Sp. Estremenio, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrep (es-trēp'), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. estreped*, *ppr. estreping*. [*< OF. estreper = fr. estrepar, waste, ravage, destroy, < L. extirpare, extirpare, root out, uproot: see extirpate.*] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trēp'ment), *n.* [*< OF. estrepelement (ML. estrepelementum), a wasting, waste, < estreper, waste: see estrepe.*] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—**Writ of estrepelement**, an ancient common-law process to prevent waste.

estrich, estridge (es'trich, -trij), *n.* [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] 1. An ostrich.

Let them both remember that the *estridge* diggesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Lilly, Emphues, sig. N 4, b.*

All pian'd like *estridges* that with the wind
Bated - like eagles having newly bath'd.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*,

Shall be our food. *P. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.*

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande, Diet. of Sci., Lit., and Art.* **E-string** (ē-string), *n.* In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estrot, *n.* [*< L. astrus, < Gr. ἀστρως, a gadfly: see astrus.*] 1. An *astrus*; a gadfly. Hence—2. Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Narces.*

But come, with this free heat,

Or this same *astro*, or enthusiasm

(For these are phrases both poetical),

Will we go rate the prince.

Marston, The Fawne, II.

estuancet, *n.* See *astuance*.

estuant, *a.* [*ME. estuant, < L. astuan(t)-s, ppr. of astuare, burn, glow: see estuate.*] Burning glowing.

Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe

Thaire heetes *estuant* forto althe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

estuarian (es-tū-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*< estuary + -an.*] Same as *estuarine*.

estuarine (es-tū-ā'ri-in), *a.* [*< estuary + -in.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Beds of red clay with magly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampea formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 36.

Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or estuarine deposits.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 285.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluvial or estuarine Cetacea," *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 342.

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *astuary*; < *L. astuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in M.L. also a hot bathing-room, < *astus* (*astu-*), the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estive*.] *I. n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth—here we must not say *estuary*—of a stream yellow as Tiber.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 99.

3*t.* A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smokes, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell?

Boyle, Works, IV. 709.

II. a. Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary strata*.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 317.

estuate, estuation. See *astute, astutation*.

estuff, n. An obsolete form of *stuff*.

estufa (es-tō'fū), *n.* [Sp.: see *stove*.] A stove; an oven; a close room where heat or a fire is steadily maintained for any purpose. See the *extract*, and *stove* (in horticulture). *F. Parkman*. [Used in parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.]

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. These apartments (in which a fire is kept constantly burning) the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people held their political and religious meetings.

L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

esturet, n. See *asture*.

esurient (ē-sū-ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. esuriens* (t)-s, ppr. of *esurire*, *esurire*, be hungry, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, pp. *esus*, out. = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] *I. a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [Rare.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the self-denial of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurient* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself.

Lamb, Elia, p. 427.

II. † n. One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independency, an insatiable *esurient* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth.

Wood, Athenae Oxon.

esurinet (es'ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [Improp. < *L. esurire*, be hungry (see *esurient*); in the adj. use with ref. to *edere*, ent.] *I. a.* Eating; corroding; corrosive:

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid.

Wisean.

II. n. In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, prep. A dialectal variant of *at*.

-et¹. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, *m.*, *-eto*, *f.*, mod. F. *-et*, *-ette* = Sp. *-eto*, *-eta* = It. *-etto*, *-etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-elle*, and *-ot*, *-otte*. *E. -et* represents both F. *-et*, *m.*, and *-ette*, *f.*; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in E. Cf. *-let*. In some words *-et* is of AN. origin: see *def.*] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet¹*, *billet²*, *bullet*, *fillet*, *hatchel*, *islet*, *jacket*, *locket*, *mallet*, *pallet*, *pullet*, *ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English, and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let*. In *summit* this diminutive suffix appears as *-it*. In some words, as *grunnet*, *hornet*, perhaps *linnet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et². [See *-ate¹*, *-ad¹*.] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate*, *-ad*, as in *ballet*, *sallet*, *sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad*, *salad*, *sonata*.

eta (ē- or ā'tā), *n.* [Gr. *ἔτα*, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *hēth*. See *H.*]

The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written H or η.

etaac, n. Same as *blawbok*, 1.

etacism (ā'tā-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔτα* (as pronounced ā'tā) + *-cism*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhota-cism*, *lambdacism*, etc.] The Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter η its ancient sound of a in *mate* or *cy* in *they*: opposed to *iotacism*, the Reuchlinian and modern Greek method, which gives to η and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of e in *be* or *i* in *machine*.

etacist (ā'tā-sist), *n.* [As *etacism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or upholds etacism.

étagère (ā-tā-zhār'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage*.] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et alie* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, *Smith, Brown, Jones, et al.*

Etamin (et'ā-min), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; γ Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'ā-min), *n.* [F. *étamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin*, *tamin*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin*.

Cream-colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . . Then there are cotton *etamines*.

Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (e-tap'), *n.* [F. *étape*: see *staple*.] 1. A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—3. In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *étape* at Khaldyeva. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the iares (sleeping-platforms) and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *étape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.

Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 43.

etapiert, n. [F. *étapiert*, < *étape*: see *etape*. Cf. *stapler*.] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā-tā-mā-zhōr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff*.

etc. A common abbreviation of *cetera*.

et cetera, etcetera (et-sēt'ē-rā). [*L.*: *et*, and; *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *oeteri*, *cetera*, *cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the *L.* spelling *cētera*, etc., is preferred, but *cetera* is in good use); prob. < **ci-*, *qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suffix, as in *alter*, other. See *alter*, other, etc. In *E.* also written *etcetera*, *et cetera*; also abbr. *etc.*, *&c.*, formerly *&c.*, the character &, being a ligature of *et*.] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera*. [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras*.]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case With theirs that swore *et ceteras*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the apostrophe called an *et cetera*.

Addison, Tatler, No. 138.

I called the pangs of disappointed love And all the sad *etcetera* of the wrong, To help him to his grave.

Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, etc.

Hallam, Const. Hist., ix.

etch¹ (ech), *v.* [< D. *etsen*, *etch*, = Dan. *æts* = Sw. *etsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, *etch*, < MHG. *etsen*, OHG. *ezzen*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, caus. of *ezan* = E. *eat*: see *eat*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; spe-

cifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant: as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching*.

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer.

Boyle, Works, III. 459.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and *etch* glass.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 317.

2. To sketch; delineate.—To *etch* with the dry-point, to draw in free-hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. intrans. To practise etching.

etch² (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *eddish*.

Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

etch³ (ech), *v. t.* [< ME. *echen*, var. of *eken*, *eke*: see *eke*.] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke*.

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case.

Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things.

Locke.

etcher (ech'er), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [Prov. Eng.] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *etch¹*, *v.*] 1. A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching-ground*.) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chloride of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water these lines are stopped out with a paint-brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely—that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or rebitten after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, graters or burnins of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil-rubbers, dabbers, camel's hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on reinking can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1590, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success.

Knely, Sculpture.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [Rare.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 32.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery**, a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with water-color, such as *scapa* and *India ink*, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure**. See *figure*.—**Painter's etching**, a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching**, also called *gravure en manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of

the ordinary etching-ground and tallow, or, in summer, of two thirds of the first and one third of the second, melted together, which, when cooled, is rolled into balls wrapped in silk. After laying the ground and smoking it lightly, a piece of thin paper with a grain is laid upon it, on which a design is drawn with a lead-pencil. As the varnish attaches itself to the paper in proportion to the pressure of the hand, when the paper is lifted the lines traced by the pencil are exposed upon the plate, and when bitten in will yield a facsimile impression of the design.

etching-ground (ech'ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 1½ ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 5 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 3 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to slimmer over a fire in a glazed pipkin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of oxid of bismuth.

etching-needle (ech'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness; those used in etching with the dry-point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (ech'ing-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

etecopolymorphism (et'ē-pōl-i-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*Gr. τετός, true, + E. polymorphism.*] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

eteostic (et-ē-os'tik), *n.* [With last syllable accented, as in *acrostic*, *q. v.*; prop. **eteostich*, *Gr. ετος (ētos), a year, + στίχος, a line, a verse.*] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *heterio*.

eternablet (ē-tēr' mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*L. e-priv. + E. terminable. Cf. interminable.*] Without end; interminable. *Skelton.*

etern, **eternē** (ē-tēr'n'), *a. and n.* [*ME. eterne, < OF. eterne = Sp. Pg. It. eterno, < L. æternus, everlasting, eternal, contr. of *æviterus, (with suffix -turnus) < ævum, older ævum, an age (> æon, æon); see æge, æyl, æon.*] **1.** *a.* Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now be welles ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tender zongthe fro God that is *eternē*.
Ludgate, MS. Soc. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (Halliwell.)

But in them nature's copy 's not *eternē*.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

O thou *Etren* by whom all beings move!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 4.

A library . . . full of what Lamb calls "Great Nature's Stereotypes," the *eternē* copies that never can grow stale or unrepresentative.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 8.

II. n. Eternity. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

eternē, eternet, *v. t.* [*< etern, a. Cf. eternish.*] To make eternal or immortal.

O Idiot's shame, and Envy of the Learned!
O Verse [Psalms of David] right-worthy to be *eternēd*!
O richest Arras, artificial wrought
With Huelest Colours of Concept-full Thought!
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Trophies.

eternal (ē-tēr'nal), *a. and n.* [*ME. eternal, eternall (with the simple form eterne: see eternē), < OF. eternal, F. éternel = Pr. Sp. Pg. eterno = It. eternale, < LL. æternalis, < L. æternus, everlasting, eternal: see etern.*] **1.** *a.* Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal*.
Locke.

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal fame*.

He there does now enjoy *eternal* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 40.

Thus did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their souls, and as a type of *eternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time, and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, Timæus (trans. by Jowett), § 88.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

Thenceforth *eternal* union shall be made
Betweene the nations different afore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 49.

The summer is here *eternal*, caus'd by the natural and adventitious heats of the earth, warm'd through the subterranean fires.
Beelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

The sound the water made,
A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
Bryant, Sella.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal, that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctively called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern Church), or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology), is called *procession* simply, or distinctively *spiration*. = *Syn. Eternal, Everlasting, Immortal, Perpetual*; interminable, perennial, imperishable. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end, but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die: as, "immortal hate" *Milton, P. L., I. 104*; "married to immortal verse," *Milton, L'Allegro, I. 137*. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. I. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a *perpetual* covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *incessant*.

What can it then avail, though yet we feel
Strength undiminish'd, or *eternal* being,
To undergo *eternal* punishment?
Milton, P. L., I. 155.

Those summer seas, quiet as lakes, and basking in *eternal* sunshine.
De Quincy, Homer, I.

Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow *immortal* as they quote.
Young, Love of Fame, I. 89.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a *perpetual* struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

II. n. 1. That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd.
Young.

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

Since *eternal* is at hand,
To swallow time's ambitions,
. . . what avail
High times, high descent, attainments high,
If unattain'd our highest?
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

The law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His trust was with the *Eternal* to be deem'd
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all.
Milton, P. L., II. 46.

eternalist (ē-tēr'nal-ist), *n.* [*< eternal + -ist.*] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? *Bp. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

eternality (ē-tēr'nal-i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternalite, eternalite*; = It. *eternalità*; as *eternal + -ity*.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

The great goodness of God . . . dy'd, in the faith of the sayd Mediatour, remytte and forgave them the *eternality* of the payne dew unto their offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1292.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses, I am that I am; signifying an *eternalite*, and a nature that cannot change.
J. Udall, On John ix.

eternalize (ē-tēr'nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternalized, pp. eternalizing.* [*< eternal + -ize.*] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternalize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them [atoms].
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 96.

eternally (ē-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* **1.** Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

That which is morally good . . . must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so.
South, Sermon.

Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss.
Sharp, Works, I. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside.
Addison, Letter from Italy, I. 65.

Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 95.

The sea
Sighed further off *eternally*.
As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
D. G. Rossetti, Ave.

eternalness (ē-tēr'nal-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

eternē. See *etern.*

eternify (ē-tēr'ni-fi), *v. t.* [*< L. æternus, eternal, + -ficare, make: see -fy.*] To make eternal or everlasting; eternalize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heav'n, that doth desire in flame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
Mir. for Mags., p. 550.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified*.
Chapman.

eternisation, eternise. See *eternization, eternize.*

eternisht (ē-tēr'nish), *v. t.* [*< etern + -ish.*] To make eternal or immortal.

If this order had not bene in our predecessors, . . . they had never bene *eternisht* for wise men.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 126.

eternity (ē-tēr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *eternities* (-tiz). [*< ME. eternite, eternyte, < OF. eternite, F. éternité = Pr. eternitat = Sp. eternidad = Pg. eternidade = It. eternità, < L. æternitas (-t-), eternity, < æternus, eternal: see etern.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being eternal. (a) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
Bacon, Physical Fables, I., Expl.

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(b) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity*.
Boyle, Seraphic Love.

(c) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

Sho might be assumpt, I pray thyn excellence,
Vuto thl troone, and so to be commende,
In hode and saule euer withoutyn ende
With the to reyne in thyn *eternite*.
York Plays, p. 515.

At death we enter on *eternity*.
Dwight.

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities*!
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

Thus maketh that of thaire fertilltee
In helping nature a feire *eternyte*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Call this *eternity* which is to-day,
Nor dream that this our love can pass away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 258.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracts of space and periods of time, produce great effects.
The Century, Feb., 1884.

eternization (ē-tēr'ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< eternize + -ation.*] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation*. *Imp. Dict.*

eternize (ē-tēr'niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternized, pp. eternizing.* [*< OF. eterniser, F. éterniser (= Sp. Pg. eternizar), < eternē, I. æternus, eternal: see etern and -ize.*] **1.** To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize*?
Shelley, Queen Mab, III.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

With two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality, that fondly lost,
This ether served but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, P. L., xi. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was not less diligent to *eternize* his name be the pen than by the sword.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternizing* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valours.
Eng. Strategem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

My verse your virtues rare shall *eternize*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxv.

Also spelled *eternise*.
eternness (ē-tēr'nēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternesse*; *< etern + -ness.*] The quality of being eternal. *Nares.*

Corruption and eternness at one time,
And in one subject, let together, loose?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy.

etesian (ē-tē'si-ān), *a.* [= *F. étesien*, pl., = *Sp. Pg. It. etesio* (lt. more common *etesie*, pl.), < *L. etesius*, < *Gr. ἑτησίος*, lasting a year, recurring yearly, annual, < *ἔτος*, a year, orig. *ἑτός* = *L. vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Recurring every year; occurring at stated times of the year; periodical. The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the winds which blow from the north during the summer months, with great regularity and accompanied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade-wind abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar climatic influences of the Sahara.

And he who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
Supplying soft Etesian gales.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, l. 3.

éteté (*F. pron. ā-tā-tā'*), *a.* [*F.*, < *é*-priv. + *ête*, head: see *ête*.] In *her.*, headless: applied to a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing is usually represented with the neck erased, as if the head had been torn off violently.

eth (ēth or ēth), *n.* [*< e*, the usual assistant vowel in letter-names, as in *es*, *em*, etc., + *th*, representing *AS. d*: see *th*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon character *d* or *b*, used to distinguish it from the other character for *th*, namely *þ*, called *thorn*. See *thorn* and *th*.

-eth¹. [*See -th¹*.] A suffix now merged in *-th¹*, of which it is one of the forms. See *-th¹*.

-eth². [*See -th²*.] The form of *-th*, the ordinal suffix, after a vowel, as in *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, etc. See *-th²*.

-eth³. [*ME. -eth*, < *AS. -cith*, *-ath*, etc. See *-th³* and *-es³*, *-s³*.] The older form of the suffix of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc. See *-th³* and *-es³*, *-s³*.

ethal (ē'thal), *n.* [*< eth(er) + al(cohol)*.] Cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$), a substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps.

ethaldehyde (ē-thal'dē-hid), *n.* [*< eth(er) + aldehyde*.] An oxidation product of alcohol (CH_3CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing agent. Also called *acetic aldehyde* or *acetaldehyde*.

ether, *a.* and *atr*. See *eth*.

ethel¹ (ēth'el), *n.* [*AS. ēthel*, inheritance, property, home: see *allodium*, *utal*.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an individual.

Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it was the house and enclosure of the free Townsman or the domain of the king or great man, was his *ethel* or *alod*.
K. E. Dugby, Hist. Law of Real Prop., p. 11.

The land held in full ownership might be either an *ethel*, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment, or an estate created by legal process out of the public land.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 36.

ethel² (ēth'el), *a.* See *athel²*.

etheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

ethene (ē'thēn), *n.* [*< eth(er) + -ene*.] Same as *ethylene*.

Etheostoma (ē-thē-os'tō-mā), *n.* [*NL.* (Rafinesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with a def. ('having different mouths') which shows that he was attempting to form **Heterostoma* (*Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different), but accepted by zoologists in the orig. form and provided with another etymology, namely, irreg. < *Gr. ἑθiv*, sift, strain, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of small American fresh-water fishes, typical of a subfamily *Etheostominae* and family *Etheostomidae*. They are known as *darters*. See *darter*.

Etheostomatinae (ē-thē-os'tō-mā-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Etheostoma* (-t-) + *-inae*.] Same as *Etheostominae*.

etheostomatine (ē'thē-ō-stō-mā-tin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostominae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Etheostominae* or *Etheostominae*.

etheostome (ē'thē-ō-stōm), *n.* A percoid fish of the subfamily *Etheostominae*.

etheostomid (ē-thē-os'tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Etheostomidae*.

Etheostomidae (ē'thē-ō-stō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Etheostoma* + *-idae*.] The darters as a family of percoid fishes.

Etheostominae (ē-thē-os'tō-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Etheostoma* + *-inae*.] The darters as a subfamily of *Percida*. They have 6 branchiostegal rays, obsolete pseudobranchiae, and generally an unarmed pre-

operculum. There are about 70 species. Also *Etheostomatinae*. See *cut under darter*.

etheostomoid (ē-thē-os'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostomidae* or *Etheostomidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Etheostomidae* or *Etheostomidae*. *L. Agassiz*.

Etheostomoidae (ē-thē-os'tō-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Etheostomidae* or *Etheostominae*. *L. Agassiz*.

ether¹ (ē'thēr), *n.* [*Also ather*; = *F. éther* = *Pr. ether* = *Sp. eter* = *Pg. ether* = *It. etere* = *D. ether* = *G. äther* = *Dan. æther* = *Sw. eter*, < *L. aether*, < *Gr. αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (opposed to *ἀήρ*, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. *αἰθα, αἰθρα*, the clear sky, fair weather), < *αἰθερ*, kindle, burn, glow: see *estive¹*, *estival¹*.] 1. The upper air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aristotle to extend from the fixed stars down to the moon.

There fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

It lies in Heaven, across the food
Of ether. D. G. Rossetti, Blessed Damsel.

2. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat. See the *extract*.

The phenomena of Light are best explained as those of undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or condition whose periodicity obeys the laws of wave motion, must be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing through space, presents exactly the same undulatory character, and requires a medium for its propagation. Electrical attraction and repulsion are explained in far the most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local stresses in such a medium. Current electricity seems due to a throb or series of throbs in such a medium, when released from stress. Magnetic phenomena seem due to local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. . . . We are led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which we call the *Luminiferous Ether*, or simply the *Ether*; that it can convey energy; that it can present it at any instant, partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity. Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clerk Maxwell) $\frac{1}{300,000,000,000,000}$ that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles, a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in the interstellar spaces, and that its rigidity is about $\frac{1}{300,000,000,000,000}$ that of steel; hence, that it is easily displaceable by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or granular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which Light and Heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is constantly being set in local strains and released from them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and through which the particles of ordinary matter move freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is approximately perfect.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 208.

3. In *chem.*: (a) One of a class of organic bodies divided into two groups: (1) *Simple ethers*, consisting of two basic hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution to the metallic oxides, as CH_3OCH_3 , methyl ether, or methyl oxid, analogous to $AgOAg$, silver oxid.

(2) *Compound ethers*, consisting of one or more basic or alcohol radicals and one or more acid hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding to salts of the metals, as $CH_3COO C_2H_5$, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, corresponding to CH_3COONa , sodium acetate. Also called *esters*. (b) Specifically, ethyl oxid or ethyl ether ($C_2H_5)_2O$, also called, but improperly, *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile, colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopoeia consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of 94 per cent., of ethyl oxid.—*Acetic ethers*. See *acetic*.—*Benzoic, butyric, chloric, formic, etc., ethers*. See the adjectives.—*Ether-engine*. See *engine*.—*Gelatinized ether*, in *med.*, ether shaken with white of eggs until it forms an opaline jelly. *U. S. Dispensatory*.—*Hydrochloric ether*. Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).—*Methylic ether*, ($CH_3)_2O$, methyl oxid, a colorless agreeable-smelling gas.

ether², *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *ether¹*.

ether³, *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *adder¹*.

ether⁴, *n.* A dialectal form of *adder¹*.

etherial (ē'thēr-ē-āl), *a.* [*Prop.*, as formerly, *etherial*, formerly also *athereal*; < *L. aetherius*, < *Gr. αἰθέριος*, high in air, heavenly, ethereal, < *αἰθήρ* (*aîthēr*), ether: see *ether¹*.] 1. Formed of or containing or filled with ether (sense 1); hence, relating or belonging to the heavens

or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: as, *etherial space*; *etherial regions*.

Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
To thrust thy forked top into th' etherial fire.
Dryden, Polyolbion, vii.

Go, heavenly guest, etherial messenger,
Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
Milton, P. L., viii, 646.

Those *etherial* fires shall then be scattered and dispersed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all the works that are therein shall be turned into one funeral Pile.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

A lady . . . with . . . an *etherial* lightness that made you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking blue like the sky; aerial: as, "etherial mountains," Thomson.—4. In *physics*, of, pertaining to, or having the constitution of ether (sense 2).

It has been supposed for a long time that light consists of waves transmitted through an extremely thin *etherial* jelly that pervades all space.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 85.

5. In *chem.*, of or pertaining to an ether or to ether: as, "etherial liquids," Gregory.—*Etherial extract*, an extract made by means of a menstruum containing ether.—*Etherial medium*, the ether.—*Etherial oil*. (a) The oleum ætherium of the pharmacopoeia, a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called *heavy oil of wine*. (b) Same as *volatile oil* (which see, under *volatile*). = *Syn.* 1. Atry, aerial, empyreal.

etherialisation, etherialise. See *etherialization, etherialize*.

etherialism (ē'thēr-ē-āl-izm), *n.* [*< etherial + -ism*.] The state or character of being etherial; etheriality. *Eclectic Rev.*

etheriality (ē'thēr-ē-āl-ī-tē), *n.* [*< etherial + -ity*.] The quality or condition of being etherial; incorporeity; spirituality.

The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial, fades into *etheriality*. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 115.

In the Tonga islands, the future life was a privilege of caste: for while the chiefs and higher orders were to pass in divine *etheriality* to the happy land of Bolotu, the lower ranks were believed to be endowed only with souls that died with their bodies.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 19.

etherialization (ē'thēr-ē-āl-i-zā'shqn), *n.* [*< etherialize + -ation*.] The act or the result of etherializing, or making etherial or spiritual. Also spelled *etherialisation*.

He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element as . . . *etherialization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual. J. H. Stirling.

etherialize (ē'thēr-ē-āl-īz), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *etherialized*, *pp. etherializing*. [*< etherial + -ize*.] To make etherial; purify and refine; spiritualize. Also spelled *etherialise*.

Etherialized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xi.

etherially (ē'thēr-ē-āl-ī), *adv.* In an etherial manner; as or with reference to ether.

Something [light] intermediate between Spirit and Matter *etherially* bridging the measureless chasm.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 74.

etherialness (ē'thēr-ē-āl-nes), *n.* [*< etherial + -ness*.] The quality of being etherial. *Bailey*, 1727.

etherious (ē'thēr-ē-us), *a.* [*Prop. etherious* (= *Sp. etéreo* = *Pg. etereo* = *It. etereo*), < *L. aetherius* (not **athereus*), < *Gr. αἰθέριος*, of ether, etherial: see *etherial*.] Formed of ether; heavenly; etherial.

This *etherious* mould whereon we stand,
This continent of spacious heaven, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems, and gold.
Milton, P. L., vi. 473.

Etheria, *n.* See *Etheria*.

etheric (ē'thēr-īk), *a.* [= *F. étherique*; as *ether + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ether.

The "etheric force" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and obtained the cooperation of physiologists.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 331.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chemical substance known as ether: as, *etheric oils*.

etherical (ē'thēr-ī-kāl), *a.* [*< etheric + -al*.] Same as *etheric*.

Etheridae, *n. pl.* See *Etheriidae*.

etherification (ē'thēr-ī-fī-kā'shqn), *n.* [*< etherify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The formation of the chemical substance ether.

Several attempts were made to prepare this compound [ethylidinitroethylate] by the usual methods of *etherification*, but with only partial success.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 224.

etheriform (ē'thēr-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. æther, ether, + forma, form.*] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original etheriform mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cosmical material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē'thēr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [*< L. æther, ether, + facere, < facere, make: see -fy.*] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are . . . capable of etherifying alcohol, it heated strongly with it under pressure. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem.*, § 1142.

etherin (ē'thēr-in), *n.* [*< ether¹ + -in².*] In chem., a polymeric form of ethylene which separates in transparent, tasteless crystals from heavy oil of wine. Also called *concrete oil of wine*.

ethering (ē'thēr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< ether³ + -ing.*] *I. n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.

II. a. Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close ethering hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish.

Quoted in *Walton's Complete Angler*, p. 200, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization, etc.*
etherism (ē'thēr-izm), *n.* [*< ether¹ + -ism.*] In med., the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē'thēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< etherize + -ation.*] *1.* The act of administering ether as an anesthetic.—*2.* The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether.—*3.* In chem., the process of producing ether; etherification.

Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē'thēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [= *F. étheriser* = *It. eterizzare*; as *ether¹ + -ize.*] *1.* To convert into the chemical substance ether.—*2.* To subject to the influence of ether: as, to etherize a patient.

And gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity, till fact and fancy, the substance and the image, floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality.

Lowell, Fireside Tra. els., p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē'thēr-i-zēr), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē'thēr-ol), *n.* [*< ether¹ + -ol.*] In chem., a pale-yellow oily liquid, having an aromatic odor, obtained from heavy oil of wine.

ethic (ē'thīk), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. = F. éthique = Sp. ético = Pg. ético = It. ético, < LL. ethicus, moral, ethic, < Gr. ἠθικός, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < ἠθος, character, moral nature: see ethos. II. n. ME. ethique, < OF. éthique, F. éthique = Sp. ética = Pg. ética = It. etica, < LL. ethica, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < Gr. ἠθική, fem. sing. also ἠθικά, neut. pl. of ἠθικός, ethic: see I.] *I. a.* Same as *ethical*.*

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired. *Tyndall*.

II. n. Same as *ethics*.

The maxims of ethic are hypothetical maxims.

W. K. Clifford.

[Rare in both uses.]

ethical (ē'thī-kal), *a.* [*< ethic + -al.*] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse. *T. Warton, Essay on Pope*.

In the absence of a social environment ethical feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence: thus, *τί σοι μαθήσομαι*, what shall I learn for you? *quid mihi Celsus agit*, how is my Celsus?

It [sack] ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it; . . . then the vital commoners and inland petty spirits muster me all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity: opposed to *lying*.

ethically (ē'thī-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be ethically instructed as the individual man.

Gladstone, Church and State, II. § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not ethically true, but only that of non-aggression.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 300.

ethicist (ē'thī-sist), *n.* [*< ethic + -ist.*] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Imp. Dict.*

ethicize (ē'thī-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [*< ethic + -ize.*] To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

It . . . [the English school] by naturalizing ethics reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature.

J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, quoted in *Science*, [VI. 136].

ethicoreligious (ē'thī-kō-rē-līj'us), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical *ethico-religious* import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmical meaning, its significance for the universe.

Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 241.

ethics (ē'thīks), *n.* [Pl. of *ethic* (see *-ics*), after *Gr. τὰ ἠθικά*, neut. pl., *ἡ ἠθική*, fem. sing., *ethicis*: see *ethic*.] *1.* The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and *ethics* properly so called, which considers those laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This fable seems to contain a little system of morality; so that there is scarce any better invention in all *ethics*.

Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c.; or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *II. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics*, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearer a satisfying definition when he said that *Ethics* is the science of ideal humanity—the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation.

New Princeton Rev., I. 183.

Ethics, taken in its proper signification, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character; and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct.

Mind, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application *ethics* includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.

3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social *ethics*; medical *ethics*.—*Stoical ethics*. See *stoical*. = *Syn. 1. Virtue, Manners, etc.* See *morality*.
ethide (ē'thīd or -īd), *n.* [*< eth(yl) + -ide.*] In chem., a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē'thin), *n.* [*< eth(er) + -ine².*] Same as *acetylene*.

ethionic (ē-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*< ethylene + Gr. θειον, sulphur, + -ic.*] Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid.—**Ethionic acid**, $C_2H_4.H_2S_2O_7$, a dibasic acid (ethylene sulphonic acid), known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.—**Ethionic anhydride**, $C_2H_4.S_2O_6$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbonyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē'thī-op), *n.* [*< L. Æthiops, pl. Æthiopes, < Gr. Αἰθίοψ, pl. Αἰθίοπες, an Ethiop, Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a blackamoor, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from αἶθρ, burn (or αἶθος, burnt), + ὄψ, ὄψ, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. αἰθρ, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot, in LGr. also swart, black, < αἶθος, burnt, fiery, + ὄψ, face); but the form Αἰθίοψ would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.] *1.* An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian.—*2.* In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.*

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night

As a rich jewel in an *Ethiop's* ear.

Shak., R. and J., I. 5.

Also spelled *Æthiop*.

Ethiopian (ē-thī-ō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Æthiopian*; < *L. Æthiopia*, < *Gr. Αἰθιοπία*, Ethiopia: see *Ethiop*.] *I. a.* In geog., relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

II. n. *1.* A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Cushites*, were Se-

mitic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called *Meroc*.

A man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the *Ethiopiens*. *Acts viii. 27.*

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, *2.*

Can the *Ethiopian* change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *Jer. xlii. 23.*

Also *Æthiopian*.

Ethiopic (ē-thī-op'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Æthiopicus, < Gr. Αἰθιοπικός, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.*] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, I. 350.

II. n. The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Himyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Ge'ez*.

ethiops, n. See *Æthiops*.

ethmocranial (ēth-mō-kra'ni-al), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + cranial.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium: as, the *ethmocranial* angle (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basiscranial axis).

ethmofrontal (ēth-mō-fron'tal), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + frontal.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as, the *ethmofrontal* notch.

ethmoid (ēth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἠθμοειδής, like a strainer or sieve (τὸ ἠθμοειδές ὄργανον (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < ἠθος, a strainer, colander, sieve, < ἵθαι, ἵθαι, sift, strain.*] *I. a.* *1.* Sieve-like; cribriform: in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See *II.*—*2.* Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid: as, the *ethmoid* region of the skull.

II. n. A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basiscranial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell: so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal or cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmoidals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities connecting with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate. (See cut under *nasal*.) The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone), which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *nose*.) The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoidals, nasals, maxillaries, lacrymals, palatals, and maxilloturbinals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate, and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and connections, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Skull*.) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammals of keen scent, as carnivores and ruminants.

ethmoidal (ēth'moi-dal), *a.* [*< ethmoid + -al.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid.—**Anterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Ethmoidal foramina**. See *foramen*.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (ēth-mō-lak'ri-mal), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + lacrymal.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones: as, the *ethmolacrymal* articulation.

ethmomaxillary (ēth-mō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + maxillary.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as, the *ethmomaxillary* suture.

ethmonasal (ēth-mō-nā-zal), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + nasal.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as, the *ethmonasal* suture.

ethmopalatal (ēth-mō-pal'ā-tal), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + palatal.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones: as, the *ethmopalatal* notch.

ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mō-prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + presphenoidal.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal* suture. *Huxley*.

ethmose (eth'mōs), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθμος, a sieve, + -ose.*] *I. a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose* tissue.

II. n. In *histol.*, areolar tissue.

Ethmosphæra (eth-mō-sfē'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἔθμος, a sieve, + σφαῖρα, sphere.*] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmosphæridæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ethmosphæra + -idæ.*] A family of monocyrtarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra*.

ethmosphenoid (eth-mō-sfē'noïd), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + sphenoid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmosphenoid* articulation.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mō-tēr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ethmo(id) + turbinal.*] *I. a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. n. One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior* and *middle* turbinate bones, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See cut under *nasal*.

ethmoturbinate (eth-mō-tēr'bi-nāt), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal*.

ethmovermerine (eth-mō-vom'er-in), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull: specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabeculæ cranii of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See cut under *chondrocranium*.

The *ethmovermerine* cartilages spread over the nasal sacs, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 22.

ethnarch (eth'närk), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθναρχος, < ἔθνος, a nation, people, + ἀρχή, rule.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years. *L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 78.

ethnarchy (eth'när-ki), *n.*; *pl. ethnarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. ἔθναρχια, < ἔθναρχος, an ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; *< F. ethnique = Sp. etnico = Pg. ethnico = It. etnico, < L. ethnicius, < Gr. ἔθνικός, of or for a nation, national, in eccles. writers gentile, heathen, < ἔθνος, a company, later a people, nation; pl. in eccles. use, τὰ ἔθνη, L. gentes, 'the nations,' i. e., the gentiles, the heathen.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.*

Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity. *J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 86.

Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Rawlinson*, *Origin of Nations*, ii. 226.

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

This man beginning at length to loath and mislike the *ethnik* religion, and the multitude of false gods, applied his mind to the religion of Christ. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 222.

"What means," quoth he, "this Devil's procession With men of orthodox profession? 'Tis *ethnique* and idolatrous, From heathenism deriv'd to us." *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II. II. 761.

Those are ancient *ethnic* revels, Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow*.

II. n. A heathen; a gentile; a pagan.

No certain species, sure; a kind of mule That's half an *ethnic*, half a Christian! *B. Johnson*, *Staple of News*, II. 1.

The people of God redeem'd, and wash'd with Christ's blood, and dignify'd with so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed than impure *ethnicks*, and lay dogs. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

ethnical (eth'ni-kal), *a.* [*< ethnic + -al.*] Same as *ethnic*.

The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver cross carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silk banners and flags after a very *Ethiopian* and prophane pompe. *Corjay*, *Crudities*, I. 4.

ethnically (eth'ni-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe. *Love*, *Bismarck*, I. 568.

ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), *n.* [*< ethnic + -ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint Of *ethnicism*, makes his muse a saint. *B. Johnson*, *Underwoods*, xiii.

The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicism*. *Corjay*, *Crudities*, I. 60.

ethnogenic (eth-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< ethnogeny + -ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-nōj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθνος, a nation, + -γενία, < -γενε, producing: see -geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nō-grāf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< ethnography + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographical* essay that has come down to our times. *G. Rawlinson*, *Origin of Nations*, II. 108.

If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 232.

ethnographically (eth-nō-grāf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37.

ethnographist (eth-nōg'rā-fist), *n.* [*< ethnography + -ist.*] An ethnographer.

A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and *ethnographists*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV.

ethnography (eth-nōg'rā-fi), *n.* [= *F. ethnographie = Sp. etnografía = Pg. ethnographia = It. etnografia, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See extract under *ethnology*.

It is the object of *ethnography*, or ethnology, whichever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations. *G. Rawlinson*, *Origin of Nations*, II. 175.

ethnologist (eth-nōl'ō-jēr), *n.* An ethnologist.

A body which the *ethnologist* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 83.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nōl'ōj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< ethnology + -ic-al.*] Relating to ethnology.

The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 160.

ethnologically (eth-nōl'ōj'ik-i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old-English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men, considered as a unit: in short, a nation. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xii.

ethnologist (eth-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< ethnology + -ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses. *Nature*, XXXVII. 203.

ethnology (eth-nōl'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. ethnologie = Sp. etnología = Pg. etnología, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the extract.

Ethnography and *ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as geology and geography. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, "investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence." *Krauth-Fleming*.

ethnopsychological (eth'nō-sī-kōl'ōj'ik-i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature

of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance. *Love*, *Bismarck*, II. 131.

ethnopsychology (eth'nō-sī-kōl'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + E. psychology, q. v.*] The investigation of the spiritual conditions and institutions of races.

For this method [philological] we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of Volkerpsychologie, or "Folklore," or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, "the Hottentotic method." *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 58.

ethography (ē-thog'rā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθος, custom, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth-Fleming*.

ethologic, ethological (eth-ōl'ōj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< ethology + -ic-al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethies or morality.

ethologist (ē-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< ethology + -ist.*] 1. One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.— 2†. A mimic. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethology (ē-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. éthologie = Pg. etnologia = It. etologia; in sense based on the moral sense of ethica, ethica; in form < L. ethologia, < Gr. ἔθολογία, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < ἔθολος, L. ethologus, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. ἔθος, character, manners, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] 1. The science of ethies; especially, applied ethies.

Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Krauth-Fleming*.

We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 259.

2†. Mimicry. *Bailey*, 1731.

ethopoetic (ē'thō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἔθνοποιτικός, expressive of character, < ἔθνος, form or express character or manners, < ἔθος, character, manners, + ποίειν, make.*] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character; character-making. [Rare.]

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθος, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. ingenium, mores); in pl., manners; a lengthened form of ἔθος, custom, habit (orig. *sēth-), = AS. sidu, sido, seodu (lost in E.) = OS. sidu = D. zede = OHG. sidu, MHG. site, G. sitte = Icel. sidhr = Sw. sed = Dan. sed = Goth. sidus, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. sradhā, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. ἔθω, being accustomed, perf. εἰσθώ, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. εἰσθώς, accustomed.] 1. Habitual character and disposition.*

Many other social forces, national character, ideas, customs — the whole inherited *ethos* of the people — individual peculiarities, love of power, sense of fair dealing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation — all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest; and, furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind. *Rae*, *Contemp. Socialism*, p. 211.

From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system. *Portnightly Rev.*, N. 8., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically — 2. In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression. noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 359.

Ethusa, n. See *Æthusa*.

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* [*< eth(er) + -yl.*] C₂H₅. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl.—**Ethyl butyrate.** See *butyrate*.—**Ethyl oxid, ethyl ether.** See *ether*, 3(b).—**Ethyl salts** salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth'il-am-in), *n.* [*< ethyl + amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth'i-lāt), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ate.*] Same as *alcoholate*.

ethylated (eth'i-lā-ted), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth'il-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit blue with ethyl chlorid. The blue possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

ethylendiamine (eth'i-lon-di'ā-min), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ene + di-2 + amine.*] A powerfully poisonous substance ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

ethylene (eth'i-lēn), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ene.*] C_2H_4 . A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene*, *ethylene gas*, *hydrocarbonated hydrogen*, *heavy carbonated hydrogen*.—**Ethylene platinumchloride**, $C_2H_4PtCl_2$, a substance prepared by boiling platinum chloride with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth'i-lēn-blō), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thil'ik), *a.* [*< ethyl + -ic.*] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic alcohol*.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kār-nā'tus). [So called from the first words: *L. et*, and; *incarnatus*, incarnate.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated*, ppr. *etiolating*. [Formed, as if from a *L. pp. in -atus*, *< F. étioiler*, blanch, *< OF. estioier*, become slender or puny (Roquefort); *F. dial. (Norm.) refl. s'eticuler*, grow into stalks or straw, *< esteule*, straw, stubble, *F. étiole*, stubble, *< L. stipula*, straw: see *stipule*.] 1. *intrans.* To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.

II. *trans.* To blanch; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated*. *Whewell*, *Bridgewater Treatises* (Astron. and Physics), xiii.

Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weel, this dwarfed and *etiolated* soul?

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 60.

—**Syn.** *Blanch*, etc. See *whiten*.

Also *etiolize*.

etiolation (ē'ti-ō-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< etiolate + -ion.*] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In hort., the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as colory for the table. Compare *albinism*.

etioline (ē'ti-ō-lin), *n.* [*< etiol(ate) + -in.*] A yellow modification of chlorophyll, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (ē'ti-ō-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized*, ppr. *etiolizing*. [As *etiol-ate* + *-ize*.] Same as *etiolate*.

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *atiological, etc.*

etiquette (et-i-ket'), *n.* [*< F. étiquette*, *f.*, formerly also *étiquet*, *m.*, a ticket, a label, hence (*> Sp. Pg. etiqueta* = *It. etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mod. sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket*, the earlier *E. form*.] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [Rare.]—2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chastel*.

In strict *etiquette*, the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear, when entering the room, or when seated. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 255.

Etiquette, with all its littlenesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong.

Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 279.

A strangled titter, out of which there broke on all sides, clamouring *etiquette* to death, Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

etna (et'nā), *n.* [*< Etna*, *It. Etna*, *< L. Ætna*, *< Gr. Αἴτνη*, a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with *Gr. αἶθερ*, burn: see *ether*.] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [U. S.]

Etnean (et-nā'an), *a.* [*< L. Ætneus*, *< Gr. Αἰτναῖος*, *Etnean*, *< Αἴτνη* *Etna*.] Pertaining

to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnean fires*. Also spelled *Ætnean*.

étoile (ā-twōl'), *n.* [*F.*, *< OF. estoile*, *< L. stella*, a star: see *stellate*, *estoile*.] 1. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.

Etonian (ē-tō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Eton + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

II. *n.* One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupe (F. pron. ā-tō-pēly'), *n.* [*F.*, *< étouper*, stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop*.] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with meal powder.

Et Resurrexit (et res-ur-ek'sit). [So called from the first words: *L. et*, and; *resurrexit*, he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurrection*.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

Etrurian (ē-trō-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Etruria*, *Hetruria*, the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan*.] Same as *Etruscan*.

Etruscan (ē-trus-kān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Etruscus*, *Etrurian* (pl. *Etrusci*, the Etrurians), *< Etruria*, *Etruria*. Hence ult. *Tuscan*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was actually felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan*.—**Etruscan art**, the art of ancient Etruria; an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses; the arch and the vault were consistently employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic feature of Roman architecture; while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order*, under *Tuscan*.)



Etruscan Art.—Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi: period of full development.—Musée Egizio, Florence.

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra-cotta statues, of life-size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intrinsic value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like, in preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phœnician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bulia*.—**Etruscan pottery**. (a) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early cinerary urns, called *Canopic vases*, with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopic*); (2) the black, unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *bucchero nero vases* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vases imitated more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vases coated with a brilliant black varnish, and bearing reliefs, called *Etrusco-Campanian* (which see). (b) An epithet erroneously applied to Greek painted vases. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of archaeology had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruria*—**Etruscan ware**, a pottery made by a person named Dillwyn, at Swansea, in Wales, about 1850, and decorated with figures, borders, etc., of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Dillwyn's Etruscan ware*, and these words were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Jewitt*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria.

The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhetia, Thracia, etc. They called themselves *Itasena*, and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenians*, between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian*. 2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhetia (the Grisons and Tyrol) several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (ē-trus' kō-kam-pā'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy.—**Etrusco-Campanian pottery**, the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vases of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older *bucchero vases*, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia*, or *et sequentes*, meaning 'and what follows,' 'and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [See *-etl*.] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-etl* (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *grisette*, *silhouette*, *etiquette*, *palette*, *sextette*, *coquette*, etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-etl*, as *ticket*, *pallet*, or are recently so spelled, as *sextet*, *octet*, *coquet*, etc.

ettent, *n.* [Also written *ettin*, *etaton*, etc.; *< ME. eten*, *eotend*, etc., *< AS. coten*, a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = *Icel. jotunn* = *Dan. jette* = *Sw. jätte*, a giant.] A giant or goblin.

Quen David fast gaine that etin
Has he nogt his staf for getin;
Vu to the bataille he hit bare,
Must na kinge squorde do mare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau. and FL.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.

etter (et'er), *n.* A Scotch form of *attler*.¹

ettercap (et'er-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *attrocop*.

A fiery *etter-cap*, a fractions chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.
Robertson of Struan.

etter-pike (et'er-pik), *n.* [*< Sc. etter*, = *E. attor*, poison, + *pike*, a fish.] Same as *adder-pike*.

ettle (et'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ettled*, ppr. *ettling*. [*Sc.*, also written *ettal*, *attle*, *attel*, etc.; *< Icel. attla*, *etla*, think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to *AS. caktan*, meditate, devise (= *OS. ahtōn*, meditate, devise, = *OFries. achtja* = *D. achten* = *OHG. ahtōn*, *MHG. achten*, *G. achten*, regard, esteem, = *Dan. agte* = *Sw. akta*, esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with *Goth. aha*, understanding, *ahma*, soul, *ahyan*, think.] I. *trans.* 1. To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.

Heraclitus in Anger atted to sle
Cryste thurgh his curtness, as the chauce tellus.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4304.

I never etted harm to thee.

Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *ettling* he'll be here the morn.

I saye the syr Arthure es thynne emye forever,
And ettelles to bee overlyng of the empyre of Rome,
That alle his ancestres aughte, bot Uter hymselfe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 520.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take aim.

Nixt scharp Mnestheus was and awysece,
Vnto the heid has halit vp on his
Bath arrow and ene, etland at the merk.
Gamut Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 141.

2. To make attempt.

If I but ettle at a sung, or speak,
They dit their lugs [stop their ears].
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 66.

3. To direct one's course.

The cherl grooching forth goth with the gode child,
& eueue to thompsonour thei atteluden sone.
William of Palerme (E. E. T. S.), I. 272.

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the etting
town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink pros-
perity to his endeavors. *Galt*, *The Provost*, p. 237.

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]



Etrusco-Campanian Vase.

ettle¹ (et'1), *n.* [**< ettle¹, *v.***] Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam w' furious ettle.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

ettle² (et'1), *n.* A variant of **addle²**.
ettle³ (et'1), *n.* [A dial. corruption of **nettle**; a **nettle** taken as an **ettle**, like a **nadder** taken as an **adder**: see **adder¹**.] A nettle. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Ch'wardens' accounts of Minchinghampton, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting ettle."
Archæologia, XXXV. 451.

ettlement (et'1-ment), *n.* [**< ettle¹ + -ment.**] Intention. [Scotch.]

ettler (et'1-er), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [Scotch and North. Eng.]
An eydent ettler for prefgment.
Galt, Rangan Gilhaize, II. 298.

ettlings (et'1-ingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal *n.* of **ettle²**.] Earnings; wages. [North. Eng.]

ettow (et'ō), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] The *Cordia Sebestena*, a boraginaceous shrub of the West Indies, with handsome scarlet flowers and a drupaceous fruit.

ettweet, *n.* See **étui**.

étude (ā-tū'd'), *n.* [F., **< L. studium**, study: see **study**.] A study; a lesson; especially, in music, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties.—**Étude de concert**, concert-study; an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (ā-twē'), *n.* [Formerly also **ettuy** (= D. (i. Dan. Sw. *etui*), and in vernacular spelling **etwee**, **etwee**; **< F. étui**, formerly **estui**, **estuy** = Pr. *estui*, *estug* = Sp. *estuche* = Pg. *estajo* = It. *astuccio*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by aphoresis), **etwee** became **teer**, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, **tweeze**, **tweeze**, whence **tweezers**: see **twee**, **tweeze**, **tweezers**.] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by hules, and used to contain their utensils for needlework and some articles of the toilet.

Etuy [F.], a sheath, case or box to put things in, and particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzers, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly termed an **etwee**.
Cotgrave.

etweet (et-wē'), *n.* See **étui**.

-ety. See **-ity** and **-ty**.

etym., **etymol.** Abbreviations of **etymology**, **etymological**, **etymologically**, **etymologist**.

etymic (o-tim'ik), *a.* [**< etymon + -ic.**] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologer (et-i-mol'ō-jēr), *n.* [As F. *étymologue* = Sp. *etimólogo* = It. *etimologo* = G. Dan. Sw. *etymolog*, **< L. etymologicus**, **< Gr. ἐτυμολόγος**, an etymologist: see **etymology** and **-er¹**.] An etymologist.

Laws there must be; and "lex ā ligando," saith the **etymologer**: it is called a law from binding.
Dr. Grigith, Fear of God and the King (1680), p. 82.

etymologic, **etymological** (et'i-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *étymologique* = Sp. *etimológico* = Pg. *etimológico* = It. *etimologico* (cf. G. *etymologisch* = Sw. Dan. *etymologisk*), **< L. etymologicus**, **< Gr. ἐτυμολογικός**, belonging to etymology, **< ἐτυμολογία**, etymology: see **etymology**.] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

Without help from **etymologic** or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

etymologica, *n.* Plural of **etymologicon**.

etymologically (et'i-mō-loj'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is **etymologically** correct.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Vergers do not seem to have been recognised as "cardinal" by the Commission, though they might **etymologically** make good their claim to that title as doorkeepers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 175.

etymologicon, **etymologicum** (et'i-mō-loj'ik-on, -kum), *n.*; *pl. etymologicum* (-kū). [ML., **< Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν**, an etymological dictionary, neut. of *ἐτυμολογικός*, etymological: see **etymologic**.] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

No English dictionary at all fulfills the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular **etymologicon**. They all attempt too much and too little—too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., III.

etymologise, *v.* See **etymologize**.

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *étymologiste* = Sp. It. *etimologista* = Pg. *etimologista*; as **etymology** + **-ist**.] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (et-i-mol'ō-jiz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **etymologized**, *ppr.* **etymologizing**. [**< F. étymologiser**, formerly **etymologizer**, = Sp. *etimologizar* = Pg. *etimologizar* = It. *etimologizzare*, **< ML. etymologizare** (cf. equiv. ML. *etymologizare*, Gr. *ἐτυμολογίζω*); as **etymology** + **-ize**.] **I. intrans.** 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.
How perilous it is to **etymologize** at random.
Ahp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 208.

II. trans. To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately **etymologized**!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

The habit of **etymologizing** words off-hand from expressive sounds, by the unaided and often flighty fancy of a philologist.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 147.

Also spelled **etymologise**.

etymology (et-i-mol'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl. etymologies* (-jiz). [Early mod. E. *etymologie*, *etimologie*; = G. *etymologie* = Dan. Sw. *etymologi*, **< F. etymologie**, now *étymologie* = Sp. *etimologia* = Pg. *etimologia* = It. *etimologia*, **< L. etymologia**, ML. also *etimologia*, *etimologia*, **< Gr. ἐτυμολογία**, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see **notation**) and *verilogium* (see **veriloguent**) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see **origination**) by Quintilian), **< ἐτυμολόγος**, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), **< ἐτυμολογία**, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + *-λογία*, **< λένω**, speak, tell: see **etymon** and **-ology**.] 1. That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

Etymology treats of the structure and history of words. It includes classification, inflection, and derivation.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 33.

Specifically—2. The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptance, the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely, the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from Greek *ἐπίσκοπος*," or *chief* "from Latin *caput*."

Expounding also and declaring the **etimologic** and native signification of such words as we have borrowed of the Latines or Frenchie menne, not evyn so comonly used in our quodliene speche.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

This terme [barbarous] being then so used by the ancient Greekes, there haue bene since, notwithstanding, who have digged for the *Etimologie* somewhat deeper, and many of them haue said that it was spoken by the rude and barking language of the Africans now called Barbarians.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

Before attempting an **etymology**, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.
Skeat, Etym. Dict., Pref., p. xxi.

Those **etymologies** which seemed strong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 59.

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* [= Sp. *etimo* = Pg. *etimon*, **< L. etymon**, **< Gr. ἐτυμον**, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of *ἐτυμός* (also in lengthened form *ἐτήτυμος*, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative *-μός*, akin to *ἔρεός*, true, real, genuine, *ἵστος*, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= Skt. *satyas*, true); cf. *ἐράδην*, examine, test; the root **er* being ult. a reduced form of **euvr*, **sant*, which appears in *ἔων* (*bvt-*), dial. *ἔων* (*evtr-*) (= L. *ens* (*ent-*), orig. *sens* (*sent-*), as in *absens*,

absent, *præsens*, present), *ppr.* of *εἶναι*, be, = AS. *sōth* (orig. **santh*), E. *sooth* = Icel. *sannr*, true, sooth: see **sooth**, and *ens*, *entity*, *ontology*, etc., and *am* (under **be¹**), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence **etymology**, etc.] 1. The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

Blue hath its **etymon** from the High Dutch blaw.
Peacham, On Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the **etymon** of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 179.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

The import here given as the **etymon** or genuine sense of the word.
Coleridge.

etypic (ē-tip'ik), *a.* [**< L. e-** priv. + F. *typic*.] In *biol.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure: opposed to **atypic**.

etypical (ē-tip'i-kal), *a.* [**< etypic + -al.**] Same as **etypic**.

Etypical characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 293.

eu-. [L., etc., *eu-*, **< Gr. εὖ-**, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adj. *εὖς* (dial. *ἥς*), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. *εἶ*, later *εὖ* (dial. *ἥ*), as an adv., well; prob. orig. **εὐός*, **< √ *eō** (= Skt. *√ as*), be, in *εἶναι*, be: see **am** (under **be¹**), **etymon**, etc. The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. *εὖ*; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning 'with good . . .', 'having good . . .', 'well-' or 'easily'—ed, as in *εὐχρηρ*, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, *εὐφής*, well-grown, having a good nature, *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, well-named, *εὐαγγέλιος*, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good' (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, 'well,' 'easily,' implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, facility, easiness. It is opposed to *dys-*, as in *eulogy*, *euphony*, opposed to *dyslogy*, *dysphony*. In *evangel* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *en-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (ū-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. εὖ**, well, + *αστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

Euastrous (ū-as-trō'sh), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **euastrous*: see **euastrous**.] In Sponges, classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without spirasters, as in the family *Stelletidae*: distinguished from *Spirastrous* and *Sterrastrous*.

euastrous (ū-as'trōs), *a.* [**< NL. *euastrous**, **< Gr. εὖ**, well, + *αστήρ*, a star.] Of or pertaining to the **Euastrous**.

Eubagis (ū-bā-jis), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemion* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (ū-blef'a-rid), *n.* A lizard of the family **Eublepharidae**.

Eublepharidæ (ū-ble-far'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Eublepharis + -ida**.] A family of gecko-like



Eublepharis hardwicki.

lizards, typified by the genus **Eublepharis**, having amphioculous vertebrae, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.

Eublepharis (ū-blef'a-ris), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. εὖ**, well, and *βαλέφαρ*, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family **Eublepharidae**, containing such as *E. hardwicki*.

eublepharoid (û-blef'â-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having the characters of the *Eublepharidae*.

II. n. One of the *Eublepharidae*.

Eublepharidae (û-blef'â-roi' dē-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-idae*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, conterminous with the family *Eublepharidae*, having concavo-concave vertebrae, proximally dilated and loop-shaped clavicles, and no postfrontal or post-orbital squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Eubœan (û-bō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Eubœa* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Eubœa, a large island of Greece northeast of Attica and Bœotia, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Eubœan* standard of coinage.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Eubœa.

eucalirite, *n.* See *eukairite*.

eucalin (û'ka-lin), *n.* [Written less prop. *eucalypt*; < *Eucalyptus* + *-in*.] A non-fermentable, sweetish, syrupy body (C₆H₁₂O₆) produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of *Eucalyptus*). It is dextrorotatory and reduces copper salts like sugar.

eucalypt (û'ka-lip't), *n.* A plant belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Eucalyptocridæ (û-ka-lip-tō-krin'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil erinoids, typified by the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*. Also *Calyptocridæ*.

eucalyptocrinte (û'ka-lip-tōk'ri-nīt), *n.* [*Eucalyptocrinus* + *-ite*.] An erininite of the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*.

Eucalyptocrinus (û'ka-lip-tōk'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (so called from the inversion of the calyx upon itself) (historically a shortened form of *Eucalyptocrinites*), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, + *κρίνον*, a lily. For the element *-crinus*, see *crininite*.] The typical genus of *Eucalyptocridæ*, occurring in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Agassiz*, 1834. Also *Eucalyptocrinites*. *Goldfuss*, 1826.

eucalyptography (û'ka-lip-tōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + Gr. *γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The description of eucalypts; a treatise upon the genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol (û-ka-lip'tol), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ol*.] A volatile, colorless, limpid oil having a strong aromatic odor, obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Eucalyptus (û-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal.] An important genus of myrtaceous evergreen trees and shrubs, including about 120 species, abundant in all parts of Australia, and occurring rarely in New Guinea, Timor, and the Moluccas. The flowers are usually in axillary umbels, with a firm, deciduous, calyptra like calyx, no petals, and very numerous stamens. The seeds are very small. The leaves are thick and smooth, mostly similar on both sides, and thrown into a vertical position by a twist of the petiole, glandular-punctate, and with a strong, peculiar odor. The matured wood is all ways hard, and the timber is of ten very valuable. Many of the arboreal species are very tall; and some, as *E. amygdalina* and *E. diversicolor*, reach a height of over 400 feet, exceeding in this respect all other known trees. Many species exude a gum (a kind of kino), whence the common



Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

name of *gum-tree*. From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as iron-bark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box-, or mahogany-trees, etc. *E. sideroxyloides*, which is the principal iron-bark-tree, and *E. resinifera*, are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. Their culture in malarious districts has also been recommended for the purpose of counteracting miasmatic influences.

eucatalepsia (û-kat-a-lep'si-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing: see *catalepsy*.] In Bacon's philosophy, true understanding: a term designating the attempt, made

by means of successive inductions, rising from narrower to wider laws, to make nature intelligible.

That which I meditate and propound is not acatalepsia, but *eucatalepsia*; not denial of the capacity to understand, but provision for understanding truly.

Bacon, *Novum Organum* (ed. Spedding), I. § 126.

Eucephala¹ (û-sef'â-lâ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *eucephalus*: see *eucephalous*.] In ornith., a genus of humming-birds, so called from the beauty of the head. *E. grayi* is a fine Ecuadorian species, with blue head and golden-green body. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Eucephala² (û-sef'â-lâ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eucephalus*: see *eucephalous*.] In entom., a group of tipularian or nemocerous dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have usually a well-differentiated head.

eucephalous (û-sef'â-lus), *a.* [*Eucalyptus* + Gr. *eu*, well, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Well-headed, as a larval crane-fly; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eucephala*.

After moulting the larval skin the *eucephalous* larvæ become quiescent or freely moveable pupæ. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 577.

Eucera (û'se-râ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), < Gr. *εὐκέραιος*, *εὐκέραιος*, with beautiful horns, < *eu*, well, + *κερας*, the horn.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Apidae*, having the antennæ in the male as long as the whole body, the thorax thickly pubescent, and the fore wings with only two submarginal cells. There are over 30 European species. One has been recognized in North America, but is probably not indigenous.

Eucercoris (û-se-rok'ô-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *κερας*, a horn, + *κορυ*, a bug.] A notable genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Capsidae* or *Phytocoridae*, having antennæ nearly twice as long as the body. *Westwood*.

Euchætes (û-kê-têz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *χαιτή*, long, loose, flowing hair.] 1. A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Dejean*, 1834.

—2. A genus of bombycid moths, formed by Harris in 1841. The subcostal vein gives rise to two marginal nervules, and a short costal cell is formed between the second marginal nervule and the apical. *E. egleis* slaty-gray, and has a brightly tufted orange, white, and black larva, which feeds on *Asclepias*. *E. collaris* is white, and has a white, hairy larva, which feeds on *Apocynum*.

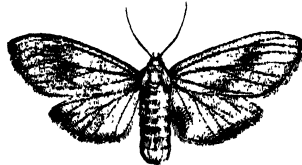
3. A genus of birds. *Selater*, 1858.

Euchalina (û-ka-li'nâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *χαλινός*, a bridle.] The typical genus of *Euchalininae*. *Lendenfeld*.

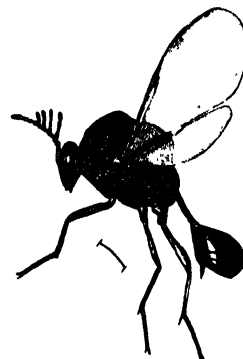
Euchalininae (û-ka-li-nî'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchalina* + *-inae*.] A group of marine sponges, typified by the genus *Euchalina* of Lendenfeld (*Chalina* of authors generally), containing regularly digitate slender forms with a fine network of fibers and slender spicules.

Eucharinae (û-ka-rî'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Leach (1812), including the strongest and hand-somest forms among *Hymenoptera*, having five-jointed tarsi, no stigmal vein, a wonderful development of the mesothorax, and an extension of the second abdominal segment which incloses all subsequent segments. Also *Eucharida*.

Eucharis (û'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *χαρις*, agreeable, < *eu*, well, + *χαρις*, grace.] 1. In entom., the typical genus of chalcidians of the subfamily *Eucharinae*. *Latreille*, 1804.—2. A genus



Moth and Larva of *Euchætes eagle*, natural size.



Eucharis americana. (Line shows natural size.)

of mollusks: same as *Glaucus*. *Péron*, 1807.—

3. A genus of etenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—4. A genus of 3 species of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the Andes of Colombia, of which *E. grandiflora* (*E. Amazonica*) is frequently cultivated. Its flowers, borne upon the summit of the scape, are large, pure white, and very fragrant.

eucharist (û'ka-ris't), *n.* [= *F. eucharistic* = *Sp. eucaristia* = *Pg. eucaristia* = *It. eucaristia*, < *L.L. eucharistia*, < Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, thankfulness, a giving of thanks, in eccles. use the sacrament of the Lord's supper (with ref. to the giving of thanks before partaking of the elements), < *εὐχαριστος*, grateful, thankful. < *eu*, well, + *χαρίζεσθαι*, show favor to, gratify, please, < *χαρις*, grace, favor, gratitude, thanks (cf. *χαρά*, joy), < *χαίρω*, rejoice. See *grace* and *yearn*.] 1†. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

When St. Laurence was in the midst of the torments of the gridiron, he made this to be the matter of his joy and *eucharist*, that he was admitted to the gates through which Jesus had entered. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 26.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion; the sacrifice of the mass. See *communion*, *mass*, and *transubstantiation*.

Of all those Comforts and Exercises of Devotion which attend that Blessing (redemption), the *Eucharist* or Holy Sacrament may claim the prime Place. *Howell*, *Letters*, III. 4.

The Corinthians desecrated the Holy *Eucharist*; but their gluttony and drunkenness did not lead St. Paul to hinder the guiltless among them from participating in that holy rite. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 178, note.

Bingham shows that the administration of the *Eucharist* to infants continued in France till the twelfth century. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, II. 6.

3. The consecrated elements in the Lord's supper.

To imagine that, for the first five hundred years, each one of the faithful who was allowed to stay in church throughout the whole celebration of the holy sacrifice always received the *eucharist* at it, is no small mistake. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 139, note.

Clement of Alexandria speaks of the ministers distributing the *eucharist*, that is, the elements, to the communicants. *W. Smith*, *Dict. of Christian Antiq.*, I. 625.

eucharistic, eucharistical (û-ka-ris'tik, -ti-ka), *a.* [= *F. eucharistique* = *Sp. eucarístico* = *Pg. eucarístico* = *It. eucaristico*, < *L.L. eucharistia*, *eucharist*: see *eucharist*.] 1†. Containing expressions of thanks; of the nature of thanksgiving or a thanksgiving service.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

This [profusion of Mary Magdalene's anointing] Jesus received, as he was the Christ and anointed of the Lord; and by this he suffered himself to be designed to burial, and he received the oblation as *eucharistical* for the election of seven devils. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 24.

[See other examples under *euchet*.]—2. Pertaining to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper.

The doctrine of the *Eucharistic* sacrifice depends upon the doctrine of the real objective Presence.

Pasch, *Élémecon*, p. 33.

Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice. *Quarterly Rev.*

Eucharistic vestments, the vestments worn by a priest when engaged in the service of the mass or the Lord's supper.

Eucheira, Eucheiridae. See *Euchira, Eucheiridae*. **euchelaion** (û-ke-la'ion), *n.* [Gr. *εὐχέλαιον*, < Gr. *εὐχῆ*, prayer, + *ἐλαιον*, oil: see *Elais* and *oil*.] Unction of the sick with oil: one of the seven sacraments or mysteries of the Greek Church, inherited from apostolic or early Christian usage, and answering to the sacrament of extreme unction in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church.

Euchira (û-ki'rî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχίρα*, quick or ready of hand, < *eu*, well, + *χίρα*, hand.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Perinae*. *E. socalis* is a Mexican species remarkable for undergoing its metamorphosis in a community of individuals, one parchment-like nest, flask-shaped and 8 or 10 inches long, serving for a whole brood. *Westwood*, 1834. Also spelled *Eucheira*.

Euchiridae (û-ki'rî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchira* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Euchira*. *Hoppe*, 1837. Also spelled *Eucheiridae*.

Euchite (û'kîl), *n.* [*LGr. εὐχίτης* (in pl. *εὐχίται*) (see def.), < Gr. *εὐχῆ*, prayer, < *εὐχάδα*, pray.] A member of a sect which arose in the fourth century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the seventh century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members

eumerism, eumerist, etc. See *euhemerism*, etc.

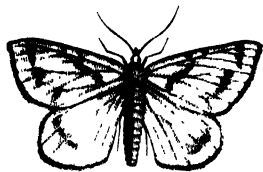
Euereta (ū-er'e-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρητα*, well, + *ἑρῆς*, a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), < *ἑρῆα*, row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone*, inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs, of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of them bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone*.

euergetes (ū-er'je-tēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐεργέτης*, a well-doer, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἐργον*, work, a deed (cf. *ἔργον*, a deed), < **ἐργον*, work, do: see *work*.] A benefactor: a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympieion at Athens.

C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 191.

Eufithia (ū-fich'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *εὐφίη*, well, + *φίχνα*, q. v.] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribearia* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant- and gooseberry-bushes. They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring-worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm*, feeds upon the leaves until full-grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth. The remedies are powdered hellebore, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist, and hand-picking.



Female Moth of *Gooseberry-spanworm* (*Eufithia ribearia*), natural size.

eugēt (ū-jē), *interj.* [L., < Gr. *εὐγε*, good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *εὖ*, or *εὖ γὰρ*, well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said: *εὖ*, well (see *eu-*); *γὰρ*, an enclitic particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 500.

eugenesic (ū-jē-nēs'ik), *a.* [< *eugenes* (is) + *-ic*.] Same as *eugenic*.

eugenesis (ū-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenetic (ū-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eugenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic*.

Eugenia (ū-jē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince Eugene of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress Eugénie of France. The name *Eugene*, G. *Eugen*, F. *Eugène*, etc., NL. *Eugenius*, fem. *Eugenia*, G. *Eugenie*, F. *Eugénie*, etc., NL. *Eugenia*, means 'well-born,' < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born: see *eugeny*.] 1. A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of over 500 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About half a dozen are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glandular-punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. The most important species is *E. caryophyllata*, of India, which yields the clove of commerce. (See cut under *clove*.) Several species bear edible fruits, as the rose-apple (*E. Jambos*) and the jambolana (*E. Jambolana*), which are cultivated in tropical countries. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine. Others are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their foliage or flowers.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. Gould, 1855.—3. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*. Desvouty, 1863.

Eugeniocrinidae (ū-jē-ni-ā-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eugeniocrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of encrinurites or fossil erinoids, ranging from the Oolite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniocrinite (ū-jē-ni-ā-kr'i-nit), *n.* [< NL. *Eugeniocrinites*; as *Eugeniocrinus* + *-ite*.] An encrinurite of the family *Eugeniocrinidae*.

Eugeniocrinites (ū-jē-ni-ā-kr'i-nitēs), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Eugeniocrinus*.] Same as *Eugeniocrinus*.

Eugeniocrinus (ū-jē-ni-ā-kr'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniocrinites*), < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-

born, of noble race, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniocrinidae*. Agassiz, 1834.

eugenic¹ (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 459.

eugenic² (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cloves.

Eugenic acid, an acid derived from cloves. It is a colorless oil, becoming dark in color and resinous when exposed to the air. It reddens litmus-paper, and has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves.

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic¹*: see *-ics*.] The science of generative or procreative development; the doctrine of progress or evolution, especially in the human race, through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics*, and in the idiosyncrasies of mental imagery, . . . are now recognised as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 110.

The heredity of genius has been fully proved by that very interesting writer and accurate observer, Francis Galton, and he has put forward in a masterly way the claims of *eugenics*, or race-culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 641.

eugenin (ū-jē-nin), *n.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-in²*.] A substance (C₁₀H₁₂O₂) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminae, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugeny¹ (ū-jē-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγενεία*, poet. *εὐγενία*, nobility of birth, < *εὐγενής*, well-born, of noble race, < *εὖ*, well, + *γενος*, race, family: see *genus*.] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie*.

eught, eughtent. Lawless spellings of *yew, yew-en*. *Spenser*.

Euglena (ū-glē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γλήνη*, the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.]

The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidae*. *E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best-known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, often occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. Ehrenberg, 1832.

Euglenia (ū-glē'nā-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena*.] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena*, and corresponding nearly to the *Astasiara* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidae*. Dujardin.

euglenid (ū-glē'n'id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidae*.

Euglenidae (ū-glē'n'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-idae*.] A large family of monomastigote eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena*, highly diversiform or metabolic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (for the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free-swimming or sedentary, naked or loricate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal; the oral aperture is distinct; the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amylaceous substance; one or more eye-like pigment-specks are often developed at the anterior end; and the contractile vacuole and the endoplast are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body-substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplast. The sporulation, or breaking up of the colored endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of encystment, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, released as small green amebiforms, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment-spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zooids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye-spot. Another form of encystment, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live. The animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algae. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *euglenoid*, applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena*, *Amblyopsis*, *Phacus*, *Chloropeltis*, *Trachelomonas*, *Rhaphidomonas*, *Calomonas*, *Acetolena*, and *Colacium*. Nearly all occur in fresh water, especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.

Euglenina (ū-glē-ni-nā), *n. pl.* [< *Euglena* + *-ina*.] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidae*.

Euglena viridis, magnified.

euglenoid (ū-glē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Euglena* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidae*; especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidae*; exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena*.

The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor ameboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as *euglenoid*.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

They are apparently Gregarine, which have been killed in various states of *euglenoid* movement.

W. B. Beilham, *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoidae*.

II. *n.* A sporozoan, as a gregarine, in the *euglenoid* state.

The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

Euglenoidae (ū-glē-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-oidea*.] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidae* and related groups, of large size and well organized, uni-flagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenina* assigned to this order are *Menoidina*, *Peraenina*, and *Petalomonadina*.

eugnomosyne (ū-gō-mos'i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐνομία*, considerateness, indulgence, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, kind-hearted, considerate, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, the mind: see *gnome*.] The faculty of judging well concerning matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-gō-nid'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *gonidia*, q. v.] In lichenology, proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimidia. They are inclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū-gu-bin), *a.* [It. *Eugubbio* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio*, < L. *Iguvium*, a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy: specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tables*, constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tables are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-hār-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.—**Euharmonic organ**, an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euhemerism (ū-hē'me-rizm), *n.* [Also *eumerism*; < L. *Euhemerus*, < Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' < *εὖ*, well, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

Max Muller, *Sci. of Lang.*, 2d ser., p. 416.

Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euhemerism* which explains this by making the deity a mere deified ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world.

W. R. Smith, *Kinship and Marriage*, p. 17.

euhemerist (ū-hē'me-ris't), *n.* and *a.* [Also *eumerist*; < *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

II. *a.* Euhemeristic.

euhemeristic (ū-hē'me-ris'tik), *a.* [Also *eumeristic*; < *euhemerist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to euhemerism or euhemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history: as, *euhemeristic* historians.

A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnician theology and mythology, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 764.

euhemeristically (ū-hē-mē-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically: as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically*. Also *euhemeristically*.

euhemerize (ū-hē-mē-riz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euhemerized*, ppr. *euhemerizing*. [*< Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** trans. To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically: as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism*.

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, fell among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or *euhemerized* into dull sham history. *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, I, 249.

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII, 196.

II. intrans. To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

Eulichthyes (ū-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *ichthys*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subfamily of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardi*.

Euisopoda (u-i-sop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *isopos*, equal, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellae, and containing the typical isopods.

eukairite, eucairite (ū-kā'rit), *n.* [Prop., in Latinized form, "*eucairite*"; so called by Berzelius because found "opportunist" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < Gr. *eū*, timely, opportune (< *eū*, well, + *καίρος*, time, season), + *-ite*.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, *a.* See *Eucleidean*.

Eulabes (ū-lā-bēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *eū*, well, + *λαμβάνειν*, *laibēin*, take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabina*, based upon the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnaeus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these religious grackles, often seen in confinement.



Mina, or Religious Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Eulabina (ū-lā-bē-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulabes* (-e-l-) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidae*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes*. They are the so-called grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minas*, *minas*, etc.).

eulachon (ū-lā-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*.—**Eulachon-oil**, oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā-li-ā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *eu*, sweet-spoken, < *eū*, well, + *λαλέειν*, talk, speak.] **1.** A genus of errant chaetopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodoceidae*. *Savigny*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of caraboid beetles.—**3.** A genus of tall grasses, the species of which are now referred to other genera, chiefly to *Pollinia*. *E. japonica* is often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage.

Eulerian (ū-lē-ri-an), *a.* [*< Euler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707-83).—**Eulerian constant**, the value of

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2-1} \right) - \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{10n^4} + \frac{1}{12n^6}$$

where *n* is infinite. It is 0.57721566490153286060 +. — **Eulerian equation**. See *eulogies*.—**Eulerian function**, the function

$$Pz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n / n! (x + n).$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cos^{2p-1} \phi \cdot \sin^{2q-1} \phi \cdot d\phi.$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} \cdot dx.$$

Eulerian method, in *hydrodynamics*, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number, solution*.

Eulima (ū-lī-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *λιμος*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidae*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidae*. Some of the species live on holothurians or other echinoderms. An American species, *E. olacea*, is a parasite of *Thyone briareus*, a common holothurian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-lī-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-acea*.] Same as *Eulimidae*.

eulimid (ū-lī-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidae*.

Eulimidae (ū-lim'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima*. The animal has subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turreted, milky-white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimacea*.

eulogia (ū-lō'jī-ā), *n.* [ML., the eucharist, etc., < Gr. *εὐλογία*, praise, blessing: see *eulogy*.] In the early church: (a) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (b) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (c) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *antidoron* (which see). Also *eulogy*.

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices, for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, I, 137.

eulogically (ū-lō'jī-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [Rare.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*, p. 387.

eulogise, *v. t.* See *eulogize*.
eulogist (ū-lō-jist), *n.* [*< eulogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*. *Buckle*, *Civilization*, II, vii.

A name . . . that *eulogists* hold up to the world as without spot or blemish. *Theodore Parker*, *Historic Americans* (Franklin).

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lō-jis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*< eulogist* + *-ic* (-al).] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases, first used to supreme men, descend to men of less authority, and so downwards. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 395.

eulogistically (ū-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With high or undue commendation or eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō'jī-um), *n.* [*< ML. eulogium*, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavish and undistinguishing *eulogium* is not praise. *Ames*, *Works*, II, 72.

= *Syn.* See *eulogy*.
eulogize (ū-lō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing*. [*< eulogy* + *-ize*.] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also spelled *eulogise*.

Bishop Horsley . . . publicly *eulogized* this treatise in the charges delivered to his clergy, recommending it to their particular perusal. *V. Knox*, *The Lord's Supper*, Pref., p. 8.

Stanhope *eulogized* the law of Charles II. absolutely forbidding the importation of French goods into England. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., I.

eulogy (ū-lō-jī), *n.*; pl. *eulogies* (-jīz). [First in ML. form *eulogium* (> OF. *euloge*); later *eulogy* = F. *eulogie*, < ML. *eulogia* (a blessing, salutation,

present, etc.), < Gr. *εὐλογία*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *eū*, well, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren *eulogies*. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 132.

2. Same as *eulogia*.

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the "*eulogy*" (sacred bread) to four bishops.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 14.

= *Syn.* **1.** *Encomium, Eulogy, Eulogium, Panegyric*. These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *encomium*, but still is the most general word. An *encomium* is an expression of warm praise, of some fullness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode: *encomium* is not a distinctive name for a set speech; the others may be: as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy*. The last three may be used abstractly, but not *encomium*; we may say, it was mere *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not mere *encomium*. *Eulogy*, a *eulogy*, and an *encomium* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and a *panegyric* are only praise; hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or indiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that our author [Cicero] . . . made a speech in public full of the highest *encomiums* on *Crassus*. *Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, I, 5, note 3.

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Choate's] sonorous periods in his *eulogy* upon Webster yet shily made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 99.

Collectors of coins, dresses, and butterflies have astonished the world with *encomiums* which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy. *J. D'Israeli*, *Lit. Char.*, p. 376.

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyric* upon anything which is a just and natural object of censure. *Burke*, *Rev.* in France.

Eulophia (ū-lō'fī-ā), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the crested lily, < Gr. *εὐλόφος*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest: see *Eulophus*.] A genus of epiphytal or terrestrial orchids, of Africa and southern Asia. The tubers of some Asiatic species were formerly used as saleg.

Eulophinae (ū-lō'fī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulophus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have 4-jointed tarsi, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind thighs, and undivided mesonotum. The males of many species have branched or filabellate antennae. All the species, so far as known, are parasitic, usually upon lepidopterous larvae.

Eulophus (ū-lō'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐλόφος*, beautifully crested, well-plumed, < *eū*, well, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinae*. *Geoffroy*, 1764.

eulysite (ū-lī-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. εὐλύσια*, readiness in loosing, < *εὐλύσιος*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve: see *eulysite*.] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Tunaberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of diallage, garnet, and altered olivin. This rock contains also grains of magnetite, and the olivin is now and then altered into serpentine. It is one of the varieties of pendolite. Rocks similar in composition to eulysite have been found in Germany, Italy, and Greece.

eulytin (ū-lī-tin), *n.* [*< Gr. εὐλύτιος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *eulysite*), + *-in*.] Same as *eulysite*.

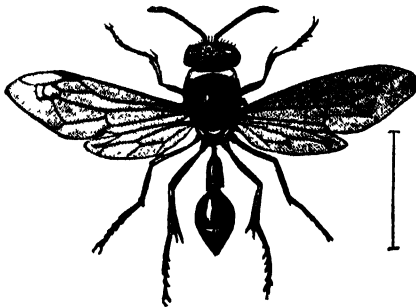
eulytite (ū-lī-tit), *n.* [*< Gr. εὐλύτιος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *eū*, well, + *λύσις*, verbal adj. of *λύω*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedral crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *bismuth-blende*.

Eumæus (ū-mē-us), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *Εὐμαῖος*, a man's name.] A genus of lycaenid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. atala* is very abundant in Florida, where the bright-red larva is known as the *countie-worm*, from the Indian name of the plant *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē'sēz), *n.* [*< Gr. εὐμήκης*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *eū*, well, + *μήκος*, length. Cf. *μακρός*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Sauridae*. It contains small harmless lizards known as *bluetails* and *scorpion-tails*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe; about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail,

the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common blue-tail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū-me-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μενός*, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidae*, having



Eumenes fraternus. (Line shows natural size.)

the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraternus* is a common North American species.

Eumenidae (ū-men-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-idae*.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing the solitary wasps, and distinguished from the social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual rôle of queen and worker. Also *Eumenida*, *Eumenides*.

Eumenides¹ (ū-men-i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐμενίδες* (sc. *θεαί*), lit. the gracious goddesses, < *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μενός*, mind, temper, disposition.] In classical myth., the Erinyes or Furies: a euphemistic name. See *Erinyes* and *fury*.

While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

Eumenides² (ū-men-i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-ides*.] 1. Same as *Eumenidae*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval, 1836.*

Eumeninæ (ū-me-ni-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-inæ*.] The *Eumenidae* considered as a subfamily of the *Espeidae*.

eumerism (ū-me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis: a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū-me-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐμεριστός*, easily divided, < *εὖ*, well, + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, < *μερίσκειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic: opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū-me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization: opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū-me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic: opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū-me-rō-mōrf), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (see *eumerism*), + *μορφή*,

shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

eumeromorph (ū-me-rō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< *eumeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō'pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μετοπίας*, having a broad forehead, < *μετώπον*, the forehead, < *μετά*, between, + *ὤψ* (ὤπ-), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*. The type is the northern sea-lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from Bering's strait to Japan and California. The male measures from 12 to 14 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds; the female is much smaller and more slender. See cut in preceding column.

Eunectes (ū-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *νέκτης*, a swimmer (cf. *νέκτος*, adj., swimming), < *νέχειν*, swim.]

1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda (which see). *Wagler, 1830.*

—2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidae*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. *Erichson, 1832.*

Eunectus (ū-nek'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-ni'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνίκη* or *Εὐνίκη*, a Nereid.] In *zool.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidae*. It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary pieces, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dextral and 4 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. gigantea* is a large West Indian sea-centipede, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.

Euniceæ (ū-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-æ*.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidae*.

Eunicidae (ū-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-idae*.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychæstous annelids, typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the prostomium bears tentacles; the parapodia are usually unbranched, sometimes bifurcated, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchiae. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνομία*, daughter of Themis, a personification of *eunomia*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of zygaenid moths. *Hübner, 1816.* (b) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck, 1821.* (c) A genus of worms. *Risso, 1826.* (d) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidae*, having the apical joint of the antennæ spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apicata* and *E. heteropoda*.—2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ū-nō'mi-an), *a. and n.* [< LL. *Eunomius*, < Gr. *Εὐνόμος*, a proper name, < *εὖνομος*, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Anomæan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eudoxian*.

eunomy (ū-nō'mi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐνομία*, good order, good laws well obeyed, < *εὖνομος*, well-ordered, under good laws, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Milford.*

Eunota (ū-nō'tā), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὐνότης*, well-backed, stout-backed, < *εὖ*, well, + *νότος*, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *n. and a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. *It. eunuco* = Pg. *eunucho*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in



Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*).



Eunice antennata.

the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); < *εὐνός*, bed, + *ἐχεῖν*, have, hold, keep.] I. *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bed-chamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narses the eunuch was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xli.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin, Mandeville, III. 96.*

eunuch (ū'nuk), *v. t.* [< *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

They eunuch all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn That they deserve no children of their own. *Creech, tr. of Lucretius.*

eunuchate (ū'nuk-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, < L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

It were . . . an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.*

eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), *n.* [< LL. *eunuchismus*, < LGr. *εὐνοῦχισμός*, < *εὐνοῦχος*, make a eunuch, < *εὐνοῦχος*: see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

That eunuchism, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it [marriage], we doubt not.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 54.

euomphaloid (ū-om'fa-loid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Euomphalus*: as, a euomphaloid shell. *P. P. Carpenter.*

Euomphalus (ū-om'fa-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turbinidae*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

euonym (ū'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation: opposed to *caconym*. [Rare.]

euonymin (ū-on'i-mi), *n.* [< *Euonymus* + *-in*.]

1. An uncrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Euonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of euonymus by adding water.

Euonymus (ū-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *euonymos* (Pliny), < Gr. *εὐώνυμος* (τὸ εὐώνυμον δένδρον), the spindle-tree, < *εὖώνυμος*, having a good name, honored, prosperous, lucky, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] 1. A celastraceous genus of shrubs and small trees, natives of northern temperate regions, including about 40 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purplish flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. europæa*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. americana*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. japonica*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the wahoo is used as an active purgative. See cut under *burning-bush*.

2. [I. c.] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpurea*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

euonymy (ū-on'i-mi), *n.* [As *eunomy* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of euonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

Euornithes (ū-ōr-ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὄρνις* (ὄρνιθ-), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinata* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ōr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Euornithes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

eutomous (ū-ōt'ō-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomous*.

euousæ (ū-ō'ē), *n.* See *evovæ*.



Northern Sea-lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).

Eupagurus

Eupagurus (ū-pa-gū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Pagurus*.] A genus of hermit-crabs.

E. bernhardus is one of the commonest species of hermit-crab along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-shell *Lunatia heros* and others.

eupathia (ū-path'i-ā), *n.* [See *eupathy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *euphoria*.

eupathy (ū'pa-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπάθεια*, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition; < *εὐπαθής*, enjoying good things, in happy condition, < *εὖ*, well, + *πάθος*, feeling.] Right feeling.

And yet verily they themselves againe doe terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of apathies, that is to say, impossibilities; wherein they use the words aright and as they ought.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 62.

Eupatoriaceæ (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-acæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, having perfect flowers (never yellow) in discoid heads, the anthers not caudate, and the elongated clavate style-branches stigmatic only below the middle. It includes 35 genera and over 750 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Stevia*, *Mikania*, and *Brickellia*.

eupatoriaceous (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ*.

eupatorine (ū-pa-tō'rīn), *n.* [< *Eupatorium* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid contained, according to Righoni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*. It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

Eupatorium (ū-pa-tō-ri-um), *n.* [NL. (1. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny), < Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ* (*εὐπάτωρ*, born of a noble father, < *εὖ*, well, + *πάτερ* = *E. father*).] 1. A genus of the natural order *Compositæ*, mostly perennial herbs and natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 10 are found in the old world, 2 of which are European. There are about 40 in the United



Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerve*).

States. The leaves are usually opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small corymbosely cymose heads. The hemp-agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or boneset, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and the joe-ye-weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerve*, of Reunion.

2. [l. c.] A species of this genus.

eupatory (ū'pa-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *eupatorium*. 2. **eupatrid** (ū-pat'rid), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* One of the Eupatridæ.

At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian commonalty the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatridæ*.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 167.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility.

2027

This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.

Edinburgh Rev.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eupatridæ.

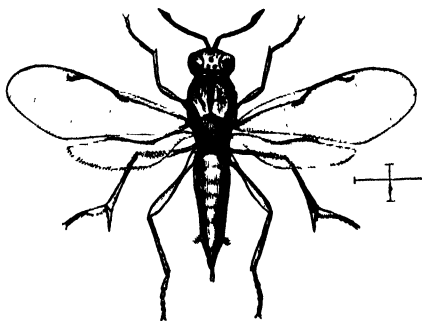
Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὐπατριδῶν*, born of a noble father, of noble family; *pl.* *Εὐπατρίδαι*, the Eupatridæ; < *εὖ*, well, + *πάτερ* = *E. father*.] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician*.

Eupelmīnæ (ū-pel-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibiae. The antennae are 13-jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvae.

Eupelmus (ū-pel'mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦμα*, the sole of the foot.]



Female of *Eupelmus floridanus* (Cross shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Eupelmīnæ*. There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. floridanus* is a handsome North American species.

eupepsia, eupepsy (ū-pep'si-ā, -sī), *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, < Gr. *εὐπепсия*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion, < *εὖ*, well, + *πεπτός*, verbal adj. *πέπτιν*, *πίσσω*, digest: see *dyspepsy*, *pepsin*, *peptic*.] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia*.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object.

Carlyle, Signs of the Times.

eupeptic (ū-pep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπепτικός*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion: see *eupepsia*.] 1. Having good digestion: opposed to *dyspeptic*.

The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man . . . fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies.

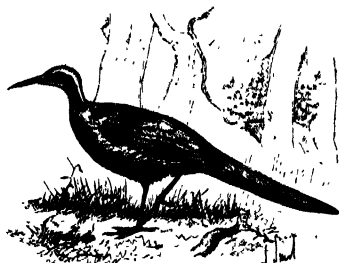
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper.

Saturday Rev., March 2, 1877, p. 351.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (ū'pe-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. *εὐπτετης*, flying well, < *εὖ*, well, + *πτείνω*, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Timeliidae*, sometimes made type of *Eupetidae*, in which



Eupetes macrocerus.

the gallatorial genus *Mesites* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblance between these two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Centropodidae*, or true babbling thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short, velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrocerus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra. *E. ceruleus* is found in New Guinea.

Eupetidae (ū-pe-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idae*.] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the gallatorial genus *Mesites*, made by G. R. Gray in 1869.

Eupoberiidae

Euphausia (ū-fā-si-ā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φαῖναι* (√ *φα), make to appear (cf. *εἶπα*, very bright, < *εὖ*, well, + *φαίνω*, show, light, < *φαῖναι* (√ *φα), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*), + *οὐσία*, substance.] A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiadae*. Dana, 1850.

Euphausia leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding moults new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified zoecal condition now ensues, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of moults. Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 43.

Euphausiidae (ū-fā-si-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idae*.] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia*. They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Eight genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphema (ū-fē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen: see *euphemism*.] A genus of Australian grass-parakeets, founded



Grass-parakeet (*Euphema elegans*).

by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elegans* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. discolor*. Also *Euphemia*.

euphemism (ū-fē-miz-m), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, euphemism, i. e., the use of an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημίζω*, use a good for a bad, an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen, abstaining from inauspicious words, < *εὖ*, well, + *φήμη*, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= *l. fama*, rumor, fame), < *φαίω*, speak, say: see *fame*, *fate*.] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

This instinct of politeness in speech - *euphemism*, as it is called - which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped the sense of 'ugly', 'fast', of 'dissipated'; 'gallantry', of 'licentiousness'.

Chambers, Int. for the People.

2. A word or expression thus substituted: as, to employ a *euphemism*.

When it was said of the martyr St. Stephen that "he fell asleep," instead of "he died," the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.

Beattie, Moral Science, § 860.

euphemistic, euphemistical (ū-fē-mis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by euphemism.

euphemistically (ū-fē-mis'ti-kul-i), *adv.* In a euphemistic manner; as a euphemism.

euphemize (ū-fē-miz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euphemized*, pp. *euphemizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφημίζω*; see *euphemism*.] 1. *trans.* To make euphemistic; express by a euphemism.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in euphemism; speak euphemistically.

Eupoberia (ū-fē-bē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φοβή*, fearful, formidable, < *φόβος*, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Eupoberiidae*.

Eupoberiidae (ū-fē-bē-ri-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupoberia* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda*. They had the anterior and posterior parts differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

euphone (ū-fō'nē), *n.* [*< Gr. εὐφώνος, sweet-voiced, musical.*] In *organ-building*, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ū-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Desmarest, 1805), < Gr. εὐφώνος, sweet-voiced, musical: see euphony.*] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridae*, giving name to a section *Euphoniae* of that family. *E. musica* is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, *E. elegantissima*, is found on the borders of the United States; 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called *Cyanophonia*, *Acroptera*, *Ictiophaga*, and *Phonaca*. Also written *Euphonia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the *euphonia* was first pointed out by Lund.

P. L. Slater, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 53.

euphoniad (ū-fō'ni-ad), *n.* [*< euphony + -ad¹.*] A musical instrument of the orchestra class.

euphonic (ū-fon'ik), *a.* [*As euphon-ous + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the verb for euphonic purposes.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 6, App.

euphonical (ū-fon'ik-al), *a.* [*< euphonic + -al.*] Same as *euphonic*.

Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these [other European languages], without any of their inconveniences.

Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, iii. 14.

Euphoniinae (ū-fō'ni-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Euphonia + -inae.*] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 4 genera, *Euphonia*, *Chlorophonia*, *Pterophonia*, and *Hypophonia*. Also *Euphoniinae*.

euphony (ū-fō'ni-us), *a.* [*< LL. euphonia (< Gr. εὐφώνια), euphony, + -ous.* See *euphony*.] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

Euphony languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of.

Latham, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphonyously (ū-fō'ni-us-li), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū-fō'niz-m), *n.* [*< Gr. εὐφώνος, euphony (see euphony), + -ism.*] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. *Oswald*. [*Rare.*]

euphonium (ū-fō'ni-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. εὐφώνος, sweet-voiced, musical: see euphony.*] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū-fō'niz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. euphonized, ppr. euphonizing.* [*< Gr. εὐφώνος, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see euphony), + -ize.*] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in *euphonizing* our language which might have been expected.

Mitford, Harmony of Language (1774), p. 174.

euphony (ū-fō'niz), *n.* [*= F. euphonia = Sp. eufonia = Pg. euphonia = It. eufonia, < LL. euphonia, < Gr. εὐφώνια, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < εὐφώνος, having a good voice: see euphony.*] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, *euphony* is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

Euphony, which used to be appealed to as explanation [of phonetic change], is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy [in utterance].

Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

Euphony consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonyous, except by slinging it.

A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 327.

= *Syn. Euphony, Melody, Harmony, Rhythm.* *Euphony* in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. *Melody* respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. *Harmony* respects the adaptation of sound to sense. *Rhythm* respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music *melody* respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while *harmony* respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments; thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon *melody* rather than *harmony*.

The Attic euphony in it, and all the aroma of age.

D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

The river that I sate upon
It made such a noise as it ran,
Accordant with the birds' harmony,
Me thought it was the best melody
That might be heard of any man.
Chaucer, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn music, which is inarticulate poesy, does in churches.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Pref.

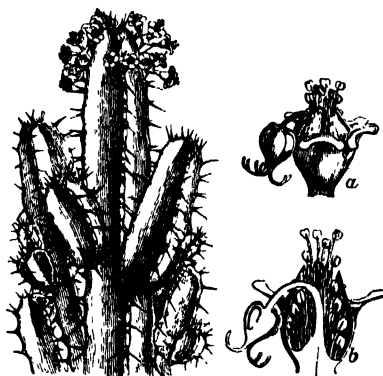
Ourself have often tried

Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd

The passion of the prophets.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Euphorbia (ū-fōr'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (L. euphorbia and euphorbeum), < Gr. εὐφρόβιον, an African plant, also its juice (euphorbium, q. v.), said to be named from Euphorbus, εὐφρόβος, physician to the king of Mauretania. The name εὐφρόβος is prop. an adj., εὐφρόβος, well-fed, < εὐ, well, + φέρω, feed.] 1. The typical genus of the natural order Euphorbiaceae, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexual flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as *spurge*, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical*



Top of Stem of *Euphorbia resinifera*.

a, involucre with enclosed flowers; b, section of same.

species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees; and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems, resembling columnar *cactaceae*. They abound in an arid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, *E. corollata*, and the ipecac spurge, *E. ipecacuanha*, of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See *euphorbium*.) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as *E. marginata* for its color-margined leaves, *E. pulcherrima* for its bright-colored floral bracts, *E. fulgens* for its bright-red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as *E. resinifera*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceae (ū-fōr-bi-ā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Euphorbia + -aceae.*] An important order of mostly apetalous plants, including 200 genera and over 3,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with monocous or dicous flowers, and the fruit a triocous 3 seeded or 6-seeded capsule. They have an acrid milky juice, and some are poisonous; but the fruits of a few species are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The order includes the box-tree (*Buxus*), the cassava plant (*Manihot*), the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus*), the croton-oil and cascarrilla plants (*Croton*), several species that furnish caustic (Henna, *Castilleja*, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, *Phyllanthus*, and *Acalypha*.

euphorbiaceous, euphorbial (ū-fōr-bi-ā'shi-us, ū-fōr'bi-ā-l), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Euphorbiaceae*.

euphorbium (ū-fōr'bi-um), *n.* [*ME. euforbia; < NL. Euphorbium, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as Euphorbia, < Gr. εὐφρόβιον, the African plant, also its acrid juice: see Euphorbia.*] 1. A gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia resinifera*, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acrid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

Fixe theriune the 5 essence of the laxatyues that purgen fiewme and viscous humoria, as a littl of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucus.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery.

E. Phillips, 1706.

2t. Same as *euphorbia*, 2.

His Shield flames bright with gold, embossed hie
With Wolves and Horse seem-running swiftly by,
And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammony,
And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Magnificence.

euphoria (ū-fō'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. εὐφροια, power of bearing easily, < εὐφρος, bearing well, < εὐ, well, + φέρω = E. bear¹.*] In *pathol.*: (a) A disposition to bear pain well. (b) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called *eupathia*.

euphoric (ū-fōr'ik), *a.* [*< euphoria + -ic.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the common ly reported euphoric apathy.

euphotide (ū-fō'tid or -tid), *n.* [*F. euphotide, < Gr. εὐ, well, + φως (φωτ-), light, + -ide.*] See *gabbro*.

Euphrasia (ū-frā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.; ML. also eufrasia; < Gr. εὐφρασία, delight, good cheer, < εὐφραίνω, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. εὐφροον (εὐφρον-), cheering, gladdening, < εὐ, well, + φέρω (φωρ-), the mind): see frantic, frenzy, phrenetic, etc.] A small genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, widely distributed. The flowers are small, in dense spikes. The common eyebright of Europe, *E. officinalis*, is the only North American species. It is astringent, and was formerly in repute as a remedy for diseases of the eyes.*

euphrasy (ū-frā'si), *n.* [*ME. *euphrasy (spelled heufrazy), < ML. eufrasia, euphrasia: see Euphrasia.*] The eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve; for he had much to see.

Milton, P. L., xi. 414.

With fairy euphrasy they purged my eyes,
To let me see their cities in the skies.

Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ū-frā'tē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the Euphratean valley.

Darwin, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, n. See *uphroe*.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē), *n.* [*NL., < L. Euphrosyne, < Gr. Εὐφροσύνη, one of the three Bæotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < εὐφρων, merry, cheerful: see Euphrasia.*] In *zool.*, a genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Amphinomidae*.

euphuism (ū-fū-izm), *n.* [*< Euphuus, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphuus, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphuus and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + -ism.* The name *Euphuus* (prop. **Euphues*) is taken from Gr. εὐφύης, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (δ εὐφύης, a man of genius), etc., < εὐ, well, + φύω, growth, stature, nature, < φέρω, produce, pass. φέρω, grow.] In *Eng. lit.*, an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the Euphuist.

All our Ladies were then his [Lyly's] Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Parley *Euphuisme* was as little regarded as She which now there speaks not French.

Edward Blount, in Lyly's Euphuus, Epist. to Reader.

The discourse of Sir Pierce Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer [Lyly] and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. *Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 495.*

So far, then, there is in the father of *euphuism* [Lyly] nothing but an exaggerated development of tastes and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

=*Syn.* This word is sometimes confounded with *euphemism* and *euphony*. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (ū-fū-ist), *n.* [As *euphu-ism* + *-ist*.] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū-fū-is'tik), *a.* [*euphuist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, *euphuistic* pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic school-master than at the fantastic knight; and the *euphuistic* pronunciation which he makes Holofernes so malignantly criticize was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The *euphuistic* style was an exaggeration of the "Italianizing" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (ū-fū-is'ti-kū-i), *adv.* In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and *euphuistically* flattering note.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 42.

euphuize (ū-fū-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *euphuized*, pp. *euphuizing*. [As *euphu-ism* + *-ize*.] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou *Euphuize*, which once was rare,
And of all English phrases the life and blood, . . .
I'll say thou borrow'st.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *euphylla* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from *cataphyllum*, *prophyllum*, etc.

euphion, **euphione** (ū-pi'ōn, -ōn), *n.* [*eu*, well, + *πίον*, fat.] In *chem.*, the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of hydrid of amyl. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *πίθος*, an ape.] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 80 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. *E. subnotata* is a well-known English species. Some are called *pugs*; thus, *E. venosata* is the netted pug; *E. pulchellata*, the foxglove-pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), *a. and n.* [*eu*, well, + *πλαστικός*, easy to mold or form, < *eu*, well, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] *I. a.* In *physiol.*, capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. n. A substance thus transformable.

Euplectoptera (ū-ple-kop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Euplexoptera*.

Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *πλεκτός*, well-plaited, well-twisted, < *eu*, well, +

πλεκτός, < *πλέκειν*, plait.] A genus of *Hyalospongiae*, referred to the family *Hexactinellidae*, or made type of a family *Euplectellidae*. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, *E. aspergillum*, known as Venus's flower-basket, in which the highly developed silicious spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.

Euplectellidae (ū-plek-tel'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*euplectella* + *-idae*.] A family of silicious sponges, or *Hyalospongiae*, taking name from the genus *Euplectella*, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family *Hexactinellidae*.

euplere (ū-plēr), *n.* A species of the genus *Eupleres*.

Eupleres (ū-plēr'ēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *πλήρης*, full.] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the *Viverridae*, from which it dif-



Fаланука (*Eupleres goudoti*).

fers in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family *Eupleridae*. The only species known is *E. goudoti*, the fаланука. *Dogère.*

euplerid (ū-plēr-id), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eupleridae*.

Eupleridae (ū-plēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupleres* + *-idae*.] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus *Eupleres*, differing from the *Viverridae* in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated incisors. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

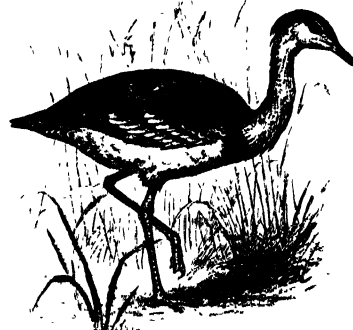
Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *L. plexus*, q. v., + (Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing.) An aberrant suborder of orthopterous insects, or an order of insects, the same as *Dermoptera*, constituted by the earwigs or *Forficulidae*: so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See *Forficulidae*. Also *Euplexoptera*.

euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te-rus), *a.* Having the characters of the suborder *Euplexoptera*.

eupnoea (ū-nō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *πνοή*, breath, < *πνέω*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*. Cf. Gr. *εὐποδία*, goodness of foot.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Holothurioida*, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from *Apodia* (*Synapta*).

Eupoditis (ū-pō-dō'tis), *n.* [*eu*, well, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*, + *Otis*, a bustard, well-



Australian Bustard (*Eupoditis australis*).

footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family *Otididae*, peculiar in possessing only one

carotid artery, the right. *E. australis* is the bustard of Australia. *Lesson, 1839.*

Eupolidean (ū-pō-li-dē'an), *a. and n.* [*eu*, well, + *πολις* (-id-) (see def.) + *-ean*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the *Eupolidean* verse or meter. — **Eupolidean epionic.** See *epionic*, *n.*

II. n. In *anc. pros.*, a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: thus,

— — — — — | — — — — —

Eupolyzoa (ū-pō-li-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *Πολύζωα*, q. v.] The *Polyzoa* in the usual sense; the *Polyzoa* proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm-like organisms in a class *Polyzoa* and then proceed to divide it into three sections, *Vermiformia* (genus *Phoronis* alone), *Pterobranchia* (genera *Rhabdopleura* and *Aphalodiscus*), and *Eupolyzoa*.

eupolyzoan (ū-pō-li-zō'an), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Eupolyzoa*; polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

II. n. A polyzoan proper.

eupolyzoön (ū-pō-li-zō'on), *n.* One of the *Eupolyzoa*; a eupolyzoan. *Lankester.*

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [*eu*, well, + *πρακτός*, easy to be done, well-to-do, prosperous, < *eu*, well, + *πράσσειν*, do: see *practic*, *practice*.] Doing well; prosperous. [Rare.]

Good-humoured, eupptic, and *eupractic*.

Carlyle, Misc., III. 215.

Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπρεπής*, well-looking, < *eu*, well, + *πρεπείν*, become, suit.] A genus of bombycid moths, sometimes giving name to a family *Euprepidae*, and containing



Tiger-moth (*Euprepia carya*), about two thirds natural size.

such tiger-moths as *E. carya* and *E. plantaginis*, the long-haired larvae of which are known as bear-caterpillars. Also called *Chelonia*.

Euprepidae (ū-pre-pi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euprepia* + *-idae*.] A family of bombycid moths, named from the genus *Euprepia*.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *ψάλλω*, a pair of shears.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family *Brentidae*. *E. minuta* is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany-brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak wood. See cut under *Brentus*.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *ψάμμος* or *ψάμμη*, sand.] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as *E. brongniartiana*, of the family *Eupsammidae*. Also *Eupsammia*.

Eupsammidae (ūp-sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupsamma* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus *Eupsamma*. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well-developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interseptal loculi open or with few dissepiments, and rudimentary costae.



Eupsamma brongniartiana.

eupyrchroite (ū-pēr'krō-it), *n.* [*eu*, well, + *πύρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*.] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure and an ash-gray or bluish-gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *πύρ* = *E. fire*.] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

-eur. [*E.-eur*, < OF. *-ur*, *-or*, < *L. -or*, acc. *-orem*: see *-or*.] A form of the suffix *-or* in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in *grandeur*, and mostly pronounced as French, as in *hauteur*.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wi-lo), *n.* [LL.: see *Euroclydon*.] Same as *Euroclydon*.

A tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*.

Acts xxvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiā or -zhīā), *n.* [*eu* (or *ope*) + *Asia*.] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of



Venus's Flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ū-rā'shian or -zhian), *a.* and *n.* [**Eurasia** + *-an*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurasia*.

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water-partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great water-sheds.

Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 303.

2. Having both European and Asian connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See **II.**

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her father's tongue?

G. A. Mackay, *Tour of Sir Ali Baba*.

II. n. A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic: originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee*.

The shovel-hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Depart him"; the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension."

G. A. Mackay, *Tour of Sir Ali Baba*.

Eurasiatic (ū-rā-shi- or ū-rā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* [**Eurasia** + *-atic*, after *Asiatic*.] Same as *Eurasian*.

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasiatic* continent, the Japanese and the Amur-land crayfishes being closely allied.

Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 311.

eureka (ū-rē'kū). [**Prop.** **heureka*, < Gr. *εὕρηκα*, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of *εὕρηκα* (*εὑρίσκω*), find, discover.] Literally, I have found (it): the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.—**Eureka projectile**. See *projectile*.

Eurema (ū-rē'mā), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heurema*, < Gr. *εὐρημα*, an invention, discovery: see *eurematics*.] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinae*, containing upward of 100 species: now usually called *Terius* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rē-mat'iks), *n.* [**Prop.** **heurematics*, < Gr. *εὐρημα* (τ-), an invention, discovery, < *εὕρηκα*, find out, invent, discover: see *eureka*.] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents: they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *eurematics*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I, 28.

Euretes (ū-rē'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Euretidae*. *Carter*.

euretid (ū-rē'tid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidae*.

Euretidae (ū-rē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idae*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated scapulae, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze*. Also *Euretidae*.

Eurhipidura (ū-rip-i-dū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus*: see *eurhipidurous*.] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebrae into a coecyx terminated by a pygostyle, around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds (commonly placed in the two subclasses *Ratitae* and *Carinatae*), as distinguished from the *Saurura*, or lizard-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous [class] is that of Birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipidura*). *Gill, Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., VI, 435.

eurhipidurous (ū-rip-i-dū'rās), *a.* [**NL.** < *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. *εὐρῖπτος*, well, + *ῥίπτις* (*ῥίπτω*), a fan, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saurourous; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura*.

euripet (ū'rip), *n.* [**L.** *euripus*, < Gr. *εὐρίπτος*, a strait, channel: see *euripus*.] A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea. *Holland*.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripes*, and contrary tides. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 594.

euripus (ū-rī'pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *εὐρίπτος*, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see *def.*), < *εὐρῖπτος*, well, + *ῥίπτις*, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.] A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Euboea and Boeotia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus*. The name was also given to a water-channel or canal between the arena and the cavea of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euripus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the spina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand.

C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 290.

eurite (ū'rit), *n.* [**F.** *eurite*, appar. < Gr. *εὐρίτις*, wide (or *Εἰρος*, *Eurus*?), + *-ite*.] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilex* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyrus* and *felsite*.

eurithmy, *n.* See *curythmy*.

euritic (ū-rit'ik), *a.* [**Eurite** + *-ic*.] Containing, composed of, or resembling eurite.

Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II, 470.

Euroclydon (ū-rok'li-don), *n.* [**Gr.** *Εὐροκλῖδων*, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < *Εἰρος*, *Eurus*, the east or east-southeast wind, + *κλίδων*, a wave, a billow, < *κλίσσω*, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. *Εὐροκλῖδων* is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of *εὐρακλῖδων*, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*, better *Euraquilo*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < *L. Eurus*, Gr. *Εἰρος*, the east or east-southeast wind, + *L. Aquilo(n)*, the north wind; *Euro-aquilo* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquilon*.] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* [revised version *Euraquilo*]. Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind *Euroclydon*,
The storm-wind!

Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

Europasian (ū-rō-pā'shian or -zhian), *a.* [**Europe** + *Asia* + *-an*.] Same as *Eurasian*, **I.**

The languages of the *Europasian* continent.

J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc., p. 26.

European (ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* [**L.** *Europæus*, < Gr. *Εὐρωπαϊός*, pertaining to *Εὐρώπη*, *L. Europa*, Europe.] **I. a.** Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe: as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news.—**European alcorneque**, fan-palm, etc. See the nouns.—**European plan**, that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately: opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. [U. S.]

II. n. 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe.—2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rō-pē'an-izm), *n.* [**Eu-ropean** + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas, who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or Westernism.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI, 332.

Europeanization (ū-rō-pē'an-i-zā'shon), *n.* [**Euro-peanize** + *-ation*.] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the colonists. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII, 634.

Europeanize (ū-rō-pē'an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, ppr. *Europeanizing*. [**Euro-pean** + *-ize*.] To make or cause to become Euro-

pean; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe: as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in aesthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78.

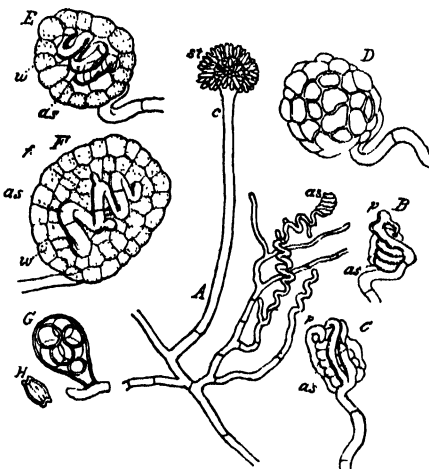
A few of the streets [in Moscow] have been *Europeanized*—in all except the paving, which is everywhere execrably Asiatic.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 409.

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rō-pē'ō-ā-shi-at'ik), *a.* In *phytogeog.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palaearctic.

Under the name of *Europeo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham, Notes on Compositae*, p. 542.

Eurotium (ū-rō'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρώτιον* (*εὐρώτ*), mold, dank, decay.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceae*, and closely related to the *Erysipheae*. The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which are filled with spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in ascomycetous fungi is easily observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore (c), terminated by the sterigmata (st), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral female organ, the ascogonium (ax). B, the spiral ascogonium (ax) with the antheridium (p). C, the same beginning to be surrounded by threads, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. D, a perithecium. E, F, sections of young perithecia: w, cells composing the wall; f, false parenchyma underneath the wall; ax, ascogonium. G, ascus. H, an ascospore. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conidial fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphae, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated; each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus*. *Eurotium* with its conidial form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.

Eurus (ū'rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εἰρος*, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquilo*.] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ū-ri-ā-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύαλος*, with broad threshing-floor, broad, < *εὐρύς*, broad, wide, + *ἀλος*, a threshing-floor (a round area): see *halo*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidae*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidae*. Species are known as the *Medusa's-head*, *gorgon's-head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophyton*.

2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hot-houses. Its seeds are edible. Baillon refers the *Victoria regia* of the Amazons to this genus.

Euryalea (ū-ri-ā-lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-eae*.] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms: contrasted with *Ophiurea*. *J. Müller*.

euryalean (ū-ri-ā-lē-ān), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Euryalea* or *Euryalidae*. Also *euryalidan*.

Euryalida (ū-ri-ā-lē-idā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-ida*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asterioidea*, represented by such forms as *Astrophyton*.

Euryalidae (ū-ri-ā-lē-idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idae*.] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, having much-

branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytidae*.
euryalidan (û-ri-al'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalean*.

Euryapteryx (û-ri-ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'terix*, wide, + NL. *apteryx*, q. v.] A genus of dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidae*.

Eurybia (û-ri-bi'i-dê), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'biâs*, of far-extended might, mighty, < *eûp'is*, wide, + *biâ*, might, force.] 1. A genus of butterflies, of which *E. niceus* is the type. Hübner, 1816. — 2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidae*. Rang, 1827. — 3. A genus of aculephs. Eschscholtz, 1829. — 4. A genus of buprestid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. Castelnau and Gory, 1838.

Eurybiidae (û-ri-bi'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-idae*.] A family of pteropods, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

eurycephalic (û-ri-se-fal'ik or û-ri-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *eûp'is*, wide, + *kephalê*, the head, + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of excessive breadth.

Euryceros (û-ri-s'e-ros), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. *eûp'keros*, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotinae*. The sole species, *E. precosti*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also, improperly, *Euryceros*. Bonaparte, 1849.

Eurycerotinae (û-ri-s'e-rô-ti'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* (-cerot-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Eurycerotinae*. Bonaparte, 1849.

eurycerous (û-ri-s'e-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *eûp'keros*, having broad horns, < *eûp'is*, broad, + *keras*, a horn.] Having broad horns. Smart.

eurycoronine (û-ri-kô-rô-nin), *a.* [*<* Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *korônê*, crown, + *-ine*.] In *zool.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the diinotherian type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocoronine or hippopotamian type. Falconer.

Eurydice (û-ri-d'i-sê), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Eûp'dikê*, in myth. the wife of Orpheus.] 1. A genus of

or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygastrida*, *Eurygastridae*.

Eurygona (û-ri-gô-nê), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *gonê* = *E. kneec*.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninae*. Bondswal, 1836. — 2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. Castelnau, 1840.

Eurygoninae (û-ri-gô-ni'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-inae*.] Same as *Eusclasiinae*.

Eurylamidae (û-ri-lem'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylamus* + *-idae*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be picarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes. The syrinx is mesomyodian and tracheo-bronchial; the plantar tendons are desmopelous; the oil-gland is unfurled; ceca are present, and the sternum is passerine, though without a furcate manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylamus*, *Serilophus*, *Psarionomus*, *Cymbirhynchus*, and *Calyptomena*, represented by less than a dozen species, known as broadmouths, broadbills, and gapers. Also written *Eurylamidae*.

Eurylaminae (û-ri-lê-mi'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylamus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylamidae* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered picarian, and referred to the family *Coraciidae*, from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaminae*, *Eurylamini*.

Eurylamoidae (û-ri-lê-moi'dê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylamidae*. Also, improperly, *Eurylamoidae*. Stejneger, 1885.

Eurylamus (û-ri-lê-mus), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820, as *Eurylamus*) (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *lamus*, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylamidae*. The type is *E. jaranus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylamus*. Also called *Platy-rhynchus*.

euryleme (û-ri-lêm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylamus*. Also written *eurylamine*.

Eurylepta (û-ri-lep'ti), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *leptôn*, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Euryleptidae*.

Euryleptidae (û-ri-lep'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-idae*.] A family of dendroculous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (u-rin'e-lâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *melos*, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopidae* and subfamily *Eurymelinae*. *E. fenestrata* is an Australian species, half an inch long, and of a bronzed black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species, all Australian or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinae (û-ri-me-lî'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopidae*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad, blunt head, a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax; thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conic abdomen; stout, short, pre-antennal legs, bristly on the thighs and shanks; and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelidae* and *Eurymelides*.

Euryrhynchus (û-ri-rî-nô-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *eûp'is*, make wide, broaden (< *eûp'is*, broad), + *rhynchus*, bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidae*, having a spatulate bill. *E. pygmaeus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stilt in size, form, and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromas*. Also, improperly, *Euryrhynchus*.

Euryomia (û-ri-ô-mi-jî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *ômos*, shoulder.] 1. A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles. *E. iula* is a common species of the United States, about half an inch long, light-brown in color with black spots, and emitting a peculiar acrid odor when irritated.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy *euryomia*," Riley and Howard, *Insect Life*, p. 55.

Euryophris (û-ri-off'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *ophris* = *E. brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pireneinae*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennae inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calyppo*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypauropodidae (û-ri-pâ-rô-pod'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypauropus* + *-idae*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypauropus*.

Eurypauropus (û-ri-pâ-rô-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + NL. *Pauropus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (û-ri-fî-rin'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidae*. Also *eurypharyngoid*.

Eurypharyngidae (û-ri-fî-rin'ji-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchio-anal portion is much shorter than the rostrum; the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward; the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed; the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones; there are minute teeth in both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail; and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep-sea fishes, *Eurypharynx pelicanoides* and *Gastrophonus bairdi*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (û-ri-fî-rin'joid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidae*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.
Eurypharynx (û-ri-fî-rin'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, wide, + *pharynx*, throat: see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidae*. *E. pelicanoides* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

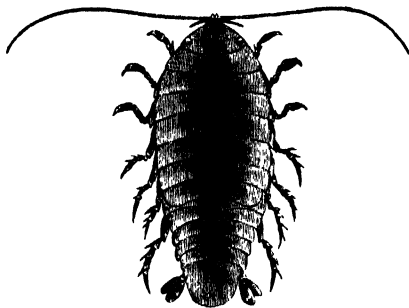
Euryplegma (û-ri-pleg'mî), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. *eûp'is*, wide, + *plegma*, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmataidae*.

Euryplegmataidae (û-ri-pleg-mat'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of hexactinellid *Silicispongia*, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are goblet- or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered in grooves.

Euryptera (û-ri-p'te-râ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *pteron*, wing.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. Scriver, 1825. (b) A genus of Oriental hemipterans, of the family *Fulgoridae*. Guérin, 1834.

Eurypterida (û-ri-p'te-r'i-dî), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A group of extinct Silurian *Crustacea*, sometimes included in *Merosomata*, sometimes made a distinct order. Some of them attained a large size, and in many respects resembled *Limulus*, while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax, bearing eyes and limbs, is succeeded by 12 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. Some of the anterior limbs may be chelate, as in *Pterygotus*, and the terminal joints of the last pair are usually expanded and paddle-like. Also *Eurypterina*.

Eurypteridæ (û-ri-p'te-r'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A family of fossil *Crustacea*, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.



Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

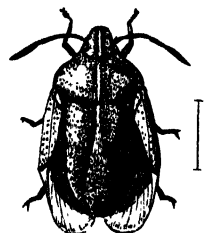
isopods, of the family *Cynothoidae*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. W. F. Leach, 1818. — 2. A genus of mollusks. Eschscholtz, 1826.

Eurygæa (û-ri-jê-gâ), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1884), < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *gæa*, poet. for *γῆ*, earth.] In *zoogeog.*, one of the prime realms or zoological divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygæan (û-ri-jê-gân), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Eurygæa*.

Eurygaster (û-ri-gas'ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eûp'is*, broad, + *gaster*, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridae* and subfamily *Eurygasterinae*. — 2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*. Macquart, 1835.

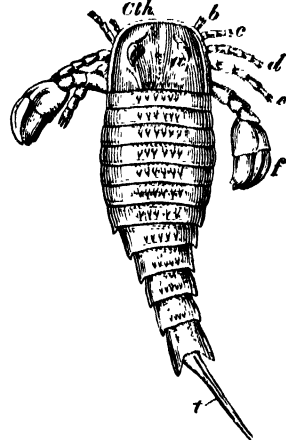
Eurygastrinae (û-ri-gas-trî'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridae*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown



Eurygaster alternatus; wings partly open. (Line shows natural size.)



Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Euryrhynchus pygmaeus*).



Dorsal View of *Eurypterus rompes*. *a*, cephalothorax shield, bearing eyes, and *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, locomotory limbs, *g*, telson.

The powerful body of the *Eurypteridae* . . . consists of a cephalothoracic shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with a chela. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridae* . . . to the Scorpionidae is very striking. Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 479.

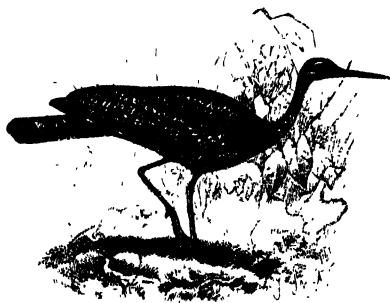
Eurypterina (ū-rip'te-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Eurypterida*.

eurypterine (ū-rip'te-rīn), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ū-rip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔριος*, wide, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of *Eurypteridae*. *E. remipes* is an example. De Kay, 1826.—2. A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. Mabille, 1877.

Eurypyga (ū-ri-pī'gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πύγῃ*, the rump.] A genus of birds,



Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helias*).

constituting the family *Eurypygidae*. *E. helias* is the South American sun-bittern. Illiger, 1811.

Eurypygidae (ū-ri-pī'gī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-idae*.] An American family of ultricial grallatorial birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tall, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypygoidae (ū-ri-pī-goi'dō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-oidae*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidae*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynchoetidae*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mesitidae*.

eurypylous (ū-rip'i-lus), *a.* [NL. *eurypylus*, < Gr. *εὐρύπυλος*, with wide gates, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In zool., having large and wide openings, placing the eudodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals: said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *eurypylous* type of rhagon canal system. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eurystomatous*: see *eurystomatous*.] An order of ctenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Beroë* and *Neis* are examples.

eurystomatous (ū-ri-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [NL. *eurystomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐρύστοματος*, equiv. to *εὐρύστος*, wide-mouthed, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *στόμα* (στόματ-), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specially—(a) In *herpet.*, having a dilatable mouth, as most serpents; not angustomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurystomatous* Ophidi.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 463.

(b) In ctenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*.

Also *eurystomous*.

eurystome (ū-ri-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystomus*.

eurystomous (ū-ri-stō-mus), *a.* [NL. *eurystomus*, < Gr. *εὐρύστος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] Same as *eurystomatous*.

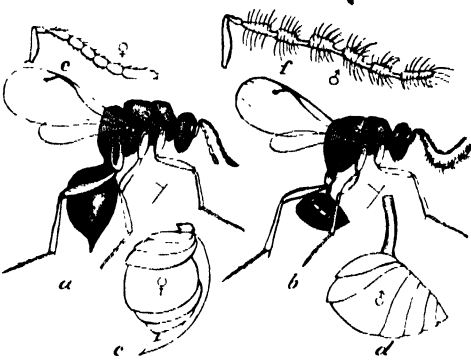
Eurystomus (ū-ri-stō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύστος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidae*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species, of which *E. orientalis*, one of the best-known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Cornopia*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan *eurystomes*.



Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

eurythmy (ū-rith'mi), *n.* [Also, improp., *eurythmy*: < Gr. *εὐρύθμια*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, < *εὐρύθμος*, rhythmical, orderly, < *εὐρύς*, well, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] 1. In the fine arts, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion.—2. In med., regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ū-rit'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *τομή*, a cutting, a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are



Eurytoma prunicola.

a, female; b, male; c, abdomen of female; d, abdomen of male; e, antenna of female; f, antenna of male. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiae are nearly smooth; the mesonotum is umbilicate-punctate; and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall-making insects. *E. prunicola* is bred from the oak-gall of *Cynips quercus-prunus*.

Eurytomidae (ū-ri-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-idae*.] The *Eurytomina* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomides*. Walker; Westwood.

Eurytominae (ū-ri-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the incised joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennae in the male. The genus *Isosoma* of this group is not parasitic, but plant-feeding.

Eusebian (ū-sē'bi-an), *a. and n.* [Eusebius + *-an*.] The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. *Εὐσεβίος*, means 'pious, godly'; < Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious, godly, < *εὐρύς*, well, + *σεβήσθαι*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*. **Euselasia** (ū-se-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *εὐσελᾶς*, bright-shining, < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *σέλας*, brightness.) A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinae*. Hübner, 1816.

Euselasiinae (ū-se-lā-si-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euselasia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of erecinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygoninae*.

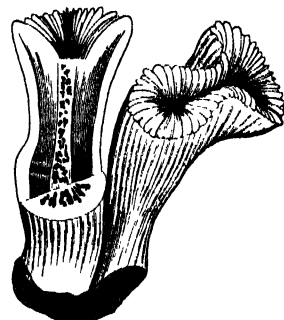
Eusepi (ū-sē'pi-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *σέπια*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepioid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids: same as the family *Sepiidae*.

Euskara (ūs-kā'rā), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*. **Euskarian** (ūs-kar'i-an), *a.* [Euskara + *-ian*.] Basque. See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilinae (ū-smil-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-



Star-coral (*Eusmilina knoeri*). Left branch shown in section.

Eusmilinae (ū-smil-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eusmilina* + *-inae*.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilina*. Also written *Eusmilinae*.

Eusmilus (ū-smi'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *σμίλος*, poet. for *σμίλας*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the macherodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ū-spī'zā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *σπίς*, *σπίς*, a finch.] A genus of North American buntings, of the family *Fringillidae*, the type of which is the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ū-spon'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *σπόγγη*, *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongiidae*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spō-ran'ji-āt), *a.* [NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*.] Having sporangia formed from a group of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceae* and *Marathaceae*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ū-stā'ki-an), *a.* [Eustachius + *-an*.] The proper name *Eustachius* (> It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estacio*, Pg. *Estacio*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin: see *Eustathian*) is from Gr. *εὐστάχιος*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, < *εὐρύς*, well, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn: see *stachys*.] Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574). **Eustachian canal.** See *canal*.—**Eustachian tube,** the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear-drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1½ to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of gristly and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone, between its squamous and petrosal portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll-like piece of fibrocartilage, the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet- or funnel-shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube, and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See cut under *ear*.—**Eustachian valve,** a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ū-stā'thi-an), *a. and n.* [Eustathius + *-an*.] The proper name *Eustathius* (> It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐστάθης*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, < *εὐρύς*, well, + *στάθαι*, as in *σταθερός*, steady, firm, stable, < *ιστάται*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*, *steady*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. A member of an

extreme ascetic sect of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they acquit . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 317.

Eustomata (ū-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eustomatus*: see *eustomatus*.] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosome is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Cilioflagellata*, and some other forms. **eustomatus** (ū-stōm'p-tus), *a.* [NL. *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if **eistōmatos*, equiv. to *eistōmatos*, having a good mouth, < *ē*, well, + *stōma* (stō-ma), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (ū-strōn'jī-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ē*, well, + NL. *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidae*: same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. gigas* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Diesing*, 1851.

eustyle (ū'stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *eistūlos*, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < *ē*, well, + *stūlos*, a column, pillar: see *style*.] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in *arch.*, noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (ū-sing'kit), *n.* [< Gr. *ē*, well, + *syn*, commingle (< *syn*, together, + *chein*, *chein*, pour), + *-ite*.] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutania (ū-tē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ē*, well, + *tania*, a band: see *Tania*.] In *zool.*: (a) A large genus of common, harmless colubrid serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 20 species in North America, of which the best-known are *E. striata* and *E. scutata*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter-snake. (b) A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis*. *Thomson*, 1857. (c) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scapularis* from the Transvaal. *Wallengren*, 1876.

eutaxiological (ū-tak'si-ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* [< *eutaxiology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to eutaxiology. [Rare.]

One of which [arguments] he calls the teleological and the other the eutaxiological. *The American*, XXVI. 218.

eutaxiology (ū-tak-si-ō-lōj'i-ā), *n.* [< Gr. *ē*, well, + *taxis*, order, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God: correlated with *teleology*, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. *Hicks*, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (ū-tak-sit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *eutaxy* + *-itic* + *-ic*. The analogical form would be **eutactic*.] Characterized by eutaxy; well-ordered.

They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently all derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss *Eutaxite*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 261.

eutaxy (ū-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *eutaxia*, good arrangement, good order, < *ē*, well, + *taktos*, verbal adj. of *tasseo*, arrange, order: see *tactic*.] Good or right order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious eutaxy of heaven. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning* (1653), p. 134.

eutectic (ū-tek'tik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ē*, well, + *thēkein*, melt, fuse, > *thēktos*, molten, dissolved (> *thēktikos*, able to dissolve).] 1. *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature: specifically applied by Guthrie to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principles apply to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slags, etc., are formed.

Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting-point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never eutectic, i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an eutectic alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among anhydrous salts; when one

salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming eutectic salt alloys, similar to eutectic metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *F. Guthrie, Nature*, XXXIII. 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-tēr'pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Eurēpē*, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < *ē*, well, + *terpein*, please, delight.] 1. In *classic myth.*, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. [NL.] A genus of palms, having slender cylindrical stems, sometimes nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated, and form cylindrical sheaths round a considerable portion of the upper part of the stem. The fruit is a small drupe. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of South America and the West Indies. *E. elaeagnifolia* and *E. edulis* are cabbage-palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai-palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and color, from which a beverage called assai-i is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assai-i forms an important article of diet.

3. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonias*. *Swainson*, 1831. (b) A genus of crustaceans. *Claus*, 1862.

Euterpean (ū-tēr'pē-an), *a.* [< *Euterpe* + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

ethanasia (ū-tha-nā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ethanassa*, an easy, happy death, < *ethanatos*, dying easily or happily, < *ē*, well, + *thānatos*, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *ethanasia*.

Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless its fate had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an *ethanasia*. *Macaulay, Dryden*.

Inward *ethanasia*, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours — Outward *ethanasia*, freedom from bodily pain in death.

ethanasys (ū-thā'nā-si or ū-thā-nā-zī), *n.* [< *ethanasia*.] Same as *ethanasia*.

Bare I, profane, so irreligious be,
To greet or grieve her soft *ethanasys*!
E. J. Jenson, Underwoods, cii.

Eutheria (ū-thēr'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ē*, well, + *therion*, a beast.] In *zool.*: (a) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphia* and the *Didelphia*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (b) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphia*, the *Didelphia* being called *Metatheria*: in this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphia* and *Placentalia*.

ethumial, *n.* See *ethymia*.

ethymia (ū-thim'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ethymia*, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < *ē*, well, + *thymos*, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (ū-thi-nū'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ē*, straight, + *thynon*, nerve.] A prime division of anisopleural gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve-loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (ū-thi-nū'rāl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (ū-thi-nū'rūs), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (ū-thi-si-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [< Gr. *ē*, straight, + *symmetrikos*, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

While the mean lines lie in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes for different colours may be perpendicular to this plane. In this case the staurosopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spottiswoode, Polarisation*, p. 112.

euthysymmetrically (ū-thi-si-met'ri-kāl-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrically* the staurosopic figure. *Spottiswoode, Polarisation*, p. 112.

euthtatic (ū-thi-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ēthēg*, straight, + *tasis*, a stretching, tension, < *taōōs*, verbal adj. of *teivōō*, stretch, extend: see *tend*.] In *physics*, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Runkine, Royal Society*, June 21, 1855.

eutomous (ū-tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ē*, well, + *tomos*, verbal adj. of *teivōō*, stretch, extend: see *tend*.] In *mineral.*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (ū-tok-sē-rēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ē*, well, + *toxērēs*, furnished with a bow, bowed, < *toxōō*, a bow (see *toxic*), + *apupiaōō* (√**ap*), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidae* of large size



Sickle-billed Humming-bird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with falcate bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the sickle-billed or bow-billed humming-birds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.

eutrophic (ū-trof'ik), *a. and n.* [< *eutrophy* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū-trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *eutrophia*, good nurture, thriving condition, < *eutrophos*, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving < *ē*, well, + *trōphōō*, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (ū-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *eutropia*, easily turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < *ē*, well, + *trōphōō*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, revolving with the sun; dextrorse, as that word is often used. *Gray*.

Eutychian (ū-tik'i-an), *a. and n.* [< *Eutyches* + *-ian*. The proper name *Eutyches*, (Gr. *Eutychēs*, means 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < *ē*, well, + *tychē*, fortune.)] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutychianism (ū-tik'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Eutychian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

The orthodox doctrine maintains, against *Eutychianism*, . . . the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 65.

euxanthic (ūk-san'thik), *a.* [< *euxanthin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin. — **Euxanthic acid**, $C_{21}H_{21}O_6$, an acid obtained from purree or Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*); it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purreic acid*.

euxanthin (ūk-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ē*, well, + *xanthos*, yellow, + *-in*.] The essential constituent of purree or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the bile or urine of buffaloes which have been fed on mango-leaves, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is also said to be obtained from a vegetable juice saturated with magnesia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

euxanthone (ūk-san'thōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ē*, well, + *xanthos*, yellow, + *-one*.] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{26}H_{12}O_6$) derived from purree or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ūk'se-nit), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. *ē*, well, + *xenos*, hospitable, friendly (see *Euxine*), + *-ite*.] A brownish-black mineral with a sub-metallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (ŭk'sin), *n.* [*L. Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), < Gr. *Εὔξεινος*, Ionic form of *Εἰσιππος* (sc. *πόντος*), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name *Ἀσπίρος*, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; < *εἰ*, well (or *ἀ-* priv.), + *εἰσός*, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

evacate (ē-vā'kāt), *v. i.* [*L. e*, out, + *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty: see *vacate*.] To evacuate; discharge.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venereal bodies, or to *evacuate* them.

Harvey, On the Plague.

evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. evacuant* (-is), ppr. of *evacuare*: see *evacuate*.] **I. a.** In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. n. 1. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secretory organ may be remote.

Pereira, *Materia Medica*, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, ppr. *evacuating*. [*L. evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (> *It. evacuare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. evacuar* = *F. évacuer*), empty out, discharge, < *e*, out, + *vacare*, make empty, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] **I. trans. 1.** To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained: as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

Hence — **2.** To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit: as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army. Ludlow, *Memoirs*, I. 14.

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.

Baker, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, II. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning. Coleridge.

Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the hygienic usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 86.

4. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate: as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

Test the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of none effect, he came to make thisfulness perfect by instituting and establishing a church. Donne, *Sermons*, I.

General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsical supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 345.

He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept. South.

5. To void; discharge; eject: as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

The white [chellebore] dose *evacuat* the offensive humours which cause diseases. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

II.† intrans. To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. Burton, *Anat. of Med.*

evacuatio (ē-vak'ū-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [*LL.*: see *evacuatio*.] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ē-vak'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. évacuation* = *Pr. evacuacio* = *Sp. evacuacion* = *Pg. evacuagão* = *It. evacuazione*, < *LL. evacuatio* (-is), < *L. evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate*.] **1.** The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison: as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations*.

Burke, *Affairs of India*.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuation* violent.

South, *Works*, IX. v.

3†. Abolition.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means: as, dark-colored *evacuations*. — **Evacuation day**, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. évacuatif* = *Pr. evacuatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. evacuativo*; as *evacuate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

evacuator (ē-vak'ū-ā-tōr), *n.* [*L. evacuatus* + *-or*.] One who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in exulting the great *evacuators* of the law.

Hammond, *Works*, I. 175.

evacuatory (ē-vak'ū-ā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-riz). [*L. evacuatus* + *-ory*.] A purge.

Davies. An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable *evacuatories*.

Gentleman *Instructed*, p. 309.

evacuity (ē-vak'ū-ā-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate*.] A vacuity.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'da-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [*L. evadere* + *-able, -ible*.] Capable of being evaded.

De Quincey; Coleridge.

evade (ē-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, ppr. *evading*. [= *F. évader* = *Sp. Pg. It. evadir* = *It. eradere*, < *L. evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, < *e*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *vade*.] (*F. invade, pervade*.) **I. trans. 1.** To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of: as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

In this point charge him home, that he affects tyrannical power: If he *evades* us there, Enforce him with his envy to the people.

Shak., *Cor.*, III. 3.

Where shall the line be drawn between free Greece and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the trifling difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an enslaved land between the two.

E. J. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 226.

He seemed always to pursue an enticing shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.

C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil: as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers.

South.

II. intrans. 1†. To escape; slip away: with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

2. To practise evasion; use elusive methods.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.

South, *Sermons*.

He (Charles I.) hesitates; he *evades*; at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies.

Macaulay.

evadible, a. See *evadable*.

evagation (ē-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. évagation* = *Sp. evagacion* = *It. evagazione*, < *L. evagation* (-is), a wandering, straying, < *evagari*, wander forth, < *e*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

Ray.

evaginable (ē-vāj'i-na-bl), *a.* [*L. evagin* (ate) + *-able*.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vāj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, ppr. *evaginating*. [*L. LL. evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, < *L. e*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath: opposed to *invaginate*.

evagination (ē-vāj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. LL. evaginatio* (-is), a sprading out, lit. unsheathing, < *evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate*.] **1.** The act of unsheathing. *Craig*. [Rare.] — **2.** In *zool.*: (a) The act or process of *evaginating*, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (b) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical *evagination* from the upper surface of the pineal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of its distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 1126.

evalt (ē'val), *a.* [*L. avam*, an age (see *age*, *etern*), + *-al*. Cf. *coeval*.] Relating to an age.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that *αιων*, age, and *αιδιος*, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.

Letter to Abp. of Canterbury (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, ppr. *evaluating*. [*F. évaluer*, value, estimate (< *é* + *value*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*.] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate*.

Rep. Comm. Soc. Psych. Research, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ē-val'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*F. évaluation* (> late *ML. evaluatio*), < *évaluer*, value: see *evaluate*.] Careful valuation or appraisal; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.

J. S. Mill, *Logic*, III. xviii. § 3.

evalvular (ē-val'vū-lār), *a.* [*L. e*-priv. + *NL. valvula*, dim. of *L. valva*, valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ē-vā-nēs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, ppr. *evanescing*. [*L. evanescere*, vanish away, < *e*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*.] (*F. evanish*.) **1.** To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, *evanescent* colors or vapors.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.

De Quincey, *Confessions*, p. 79.

Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescent* squib of only one or two syllables.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 310.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. *Kirkman*.

evanescence (ē-vā-nēs'ens), *n.* [*L. evanescent*: see *evanesce*.] **1.** A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 163.

Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.

H. N. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession: as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the *evanescence* of earthly hopes.

evanescent (ē-vā-nēs'ent), *a.* [*L. evanescent* (-is), ppr. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce*.] **1.** Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting: as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is, like opaline doves' neck lustrous, hovering and *evanescent*.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 162.

In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 169.

He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fixed for ever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*.

Wollaston.

It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.

Sumner, *True Grandeur of Nations*.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable: applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification. — **4.** In *entom.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out: as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ē-vā-nēs'ent-li), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.

Chalmers, *Bridgewater Treatise*, II. I. 310.

evanescent (ev-a-nes'i-bl), *a.* [*< evanesce + -ible.*] Capable of evanescent. **Evanescent edge** of a polyhedron, one which is not terminated by a tri- nor is in two faces that have one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ē-van'jēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangel*, *evangile*, *< ME. evangile, evangile, evangile, evangile, etc., < OF. evangile, F. évangile = Pr. evangeli = Sp. evangelio = Pg. evangelho = It. evangelio = D. evangelic = G. Dan. Sw. evangelium, < L.L. evangelium, prop. euangelium (the change in pronunciation of *u*, Gr. *υ*, to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, < Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cicero (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. εὐαγγέλια (cf. εὐαγγέλια θύειν, make a thank-offering for good news; θύειν, make sacrifice); < εὐάγγελος, bringing good news, < εὐ, well, + ἀγγέλλειν, bring news, bear a message, announce, > ἄγγελος, a messenger, later an angel: see *angel*.] 1. The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]*

The *Evangelists* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.

Doune, Letters, xvi.

The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel*.

Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangel* of their freedom.

Landor.

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south,
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!

Whittier, April.

Paul and Silas, in their prison,
Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen, . . .
But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel*?

Longfellow, Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. < Gr. εὐαγγέλιος, bringing good news: see etymology.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

When the *evangel* most foiled souls to wime,
Even then there was a falling from the faith
Stirling, Doomsday, Second Hour.

Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor. *The Money Makers*, p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel'ian), *a.* [A forced sense, < *evangel* + -ian (cf. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, a reward for good tidings): see *evangel*.] Rendering thanks for favors. *Craig*.

evangelic (ē-van-jel'ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick, evangelik*; = *F. evangelique* = *Pr. evangelic* = *Sp. evangelico* = *Pg. It. evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = *Dan. Sw. evangelisk*), < L.L. *evangelicus*, prop. *evangelicus* (see *evangel*), < Gr. εὐαγγέλιος, of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, < εὐαγγέλιον, the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel*.] Same as *evangelical*.

In the latter parts (as it were) with an *evangelic* sermone he calleth them all and vs to the knowledge of Cryste.

Jobe, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charity; or belief and practise.

Milton, Civil Power.

Such a fear of God's power and justice as is sweetly allayed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel'ik-al), *a. and n.* [*< evangelic + -al.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation: as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation. — 2. Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

The righteousness *evangelical* must be like Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom. It must invest the whole soul.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. i.

The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections.

Shedd, Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
George Eliot, Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

"Mrs. Wauke always has black crape on. . . ." "And she is not in the least *evangelical*," said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors. — **Evangelical Alliance**, the name of an association of Christians belonging to the evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective cooperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom. — **Evangelical Association**, the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church. — **Evangelical Church**, the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistories or provincial boards. — **Evangelical Church Conference**, the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the evangelical churches of Germany — that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. "The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined." — **Evangelical councils**. See *council*. — **Evangelical Union**, a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morrison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is independent; its theology is Arminian. — **Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel**. See *church*. — *Syn. 2.* See *orthodox*.

II. *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. The name *Evangelicals* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low-church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively evangelical doctrines. See I., 3, above.

It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelicals*, and their hard, artificial, yet feeble, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.

F. D. Maurice, Biog., I. 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'ik-ul-izm), *n.* [*< evangelical + -ism.*] Adherence to and insistence upon, on evangelical doctrines, especially in the Church of England: sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.

Dr. Arnold.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel'ik-ul-i), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in accordance with the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.

Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel'ik-ul-nēs), *n.* The quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel'ik-ul-izm), *n.* [*< evangelic + -ism.*] Evangelical principles.

evangelicity (ē-van-jel'ik-ul-i-ti), *n.* [*< evangelic + -ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity*. *Eclectic Rev.*

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization, etc.*

evangelism (ē-van-jel'ik-ul-izm), *n.* [*< ML. evangelismus*, the promulgation of the gospel (*Evangelium festum*, the fifth Sunday after Easter), < L.L. *evangelium*, gospel: see *evangel*.] The pro-

mulgation of the gospel; evangelical preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.

The Congregationalist, Aug. 19, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van-jel'ist), *n.* [*< ME. evangeliste, evangeliste, evangeliste, < OF. evangeliste, F. évangeliste = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. evangelista = D. G. Dan. Sw. evangelist, < L.L. evangelista, prop. euangelista, < Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < εὐαγγέλιος, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see evangel.*] 1. In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist*, which was one of the seven; and abode with him.

Acts xxi. 8.

But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist*, make full proof of thy ministry.

2 Tim. iv. 5.

2. In church hist., an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

Evangelists many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that, but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel, and hence they had their name.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 170.

Men do the work of *evangelists*, leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.

Eusebius, Ecclesiastical Hist. (trans.), iii. 37.

3. One of the writers of the four gospels or Gospels.

Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for St. Mark's Day.

The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists*, in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.

Shedd, Homiletics, i.

4. In the *Mormon Ch.*, an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism*, xvii.).

evangelistarian (ē-van-jel'ist-ā-ri-on), *n.*; pl. *evangelistarians* (-i-ā). [*< MGr. εὐαγγελιστάριον: see evangelistary.*] Same as *evangelistary*.

1. . . consult the *Evangelistarian*, to see what is the tone for the week.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 903, note.

evangelistary (ē-van-jel'ist-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-i-ā). [= *It. evangelistario, < ML. evangelistarium, < MGr. εὐαγγελιστάριον*, a book containing selections from the Gospels, < Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, the gospel: see *evangel*.] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistaron, evangelary*.

The critics complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often translated their readings into the other manuscripts.

Poison, To Travels, p. 230.

He compared the various readings in St. Jerome's *Evangelistaries*.

E. E. Hale, In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ē-van-jel'ist'ik), *a.* [*< evangelist + -ic.*] Evangelical; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements there are profound convictions of truth.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 579.

Buildings, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and *evangelistic* labors.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 192.

evangelization (ē-van-jel'iz-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. évangelisation = Pr. evangelisation*; as *evangelize + -ation*.] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation*.

The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization* — that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming.

Hobbes Leviathan, xlii. § 270.

evangelize (ē-van-jel'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized, ppr. evangelizing*. [*< ME. evangelizen, -isen, < OF. evangelizer, evangeliser, F. évan-*

géliser = Pr. Sp. Pg. *evangelizar* = It. *evangelizzare*, < LL. *evangelizare*, prop. *evangelizare*, < Gr. *evangelizō*, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring or announce good news, < *evaggē* = *eu*, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **I. intrans.** To preach the gospel.

Thus did our heavenly instructor . . . fulfil the predictions of the prophets, and his own declarations, that he would *evangelize* to the poor.

Bp. Porteous, Works, II. xii.

At that time [1786] the *evangelizing* energy of Christendom had almost died out. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 118.

II. trans. 1. To bring us good tidings; announce us good news.

And I am sent to thee to speke and to *evangelise* to thee these things. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 19.

2. To instruct in the gospel; preach the gospel to; convert by preaching: as, to *evangelize* the heathen.

The Spirit,

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends

To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 490.

The apostolic benediction of the Roman pontiff followed families which exiled themselves to *evangelize* infidels.

Bauer, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Also spelled *evangelise*.
evangelizer (ē-van'jē-lī-zēr), *n.* One who evangelizes or proclaims the gospel. Also spelled *evangeliser*.

Now, the Essenes, if Christians, stood precisely in that situation of *evangelizers*. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

evangelist (ē-van'jē-līst), *n.* [*< ME. evangelic; a var. of evangel, q. v.*] The gospel; good tidings: same as *evangel*.

For thees aren wordes wryten in the *evangelie*.

Dante et dabitur nobis. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 196.

Faithfullie I shall knowlege and shall doo you service dur vnto you of the kingdom of Scotland aforesaid, as God me so helpe, and thes holie *evangelies*.

Holmshed, Descrip. of Britain, xxi.

Good Lucius

That first received Christianity,

The sacred pledge of Christs *Evangelie*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 53

evangelist (ē-van'jīl), *n.* An obsolete form of *evangel*.

Evania (ē-vā'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *evānos*, taking trouble easily, < *eu*, well, + *ania*, trouble.] The typical genus of the family *Evaniidae*. *E. appendigaster* is a parasite of the cockroach.

Evaniidae (ē-vā'nī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Evaniidae*.

evanid (ē-van'id), *a.* [*< L. evanidus*, passing away, faint, frail, < *evanesce*, pass away: see *evanesce*.] Vanishing; evanescent.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths as between the sun and an . . . *evanid* meteor.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

When they awake out of their fanciful visions and return to a strength and consistency of reason, they then discern them to have been only *evanid* appearances represented (as all dreams are) upon the scene of imagination.

Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 88.

Evaniidae (ē-vā'nī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Evania* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, related to the *Ichneumonidae*, founded by Westwood in 1840, characterized by the filiform or bristly antennae with from 13 to

nesce and *vanish*.] To vanish. [Chiefly poetical.]

No more the ghost to Margaret said,

But, with a grievous groan,

Evaniish'd in a cloud of mist,

And left her all alone.

Sweet William's Ghost (Child's Ballads, II. 148).

Or like the rainbow's lovely form

Evaniishing amid the storm.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), *n.* [*< evanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing; disappearance.

Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly.

Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 22, 1882.

evanition (ē-vā'nish'ōn), *n.* [*< OF. evanition*, *evanition*, < *evanir*, *evanish*: see *evanish*.] Evanishment. *Carlyle*.

evansite (ē-vānz-it), *n.* [Named after Brooke Evans of England.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in reniform masses on limonite.

evapor (ē-vā'pōr), *v. t. or i.* [*< F. évapor* = Pr. *evaporar*, *evaporar* = Sp. Pg. *evaporar* = It. *evaporare*, < L. *evaporare*, disperse in vapors, < *e*, out, + *vaporare*, emit vapor, < *vapor*, vapor: see *vapor*.] To evaporate.

Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;

Sometimes blacke clouds *evaporate* to skies.

Sandys, Travels, p. 243.

evaporable (ē-vāp'ō-rā-bl), *a.* [*< evapor* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

The substances which emit these streams . . . must be in likelihood a far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals or adust vegetables.

Boyle, Works, III. 675.

evaporate (ē-vāp'ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaporated*, ppr. *evaporating*. [*< LL. evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*.]

1. intrans. 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; escape and be dissipated in vapor, either visible or invisible; exhale.

As for rosin and gum, they are mingled with the rest, to incorporate the drugs and spices, and to keepe in the sweet odour thereof, which otherwise would *evaporate* and soone be lost.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xli. 1.

2. Figuratively, to escape or pass off without effect; be dissipated; be wasted: as, anger that *evaporates* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

Thus ancient wit in modern numbers taught,

Wanting the warmth with which its author wrote,

Is a dead image, and a senseless draught.

While we transmute, the nimble spirit flies,

Escapes unseen, *evaporates*, and dies.

Granville, To Dryden, on his Translations

II. trans. 1. To convert or resolve into vapor; dissipate in fumes or steam; convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous state; vaporize: as, heat *evaporates* water.—**2.** Figuratively, to waste; dissipate.

All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Men's Notions of Religion, and to *evaporate* the true Spirit of it into Fancies. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. x.

Whatever airs I give myself on this side of the water, my dignity, I fancy, would be *evaporated* before I reached the other.

Goldsmith, To Daniel Dodson.

He from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely *evaporated* and exhaled.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

evaporate (ē-vāp'ō-rāt), *a.* [*< L. evaporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dispersed in vapors. [Rare.]

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads

Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.

Thomson, Autumn, l. 1212.

evaporating-cone (ē-vāp'ō-rāt-ing-kōn), *n.* An evaporator for saccharine solutions, in the form of a hollow cone with double walls, the space between which is filled with steam. Over the inner and the outer surfaces of the cone the solution to be evaporated is caused to run in a thin film, thus becoming heated. *E. H. Knight*.

evaporating-dish (ē-vāp'ō-rāt-ing-dish), *n.* A shallow dish of glass or porcelain used in pharmacy in processes requiring evaporation.

The vessels used in the preparation of pyroxyline may be large porcelain or glass *evaporating-dishes*.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 53.

evaporating-pan (ē-vāp'ō-rāt-ing-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a large iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane is evaporated.

evaporation (ē-vāp'ō-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *évaporation* = Pr. *evaporacio* = Sp. *evaporacion* = Pg. *evaporação* = It. *evaporazione*. < L. *evaporatio* (-ō), < *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] 1. The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea and other

bodies of water. The vapor thus formed, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface, and afterward, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface, and the evaporation of certain volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold. Evaporation by direct heat (boiling down) is often practiced on fluids, especially in pharmacy and cookery, in order to reduce them to a denser consistence, or to obtain in a dry and separate state the fixed matters contained in them.

So in pestilent fevers, the intention is to expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 968.

In the seven last months of the year 1088, the *evaporation* amounted to 22 inches 5 lines; but the rain only to 11 inches 6½ lines. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 5, note 7.

2. The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor. [Rare.]

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Honell*, Dodona's Grove.

Evaporations are . . . greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward*.

3. In *alg.*, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations $x - ky = a$ and $x - y = b$, which disappears when $k=1$, is said to pass off by *evaporation*.

evaporation-gage (ē-vāp'ō-rā'shōn-gāj), *n.* A graduated vessel of glass for determining the rate of evaporation of a liquid placed in it, in a given time and exposure.

evaporative (ē-vāp'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évaporatif* = Pr. *evaporatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evaporativo*, < L. *evaporativus*, apt to evaporate, < *evaporare*, evaporate: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation: as, an *evaporative* process.

evaporator (ē-vāp'ō-rā-tōr), *n.* [*< evaporate* + *-or*.] Any apparatus used to facilitate the evaporation of the water contained in fruit, vegetable juices, saline liquids, glue, syrups, etc.; a furnace or pan used in condensing vegetable and other juices.

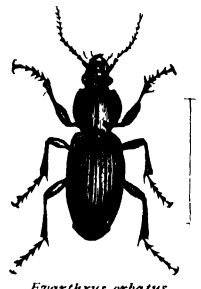
Those who have fruit *evaporators* for sale give extravagant statements about the increased value of evaporated over sun-dried fruit.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 22, 1887.

evaporimeter (ē-vāp'ō-rim'ē-tēr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*.

evaporometer (ē-vāp'ō-rim'ē-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *evaporare*, evaporate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evarthrus (ē-vār'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *evē*, well, + *arthros*, a joint.] A genus of geodephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidae* and tribe *Pterostichini*, closely allied to *Pterostichus*, from which it differs in the form of the maxillary palpi, the last joint being shorter than the penultimate one, which is plurisetose near the tip. The species are all North American. They are elongate, subconvex, shining or opaque, the elytra striate-punctate, with one dorsal puncture near the third stria. *E. orbatus* (Newman) occurs in the eastern United States under stones and logs in dry places.



Evarthrus orbatus. (Line shows natural size.)

évasé (ā-vā-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *évaser*, widen, cause to flare, as a vase, < *é* (< L. *ex*-, out) + *vase*, vase: see *vase*.] Spreading or flaring outward: said of the neck of a bottle, vase, or similar vessel, of the capital of a column, etc.

evasible (ē-vā'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade, + *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

evasion (ē-vā'zhōn), *n.* [= F. *évasion* = Sp. *evasión* = Pg. *evasão* = It. *evasione*, < LL. *evasio* (-ō), < L. *evasio*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. The act of evading or eluding; a getting away or out of the way; avoidance by artifice or strategy; artful escape or flight. [Rare in physical application.]

How may I avoid.

Although my will distaste what it elected,

The wife I chose? there can be no *evasion*.

To blench from this, and to stand firm by honour.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 2

If your present objection . . . be meant as an *evasion* of my offer, I desist.

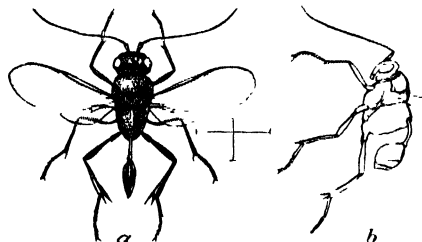
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in *evasion*, or in flight, but in courage.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215

On Tuesday, the 6th of June, Madame de la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her *evasion* Marie Antoinette, it was said, had been an influential agent.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 289



Evania levigata.

a, dorsal view. *b*, lateral view, showing point of attachment of petiole to abdomen. (Cross shows natural size.)

16 joints, pedunculate abdomen, straight and often prominent ovipositor, the front wings with a distinct radial cell and from one to three cubital cells, and the hind wings almost veinless. All the species are parasitic. Also *Evaniidae*, *Evaniades*, *Evaniidae*, *Evaniites*.

Evaniocera (ē-vā-ni-ōs'ē-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *evānos*, taking trouble easily (see *Evania*), + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of heteromorous beetles, of the family *Rhipiphoridae*, having a few widely distributed species, as the common European *E. dufouri*.

evanish (ē-van'ish), *v. i.* [*< OF. evaniss*, *evaniss*-, stem of certain parts of *evanir*, *evanir*, *evanish*, after L. *evanesce*, vanish: see *eva-*

2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unseasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not wit enough to invent an *Evasion*.
Congree, Way of the World, I. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*, in the most solemn compacts.
Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and *evasions* of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?
H. A. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 106.

3. In fencing, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). = *Syn. Evasion*. *Equivocation*, *Prevarication*, *Shift*, *Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivocation* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth; the word is a strong one. All these words convey opprobrium in proportion to the amount of insincerity implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of *evasion*; *shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick; *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, *n*.

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts [in aphorisms] was, in effect, an *evasion* of all the difficulties connected with composition. *De Quincey*, Style, II.

I . . . begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail,
And conscience and our conduct judge us all.
Cooper, Retirement, I. 657

For little souls on little shifts rely,
And towards arts of mean expedients try.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 2217

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ē-vā'siv), *a.* [= F. *évasif* = Sp. *ig.* It. *evasivo*, < L. *evasio*, pp. of *evadere*. *evade*: see *evade*.] **1.** Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope*

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion: as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument.

He received very *evasive* and ambiguous answers.
Goldsmith, Bellingbrooke.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. *Bp. Berkeley*, Serms, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing: as, an *evasive* thought or idea; *evasive* colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender
Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vi

evasively (ē-vā'siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately
Bryant.

evasiveness (ē-vā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *evasive*.

evatt, *n.* Same as *evet*, *effet*, etc., uncontracted forms of *eff*.

eve¹ (ēv), *n.* [*<* ME. *ere*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped: see *even*².] **1.** The close of the day; the evening. [Poetical.]

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy *ere*.
Milton, P. L., I. 743.

Winter oft at *ere* resumes the breeze. *Thomson*.

2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *vigil*.) Technically, an *eve* is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *ere* to this great feast.
Bp. Dappa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the *ere* of Saint John the Baptist; and this was usually performed with great pomp and pageantry.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas *Eve* in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 505.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something: as, the *ere* of a battle; on the *ere* of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the *ere* of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.
Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the *ere* of his return [from India], and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.
Sidney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

eve¹ (ēv), *r. c.*; pret. and pp. *evet*, ppr. *eving*. [*<* *ere*¹, *n.*] To become damp. [Prov. Eng.]

eve² (ēv), *n.* [Appar. < *evres*, early form of *cares*, sing. taken as plural: see *cares*.] A hen-roost. [Prov. Eng.]

eve-churr (ēv'chér), *n.* The night-jar or night-churr. *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Local Eng.]

evicket, **evicket** (ēv'ek, -ik), *n.* [A doubtful form, appar. based on L. *iber* (*ibex*) (> OF. *ibex*, Sp. *ibex*, etc.), an ibex: see *ibex*.] A species of wild goat.

Which archer like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicket* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.
Chapman, Iliad, IV. 122.

evectant (ē-vek'tant), *n.* [*<* **erect* (in *erection*) + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evectior (ē-vek'tiks), *n.* [*<* L. *erectus*, pp. of *erectare*, carry out or away: see *erection*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. *Crabb*.

evecton (ē-vek'shon), *n.* [= F. *evecton* = Sp. *evecton*, < L. *evectio* (*n*)-, a carrying upward, a flight, < L. *evahere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *vahere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vector*.] **1**†. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evecton* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

2. In *astron.*: (a) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It comes to its maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy accounted for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit or deferent of its epicycle recedes to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11 2' per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 13' 11", the mean sun always bisecting the arc of the zodiac between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was utterly inconsistent with the most obvious observations respecting the moon's apparent diameter. According to modern astronomy, the evecton is a perturbation of the moon by the sun, due to the fact that the sun tends to separate the moon and the earth by attracting more the nearer body. It thus exaggerates the effect of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit when the transverse axis of the latter lies near the line of syzygies. (b) The moon's libration. **Evection of heat**, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

evectio (ē-vek'shon-al), *a.* [*<* *evectio* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the evecton.

evector (ē-vek'tor), *n.* [NL. *evector*, < L. *evahere*, pp. *erectus*, carry out: see *erection*.] In *math.*, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic *a*, *nb*, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c$, etc., by *dida*, *dibb*, *dide*, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

eveling (ēv'ling), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [Prov. Eng.]

evelong, *a.* A Middle English variant of *arelong*.

Evemydoidæ (ēv'e-mi-doi'dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ē*, well, + *myd*, the water-tortoise, + *idōs*, form.] In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of his *Emydoidæ*, containing the box tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

even¹ (ē'vn), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *even*, *erin*, *efen*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *emv* (in comp. *efen*, *em*-), < AS. *efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efu*, *emv* = OS. *ebban* = OFries. *even*, *iem* = D. *even* = OHG. *eban*, MHG. *G. eben* = Tecl. *jafu*, *jann* = Sw. *jämn* = Dan. *jævn* = Goth. *ibns*, even; prob. connected with Goth. *ibuks*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebh*, *q. v.*] **1. a.** **1.** Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities,

irregularities, or obstructions: as, *even* ground; an *even* surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were *even* to the crown.
Shak., Rich. III., in. 7.

Smooth and *even* as an ivory ball.
Cooper, Anti-Thelyphora, I. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,
And climbed up on a fair and *even* ridge.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an *even* temper; to hold an *even* course.

And yet for all that, howe *even* a mind did shee beare,
how humble opinion she had of herselfe also.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, I. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an *even* continuance in equal glory.
Donne, Sermons, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of *even* justice.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Int.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; contemporaneous; accordant: followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke* xix. 43, 44.

Not wholly elevated from the horizon; but all the way the nether part of the Sun seeming just and *even* with it.
Puchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

There nought hath pass'd,
But *even* with law, against the wilful sons
Of old Andromens *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are *even*; an *even* chance; an *even* bargain; letters of *even* date; to get *even* with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. Our minds are *even* yet.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promised to make all this matter *even*. . .
To make these doubts all *even*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an *even* mile; an *even* pound or quart; an *even* hundred or thousand.—**7.** Divisible, as a number, by 2: thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are *even* numbers: opposed to *odd*, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *merely even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

The army that presents a front of *even* numbers is called the *even* host, and the other the odd host.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in gilding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly *even*.
Workshop Receipts, IV. 245.

9. In *entom.*, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *fellow*- or *co*-. See *even-Christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-servant*.] **Even chance**. See *chance*. **Even function**. See *function*. **Evenly even**, divisible by 4. **Even or odd**, a very old game of chance played with *coins* or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd or even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure; the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the loser loses; if the contrary, of course he wins.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

Even page, in *printing*, a left hand page of a printed book, which bears an even number, as 2, 4, etc. — **On an even keel**. See *keel*. **On even ground**, on equally favorable terms, having equal advantages. As the advocates meet on *even ground* in argument. **To be even with**, to have retailed upon; to have squared accounts with.

Mahomet . . . determined with himselfe at once to be *even* with them [the Venetians] for all, and to employ his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Enbora].
Knutles, Hist. Turks, p. 405.

Literature was *even* with them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.
Maccanlay, Milton.

To get even with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with. — **To make even**, make even lines, or end even, in *type-setting*, to space out a "take" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work

into small parts.—To make even, to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

Since if my soul make even with the week,
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.

G. Herbert.

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.—**Syn.** 1. *Flat*, etc. See level.

II. n. In the *Pythagorean philos.*, that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even¹ (ē'vn), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een*, *ene* (usually written *ē'en*); < ME. *even*, *evene*, *efne*, < AS. *efne*, even, exactly, just, likewise (= OS. *efno* = OFries. *efne*, *even*, *win* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano*, MllG. *ebene*, *eben*, G. *eben*, *adv.*, = Sw. *äfrén*, even, likewise, also, too), < *efen*, *adj.*, even: see *even*¹, a.] 1. In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *even*.—2t. Straightway; directly.

He went *even* to thompson & enys him sayde,
Kneeling on his knee curtesyll & faire.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1093.

The gatis [gates of hell] to-burste, and gan to flee,
God took out Adam and Eve full *evene*,
And alle hbe chosen companye

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

When he swiftly hade sworne to that swete maidon,
That entrid full *even* into an inner chamber
Destitucion of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *ē'en*.

Lared he lewed he let no man stonde,
That he litte *evene* that enere stirred after.

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 102.

Than asked the kyng Arthur what a-vicious ben thei,
and Merlin hym tolde *even* as the kyng hadde mette in
his dreame, that the kyng hym-self knewe well he seide
trouthe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

And, behold, I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters upon
the earth Gen. vi. 17.

The Northren Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scatter'd
with the proud ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. Pope.

Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they
should not be able to maintain possession of it

Irving, Granada, p. 33.

even¹ (ē'vn), *v.* [< ME. *evenen*, *efnen*, *emmen*, make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian*, level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian*, compare (cf. *emmettan*, make even, regulate, *ge-emmettan*, make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen*, *efn*, *em*, *adj.*, even: see *even*¹, a.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

It will *even* all inequalities. Evelyn.

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

The multitude of the Pericles, quod he, may nogte be
evened to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewily we are
un than thay. MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 19. (Halliwell.)

God never thought this world a portion worthy of you:
he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.

Rutherford, Letters, vi.

Would any Christian *even* you bit object to a bonny,
sonny, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

4t. To act up to; keep pace with.

But we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

II.† intrans. To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with*.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stone-
henge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with
the first.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *even-
ing* with the sides of the houses, even in the broadest
streets; which will make the City very much better than it
was.

Pepys, Diary, II. 9.

Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road
this last journey. Pepys, Diary, III. 275.

even² (ē'vn), *n.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een*, *ene* (usually written *ē'en*), and abbr. *eve* (see *even*¹); < ME. *even*, *efen*, *aven*, *efen*, also abbr. *eve*, < AS. *āfen* (the deriv. form *āfning* is rare:

see *evening*) = OS. *āband* = OFries. *avend*, *ioven*, *iwen*, etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *ābant*, MllG. *abent*, G. *abend*, even, evening. The Scand. forms are different: Icel. *aptan*, *afan* = Sw. *afan* = Dan. *afen*, where the vowel has been shortened and the *t* inserted, perhaps in simulation of Icel. *aptr*, *aftr*, etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *aft*, *after*, q. v.), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahti*, lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with *off*, Goth. *af*, AS. *of*, etc.] 1. Evening: the earlier word for *evening*, but now archaic or poetical.

As falls a Meteor in a Sommer *Even*,
A sodain Flash coms flaming down from Heav'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.
Her tears fell with the dewes at *even*.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Same as *even*¹, 2.

Eastern *even*, I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a hode
Ester Day all Day.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tokyn he Steven, and stonyd hym in the way;
And therefor is his *even* on Crystes owyn day.
St. Stephen and Herod (Child's Ballads, I. 318).

Often contracted *ē'en*.

Good even. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).
even-bishop¹ (ē'vn-bish'op), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *efenbiscop* (translating Mll. *coepiscopos*), < *efen*, even, equal, + *biscop*, bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian¹ (ē'vn-kris'ti'an), *n.* [< ME. *even-
cristene*, *emeristene*, -*cristen*, < AS. **efenecristena*
(evidenced by the forms *evenchristen*, *emeristen*,
quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Ed-
ward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *ewinkers-
tena*, *ernekristena* = OHG. *ebanchristani*, MllG. *ebenkristen*; in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), < *efen*, equal, + *cristena*, Christian: see *even*¹ and
christen, *Christian*¹.] Fellow-Christian; neigh-
bor, in the Scriptural sense.

He that hath desayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn,
of his *evenecristen*.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Do non yuel to thine *evenecristene* nought by thi powere.

Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 104.

This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde
love his *evenecristene*.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31.

And the more pity, that great folk should have counte-
nance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more
than their *even cristian*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

even-down¹ (ē'vn-down), *a.* [In Sc. usually
spelled *even-down*; < *even*¹, *adv.*, + *down*³, *down*.
Cf. *downright*.] 1. Perpendicular; downright:
specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an
undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is
emphatically called an *even-down* pour.

Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: us, an *even-
down* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-down*
truth.

Galt, Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
Yet in the *even-down* lotter you are right.

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I. i. 10.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'n-down* want o' wark are curst.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

evene¹ (ē-vēn'), *v. i.* [< L. *evenire*, happen:
see *even*¹.] To happen.

How often and frequently doth it *evene*, that after the
love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in
the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and re-
ligiously.

Heuyt, Sermons (1668), p. 83.

evene², *adv.* See *even*¹.

evener (ē'vn-ēr), *n.* [< *even*¹, *v.*, + -*er*.] 1. A person or thing that makes even, as a stick with which to push off an excess of grain from a measure.—2. In *weaving*, an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a *raivel* or *raithe*; the comb which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]—3. In vehicles, same as *equalizing-bar* (b) (which see, under *bar*¹).

If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must har-
ness his horses tandem, because the conserving force of
vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the Amer-
ican *evener*.

F. H. Stoddard, Andover Rev., VIII. 155.

evenfall (ē'vn-fāl), *n.* [< *even*² + *fall*.] The
fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poet-
ical.]

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering thro' the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall*.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 11.

evenforth¹, *adv.* [ME., also contr. *emforth*; < *even*¹, *adv.*, + *forth*¹.] Straight onward; even-forward.

And thanne y entrid in and *even-forth* went.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 163.

even-forward, *adv.* Directly forward; straight onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand¹ (ē'vn-hand), *n.* [< *even*¹ + *hand*.] Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will
seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.

Hacon, Envy.

even-handed (ē'vn-han'ded), *a.* [< *even*¹ + *hand* + -*ed*.] Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

This *even-handed* justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

O *even-handed* Nature! we confess
This life that men so honor, love, and bless
Has filled thine olden measure.

O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 3, 1864.

even-handedly (ē'vn-han'ded-li), *adv.* In an even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē'vn-han'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being even-handed; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness*.

Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē'vn-handz), *adv.* [Sc.] On an equal footing. Jamieson.

'Tis be *even-hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them.

Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 325.

evenheded, *n.* A variant of *evenhood*.

evenhood¹ (ē'vn-hūd), *n.* Equality; equity.

evening (ēv'ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *evening*, *evenyng*, < AS. *āfning* (rare), evening, < *āfen*, even, + -*ung*, E. -*ing*¹: see *even*² and -*ing*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.

Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray

Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Milton, P. L., iv. 508.

And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an *evening* as, I hope, and almost prophesy, is far from night; it is the *evening* of a summer's sun, which keeps a daylight long within the skies.

Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—2. The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of life; the *evening* of his power.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening*.

Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. [Eng. and southern U. S.]—4t. The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. Kennett.

II. a. Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,

The moon takes up the wondrous tale.

Addison, Ode.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!

How many a tale their music tells!

Moore, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Hesperantha*, so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.—**Evening gun**. See *gun*.—**Evening hymn**. Same as *even-song*, 2.—**Evening primrose**. See *Oenothera*.—**Evening star**, a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the evening star for some months before conjunction, which occurs once in 398 days; and Mercury is the evening star when it can be seen at its eastern elongation.

evening-song (ēv'ning-sōng), *n.* Same as *even-song*.

It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song*, and *evening-song* to be sung about twelve o'clock.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

evenlight, *n.* [ME. *evenlight*, *evenlygth*, < AS. *āfenleōht* (= G. *abendlīcht*), < *āfen*, even, + *leōht*, light.] The light of evening; twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go away,
And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
And I were it is *evenlight*.

MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, fol. 66. (Halliwell.)

evenliker, *adv.* An obsolete form of *evenly*.

evenliness (ē'vn-li-nes), *n.* Equality. Fairfax.

evenlong¹ (ē'vn-lōng), *adv.* Along in the same line. Wright.

One the upper syde make holys *evenlonge*, as many as thou wilt. *Porkington MS.*

evenly (ē'vn-li), *adv.* [*< ME. evenly, evenliche, efenlike, < AS. efenlike, evenly, equally, < efenlic, adj., even, equal, < efen, even, + -lic, -ly¹.*] 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes *evenly* to the river.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread.

Sir H. Wotton.

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything *evenly* in the middle; they are *evenly* matched.

All men know that there is no great art in dividing *evenly* of those things which are subject to number and measure. *Raleigh, Hist. World, Pret., p. 60.*

3†. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

But the sovereign good (quod she) that is *evenliche* purposed to the good folk and to badde.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 2.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Beverwood.*

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it becomes you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously.

Charity and self-love become coincident, and doth run together *evenly* in one channel. *Barrow, Works, I. xxi.*

Since . . . we are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on *evenly* and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

6†. Straightway.

Eche man was eved *evenli* at wille,
Wanted hem no thing that thei haue wold
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5338.

Evenly even. See *even¹, a.*

even-minded (ē'vn-mīn'ded), *a.* [*< even¹ + mind + -ed².* Equiv. to *L. æquanimis*: see *æquanimous*.] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē'vn-mīn'ded-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē'vn-nes), *n.* [*< ME. evennes, -nesse, < AS. efenness, equality, equity, < efen, even, + -ness, -ness.*] 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

The explication of what is said concerning the *evenness* of the surface of the lunar spots.

Derham, Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality: as, *evenness* of motion.

These gentlemen will learn of my admired reader an *evenness* of voice and delivery. *Steele, Spectator, No. 147.*

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Hooker.*

We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those aversenesses and natural indispositions, and reduce them to the *evenness* of virtue.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

So mock'd, so spurn'd, so baited two whole days—
I lost myself and fell from *evenness*,
And rall'd.

Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant, n. [ME.] A fellow-servant.

His *even servant* fell down and prayed him.
Wyclif, Mat. xviii. 20.

even-song (ē'vn-sōng), *n.* [*< ME. even-song, eresong, or -sang, < AS. æfensang (= Dan. æftensang), < æfen, evening, + sang, gestung, song.*] 1. In the *Anglican Ch.*, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *vespers* in the Roman Catholic Church. *Lee's Glossary.*

Thus the yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at *evensong*tyme.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxix.

Again, both in matins and in *evensong*, is idolatry maintained for God's service.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 201.

After *evensong*, they may meet their sweethearts, and dance about a maypole. *Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 518.*

2. A song or hymn sung at evening.

Ther, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy *even-song*.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

5. The time of even-song; evening.

He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

Also *evening-song*.

even-start (ē'vn-stār), *n.* [*< ME. evensterre, < AS. æfensterre (= D. avondster = G. abendstern = Dan. æftensjerne), evening star, < æfen, even, + sterre, star.*] The evening star.

event¹ (ē-vent'), *n.* [= OF. *event* = Sp. Pg. It. *evento, < L. eventus (eventu-), also eventum* (prop. noun, pp.), an event, occurrence, < *eventus*, pp. *eventus*, happen, fall out, come out, < *e*, out, + *venire*, come: see *venture*, and cf. *advent, convent, invent*, etc., *convent, evenc*, etc.] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of *events*.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked.

Eccles. ix. 2.

Do I forebode impossible *events*,
And tremble at vain dreams?

Cooper, Task, v. 491.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming *events* cast their shadows before.

Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There is no greater *event* in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them.

Emerson, Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

Of my ill-boding Dream

Behold the dire *Event*.

Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.

My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves;
I am astonished at my own indifference to their *event*.

Shelley, in Bowdoin, I. 400.

One God, one law, one element,

And one far-off divine *event*,

To which the whole creation moves

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the *events* of the day were a bicycle-race, a foot-race, high jumps, etc.; the steenlechease was a spirited *event*.—4. A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the *event* of his death his interest will lapse. **Compound event**, that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events. **Double event**, two races, or other trials of strength or skill, upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake.—**Simple event**, in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation.—**Syn. 1.** *Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance, affair.* An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence*; the word is generally applied to the larger transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong; as, the *incidents* of a journey. It is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance* does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event. It is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced, might mention some of its striking *occurrences*, might refer to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. See *emergency*.

event¹† (ē-vent'), *v.* [*< L. eventus*, pp. of *evenire*, come out: see the noun.] **I. intrans.** To come out; break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
The place from which that scalding sigh *event¹*!

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

II. trans. To bring to pass; execute.

There are divers things which are praised and dispraised,
as deeds done by worthy men and pollicies *event¹*ed by great warriors. *Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 11.*

event²† (ē-vent'), *v. t.* [*< F. éventer*, fan. Cf. *eventilate*.] To fan; cool.

A loose and roid vapour that is fit

T' *event* his searching beams.

Marlowe and Chetman, Hero and Leander, iii.

The fervour of so pure a flame

As this my city bears might lose the name

Without the apt *eventing* of her heat

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

even-tempered (ē'vn-tem'pərd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventerate† (ē-ven'tə-rāt), *v. t.* [*Prop. *eventrate* (cf. equiv. *F. éventrer*), < *L. e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly: see *venter*, *ventral*. Cf. *eventration*.] To eviscerate; disembowel.

A bear which the hunters *eventerated* or opened.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

eventful (ē-ven't'fūl), *a.* [*< event + -ful*.] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an *eventful* reign; an *eventful* journey.

Last scene of all,
Is second childishness.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, *eventful* infancy and youth of our national life.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* [*< ME. even-tide; < even² + tide*.] The time of evening. [Archaic.]

And thei leiden bondes on hem and puttidn hem into warde into the morewe, for it was then *even tide*.

Wyclif, Acts iv. 3.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide*.

Gen. xxiv. 63.

eventilate† (ē-ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. eventilatus*, pp. of *eventilare*, set the air in motion, fan (> OF. *eventiler, essentiler, ventilare*), < *e*, out, + *ventilare*, toss, swing, winnow, fan: see *ventilate*.] 1. To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cockram.* Hence—2. To discuss.

Having well *eventilated* it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles.

Sir K. Digby, Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation† (ē-ven'ti-lā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *eventilation*, < *L.* as if **eventilatio(n-)*, < *eventilare*, fan: see *ventilate*.] 1. The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation*.

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 35.

That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns; [and] . . . that it requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 205.

Hence—2. Discussion; debate. *Bailey, 1731.*

eventless (ē-vent'les), *a.* [*< event + -less*.] Without event or incident; monotonous.

Upon the tranquil little islands her life had been *eventless*, and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed.

G. W. Curtis, Pine and I, p. 121.

eventognath (ē-ven'tō-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi*.

Eventognathi (ēv-en-tog'nā-thi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ev*, well, + *trag*, within, + *gnathos*, the jaw.] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The braincase is produced between the orbits, the basis cranii is simple, and the anus is normal in position; there is a distinct dorsal fin; and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Pleto-spondyli*, by others as a suborder of plectospondylous fishes.

eventognathous (ēv-en-tog'nā-thus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi*.

eventour, n. A corrupt form of *aventure*.

eventration (ē-ven'trā'shon), *n.* [*< L. e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ation*. Cf. *F. éventrer*. See *eventerate*.] In *med.*: (a) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (b) Ventral hernia. (c) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (d) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ē-ven'tū-āl), *a.* [= D. *eventueel* = Dan. Sw. *eventuel*, < *F. éventuel* = Sp. Pg. *eventual* = It. *eventuale*, < *L. eventus* (*eventu-*), an event: see *event¹*.] 1. Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his *eventual* success was unexpected.

It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the *eventual* resources of the western world.

Freeman, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities.

Henderson.

Perhaps there was some idea of the *eventual* union of Belgium with France.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an *eventual* succession.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Ultimate, Conclusive*, etc. See *final*.

eventuality (ē-ven'tū-āl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eventualities* (-tiz). [= *F. éventualité* = *Sp. eventualidad* = *Pg. eventualidade* = *It. eventualità*; as *eventual* + *-ity*.] 1. A contingent occurrence; a result of environment; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

The *eventualities* and vicissitudes to which our American life is often subject. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

The staff was . . . constantly employed in drawing up and revising schemes of concentration suited to every *eventuality*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 306.

The only effect was that the hens left the nest, and, joining the male birds, prepared for *eventualities*, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 890.

2. In *phren.*, a disposition to take note of events or occurrences; one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is supposed to be situated at the lower part of the forehead, below comparison and above individuality. See *cut* under *phrenology*.

eventually (ē-ven'tū-āl-i), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue; in the end.

Allow things to take their natural course, and if a man have in him that which transcends the common, it must *eventually* draw to itself respect and obedience.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 125.

The organic matter is oxidised, and may thus be *eventually* converted into products which are perfectly harmless. *Huxley*, *Physiology*, p. 126.

eventuate (ē-ven'tū-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eventuated*, pp. *eventuating*. [*L. eventus* (*eventus*), an event, + *-ate*.] 1. To culminate; close; terminate: as, the agitation against slavery *eventuated* in civil war.

The ideas conveyed, sentiments inculcated, and usages taught to children by parents who themselves were similarly taught, *eventuate* in a rigid set of customs. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 535.

2. To fall out; happen; come to pass; result as an event or a consequence.

If Mr. — were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate*. *Dr. M. Davies*.

eventuation (ē-ven'tū-ā'shon), *n.* [*eventuate* + *-ion*.] The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

ever (ev'ēr), *adv.* [Also contr. (*dial.* and *poet.*) *ē'er*; < *ME. ever, ere, efre, efer, efere, efre, avere, avere, efre*, always, at all times, at any time; with comparatives, in any degree, in such degree; with indef. (*orig.* interrogative) pronouns, a generalizing addition; < *AS. æfre*, ever, i. e., always (rarely, ever, i. e., at any time), prob. ult. < *ā*, ever, always, ay (see *ay*), *aye*], *orig.* **aw* (= *Goth. aiv*) with umlaut of the vowel (cf. *āw*, *ā*, law, of the same origin) and change of *w* to *f* (*v*), + *-re*, dat. fem. adj. suffix, often formative of adverbs. Cf. *AS. ēce*, everlasting, from the same ult. source: see *echē*. Hence, with prefixed negative, *never*, q. v.] 1. At all times; always; continually.

And Iewes lyuen in lele lawe owre lorde wrote it hym-selue, In stone, for it stydfast was and stonde sholde eue.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 573.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 *Thm.* iii. 7.

This honey tasted still is *ever* sweet.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, xxx.

The wisest, happiest of our kind are they That *ever* walk content with nature's way.

Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, v.

2. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future: in negative, interrogative, or comparative sentences: as, no man is *ever* the happier for injustice; did you *ever* see anything like it? I do not think I *ever* did.

I sall yow telle als trewe a tale, Als *ever* was herde by nyghte or daye.

Thomas of Erasmounde (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. *Eph.* v. 29.

Thou art a hopeful boy, And it was bravely spoken: for this answer I love thee more than *ever*.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

Such is now the one city in the Turk *ever* ruled on our side of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 331.

3†. In any degree; any; at all: usually in connection with an adverb or adjective in the comparative degree, and after a negative.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Bp. Hall*.

The curse of oil would not fall *ever* the sooner for bestowing a portion of it on a prophet, or any of the sons of the prophets. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. viii.

4. To any possible degree; in any possible case: with *as*: a word of enforcement or emphasis: as, *as soon as ever* he had done it.

His felawes fiedde as fast as *ever* they myght.

Genyerydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1008.

Sometime the Dutchesse bore the child,

As wet as *ever* she could be.

Dutchesse of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Ever amongst, ever and anon. *Spenser*.

And *ever amongst*,

A mayden song,

Lullay, by by, lullay.

Carol of 15th Century.

Ever and anon. See *anon*. — **Ever in one**, always; constantly; continually. *Chaucer*. — **Ever so**, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly: as, *ever so long*; be he *ever so* bold.

And grete thou doe that ladye well,

Ever soe well ffrewe mee.

Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

For ever. (a) Eternally; in everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever*.

Ex. iii. 15.

(b) For all time; to the end of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him *for ever*.

Ex. xxi. 6.

But here at my right hand attendant be

For ever.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 42.

(c) Continually; incessantly; without intermission: as, he is *for ever* in the way; she is *for ever* singing, from morning to night. [*Collog.*] [These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis: as, *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever*. They are most commonly written together as one word, *forever*.] — **For ever and a day**, for ever, emphatically; eternally. [*Collog.*] — **Or ever**. See *orl*. = *Syn.* 1. Perpetually, incessantly, constantly, eternally.

ever-bloomer (ev'ēr-blō'mēr), *n.* A gardeners' or florists' name for a "perpetual" rose.

We have grown over sixty (varieties) named *ever-bloomers* or tea-roses.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, May 3, 1887.

ever-during (ev'ēr-dūr'ing), *a.* Enduring forever; everlasting: as, *ever-during* glory. [*Poetical*.]

Heaven open'd wide

Her *ever-during* gates. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 206.

My Notes to future Times proclaim

Unconquer'd Love, and *ever-during* Flame.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

everecht, *a.* A Middle English form of *every* 1.

everfern (ev'ēr-fēr), *n.* The wall-fern. (*Gerard*).

He busked hym a hour, the best that he mygt,

Of hay & of *ever-ferne* & erheg a fewe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 438.

everglade (ev'ēr-glād), *n.* A low, swampy tract of land, more or less covered by a growth of tall grass: a word in common use in Florida, a large portion of the southern part of this State being a marshy region known as the Everglades. Further north similar tracts, in the region bordering on the sea, are called *dismals* or *pocosins*. — **Everglade kite**, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*,

having a long, very slender, and much-hooked bill. (See *Rostrhamus*.) This bird is from 16 to 18 inches long, and about 44 inches in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is slate-colored or dark plumbeous, blackening on the wings and tail, with the base of the tail white, and its end with a pale-grayish zone. The bill and claws are black; the base of the bill, the cere, and the feet are orange; the iris is red. The young birds are much varied with brown, yellowish, and white. This bird inhabits the Everglades of Florida and parts of the West Indies and South America. In general habits it resembles the marsh-harrier. It feeds on reptiles, insects, etc., nests in bushes, and lays commonly two eggs measuring 13 by 12 inches, whitish in color, irregularly blotched with brown.

Everglade Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

evergreen (ev'ēr-grēn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; sempervirent: as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*.

Arbutnot, *Allments*.

II. *n.* 1. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the pine and other coniferous trees, the holly, laurel, holm-oak, ivy, rhododendron, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the seasons.

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*.

Addison, *Spectator*.

Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd:

And in it throve an ancient *evergreen*.

A yewtree.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

For ornament carrying two or three pyramidal *evergreens*, stiff as grenadiers.

D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Together*.

2. A woolen material similar to cassimere: a term in use about 1850.

evericht, everilk, *a.* Middle English forms of *every* 1.

everichont, everichoont, *pron.* See *every one*, under *every* 1.

everlasting (ev-ēr-lās'ting), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. everlastynge*, older *everlestinde*; < *ever* + *lasting*.] I. *a.* 1. Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable: that is to sayn, *everlasting*.

Chaucer, *Tale of Melibous*.

And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the *everlasting* God.

Gen. xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession.

Gen. xvii. 8.

But since now aye we seised have the shore,

And well arrived are (high God be blest!),

Let us devize of ease and *everlasting* rest.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xii. 17.

3. Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these *everlasting* disputes. [*Collog.*]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess

The pains and penalties of idleness.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 343.

I saw but one way to cut short these *everlasting* delays.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I. 296.

Everlasting pea. See *pea*. = *Syn.* 1. *Perpetual, Immortal*, etc. See *eternal*. — 2 and 3. *Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable*.

II. *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Ps.* xc. 2.

2. A strong woolen cloth, now used especially for the tops of boots. Also called *lasting* and *prunella*, and formerly *durance* (which see).

Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an *everlasting* robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant.

Beau and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, iv. 2.

3. A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered. It is applied to common species of *Gnaphalium*, *Anaphalis*, and *Antennaria*, and to cultivated species of the allied genera *Helichrysum*, *Xerophyllum*, etc. Also called *immortelle*. — **The Everlasting**, the Eternal Being; God.

O . . . that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd

His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2.

everlasting (ev-ēr-lās'ting), *adv.* Very; exceedingly: as, *everlasting* mean. [*Vulgar*, U. S.]

New York is an *everlasting* great concern.

Major Downing, *May-day* in New York.

everlastingly (ev-ēr-lās'ting-li), *adv.* 1. Eternally; perpetually; forever.

Things *everlastingly* required by the law of that Lord of lords, against whose statutes there is no exception to be taken.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., ii.

2. For all time, or for an indefinitely long time; permanently; continuously; incessantly; often used hyperbolically: as, you are *everlastingly* grumbling.

Say, I will love her *everlastingly*.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iv. 4.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous.

Swift.

3. Beyond limitation or bounds; excessively; immoderately: as, he is *everlastingly* stingy. [*Vulgar*, U. S.]

everlastingness (ev-ēr-lās'ting-ness), *n.* [*ME. everlastyngrness*.] The state or quality of being everlasting; endlessness or indefinite length of duration; immortality; enduring permanence.

The conscience, the character of a God stamp'd in it, and the apprehension of eternity, do all prove it [a soul] a shoot of *everlastingness*.

Feltham, *Resolves*, No. 64.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess

That this world had an *everlastingness*.

Donne, *Progress of the Soul*.

ever-living (ev'ēr-liv'ing), *a.* 1. Deathless; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

So many idle hours as here he loiters,

So many *ever-living* names he loses.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, i. 1.

The *everliving*

High and most glorious poets!

R. W. Gilder, *Call me not Dead*.

2. Continual; unfailling; permanent: as, an ever-living principle.

That most glorious house, that glisteth bright
With burning starres and everliving fire.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

everlyt, adv. Constantly; continually. *Mackay.*
evermot, adv. [ME. *evermo*, *ever mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *mo*.] Evermore.

And in a tour, in anguish and in wo,
Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite,
For evermo, there may no gold hem quite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), I. 1034.

evermore (ev'er-môr), *adv.* [*ME. evermore*, *ever mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *more*, *adv.*] **1.** Always; forever; eternally, or for all coming time: often preceded by *for*.

For evermore ye schulen have pore men with you, and
whanne ye wolen ye mour do wel to hem, but ye shulen
not evermore have me. *Wyclif, Mark xiv. 7.*

Religion professes those pleasures which flow from the
presence of God for evermore. *Tillotson.*

Let me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
Whittier, What of the Day?

2. At all times; continually: as, evermore guided by truth.

Also a Knight of the Temple wook there; and wysched
a Purs evere more fulle of Gold. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 147.*
Their gates to all were open evermore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 36.

In matters of religion, women have evermore had a great
hand, though sometimes on the left, as well as on the
right hand. *Donne, Sermons, xxiii.*

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is evermore doing
in the world. *Abp. Trench.*

Evernia (e-vér-ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐερνία*,
sprouting well, < *eu*, well, + *epvos*, sprout.] **A**

genus of parme-
liaceous lichens
having a frutic-
ulose or pen-
dulous thallus,
and apothecia
with a concave
disk of a color
different from
that of the
thallus. *Evernia*
Prunastri is used
for dyeing, and
was formerly used,
ground down with
starch, for hair-
powder.



Evernia furfuracea, with a branch bearing a, an apothecium

everniaform
(e-vér-ni-ô-fôrm), *a.* [*NL. Evernia* + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling *Evernia* in the form of the thallus.

evernic (e-vér-nik), *a.* [*Evernia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the lichen genus *Evernia*. — **Evernic acid**, an organic acid found in lichens of the genus *Evernia*.

evernicin (e-vér-nin'ik), *a.* [*Evernia* + *-in-ic*.] Same as *evernic*.

evernioid (e-vér-ni-oid), *a.* [*Evernia* + *-oid*.] Similar in form and substance to *Evernia*.

everriculum (ë-ve-rik'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *everricula* (-lâ). [*L.*, a drag-net, sweep-net, < *everrere*, sweep out, < *e*, out, + *verrere*, sweep, brush, scrape.] In *surg.*, an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing sand, fragments of stone, or clotted blood from the bladder during or after the operation of lithotomy.

everset (ë-vèrs'), *v. t.* [*OF. everser*, < *L. everttere*, pp. of *everttere*, overthrow: see *evert*.] To overthrow or subvert.

The foundation of this principle is totally *evers'd* by the most ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. Dr. H. More, in his book of *Immortality*.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

eversible (ë-vèr'si-bl), *a.* [*L. eversus*, pp. of *everttere*, overturn (see *evert*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being everted, or turned inside out. Also *evertile*.

This latter appendage is *eversible*, and contains a pointed calcareous concretion (apiculus amoris).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

eversion (ë-vèr'shon), *n.* [= *OF. eversion*, *F. éversion* = *Sp. eversion* = *Pg. eversão* = *It. eversione*, < *L. eversio(n-)*, a turning out, an overthrowing, < *everttere*, pp. *eversus*, overturn: see *evert*.] **1.** Overthrow; subversion; destruction.

Will you cause your own *eversion*,
Beginning with despair, ending with woe?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

All these reasons doe move me to conjecture that Quinsay is now by *eversion* of Earth-quake, Warres, or both, and by diuersion of the Court from thence, conuerted into this smaller Sucheum. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.*

The *eversion* of their well-established governments.
Jer. Taylor, Cases of Conscience.

2. A turning outward, or inside out.—3. In bot., the protrusion of organs that are generally produced in a cavity. Cooke's Manual.—Eversion of the eyelid, ectropion, in which the eyelid, as the result of disease or accident, is turned outward so as to expose the red internal lining. It occurs most frequently in the lower lid.

eversivet (ë-vèr'siv), *a.* [*L. eversus*, pp. of *everttere*, overthrow (see *evert*), + *-ive*.] Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive. [*Itare.*]

A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality.
Dr. Geddes.

evert (ë-vèrt'), *v. t.* [*L. everttere*, *everttere*, turn out, turn over, overthrow, < *e*, out, + *verttere*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*, *vertex*, etc., and cf. *evert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*, *subvert*.] **1.** To overthrow; subvert; destroy.

Have I, fond wretch,
With utmost care and labour brought thee up,
And hast thou in one act *everted* all?
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

2. To turn outward, or inside out.

In *Lagena* the mouth is narrowed and prolonged into a tubular neck. . . . This neck terminates in an *everted* lip.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

They attack mollusks by *everting* their stomachs.
Pop. Enyc.

evertebral (ë-vèr-tè-bral), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *vertebra*, *vertebræ*, + *-al*.] Not derived from *vertebræ*; not vertebral in character: applied to that portion of the skull which is not primitively traversed by the notochord.

[That] portion of the cranium which is vertebral, and the anterior, or *evertebral*, portion, which does not exhibit any relations to the *vertebra*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 447.

Evertebrata (ë-vèr-tè-brä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **evertebratus*: see *evertebrate*.] Same as *Invertebrata*.

evertebrate (ë-vèr-tè-brät), *a.* [*NL. *everttebratus*, < *L. e-* priv. + *vertebra*, *vertebræ*.] Not vertebrate; invertebrate.

evertile (ë-vèr'til), *a.* [*ever* + *-ile*.] Same as *eversible*.

every (ev'ri), *a. and pron.* [Early mod. E. also *everie*; < ME. *every*, *everi*, earlier *everich*, *everech*, *everuk*, *evergeh*, etc., *everich*, *efrich*, etc., *everile*, *everuk*, *averelch*, *averole*, etc., *averale*, < AS. *æfre* *ælc*, *every*, lit. *ever each*: *æfre*, *ever*, a generalizing adverb; *ælc*, *each*: see *ever* and *each*. Thus *-y* in *every* represents *each*, and *every* is *each* generalized.] **1. a.** Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated. A proposition containing *every* before a class name is equivalent to the totality of statements formed by replacing this expression by the name of each individual of the class. But if *not* is placed before *every*, the meaning is that some one or more of these individual propositions are not true. Thus, "not every man is a poet" does not mean that not any man is a poet, but only that some men are not poets. In many cases, however, *every* is ambiguous.

The mother was an elfe by aventure
Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerie,
And *everich* man hatth hire compaignie.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5176.

"Certes," seide the kyng, "every day and every hour
hane I to yow nede and mystere."
Martin (E. E. T. S.), in. 631.

Pence! thou hast told a tale whose every word
Threatens eternal slaughter to the soul.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, in. 5.

The inductive method has been practised ever since the beginning of the world by *every* human being
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Every bit, in every respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is *every bit* as good as yours. [*Colloq.*] — **Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*. — **Every dealt**, in every part, wholly.

Am I noight your loue *everidell*?
Fro me shold ye noight hilde no manner thing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2920.

Every eacht, every other. — **Every now and then**, repeatedly: at short intervals; frequently. — **Every once in a while**, now and then; from time to time. [*Colloq.*] — **Every one** [ME. *everich* on, *everich* on (nom. etc.), generally written as one word, *everichon*, etc.: see *every* and *one*, each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody. (Now commonly written as two words, but in accent and grammatical use practically one word, as formerly written.)

Marchal saith men in dyvers wise
Her digges keep, and oon for *everichone*,
As campane hem kepeth, shall suffice.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Every other. See *other*.

II. pron. Each of any number of persons or things; every one. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Everich of hem doth other greet honour.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 906.

Euery beweypte hys deth mornynghly
Thys Erie beried ryght ful solemnely.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

And *every* of them strove with most delights
Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 33.

If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
And fertile every wish. *Shak., A. and C., i. 2.*

I desire I may enjoy my liberty herein, as *every* of yourselves do.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 142.

every², *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Wright.*

The towers shal be of *every*,
Clene corvene by and by. *Porkington MS.*

everybody (ev'ri-bod'ē), *n.* [*every*¹ + *body*. Cf. *anybody*, *sombody*, *nobody*.] Every person; every individual of a body or mass of persons; people in general, taken collectively.

Everybody knows how the mental faculties open out and become visible as a child grows up.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

every-day (ev'ri-dā), *a.* [*every*¹ + *day*, *adv.* phrase.] Pertaining to daily or common life or occasions; used or occurring habitually; suitable for or that may be seen every day; common; usual: as, *every-day* clothing or employments; an *every-day* event or scene.

This was no *every-day* writer.
Pope, quoted in Johnson's Akenside.

A plain, business-like speaker; a man of *everyday* talents in the House.
Brougham, Mr. Dundas.

The antique in itself is not the ideal, though its remoteness from the vulgarity of *everyday* associations helps to make it seem so. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.*

The regular *everyday* facts of this common life of men.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.

everyone (ev'ri-wun), *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*¹, *a.*

everything (ev'ri-thing), *n.* [*every*¹ + *thing*. Cf. *anything*, *something*, *nothing*.] **1.** All things, taken separately; any total or aggregate, considered with reference to its constituent parts; each separate item or particular: as, *everything* in the house or in the world; *everything* one says or does.

This hairy Covering is my only Bed,
My shirt, my cloke, my gown, my *every-thing*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 121.

We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
And *everything* at our command.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

Newcastle . . . had found that the Court and this aristocracy, though powerful, were not *everything* in the state.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. That which is important in the highest degree: as, it will be *everything* to him to get this office. — **3.** Very much; a great deal: as, he thinks *everything* of her. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

everywhen (ev'ri-hwen), *adv.* [*every*¹ + *when*. After *everywhere*. Cf. *anywhen*, *somewhen*, *nowhen*.] At all times. [*Rare.*]

Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen*.
The Century, XXVI. 531.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwār), *adv.* [*ME. everi-hwar*, *everi thwar*, < *ever*, *eeere*, etc. (AS. *æfre*), *ever*, a generalizing adverb, + *ihwar*, *ihwer*, < AS. *gehwār*, everywhere, on every side, < *ge-*, an indef. generalizing prefix, + *hwār*, where. Thus, while *everywhere* is regarded as composed of *every*¹ + *where*, it is historically made up of *ever* + *y-where*, the *y-* being a prefix, as in *y-cleft*, *y-wis*, etc. (see *i-*), and quite different from the *-y* in *every*¹. Cf. *anywhere*, *somewhere*, *nowhere*.] **1.** In every place; in all places.

And the whole drift of his discourse is this, that Christ, being both God and man, by the nature and substance of his Godhead is *everywhere*.
Ep. Jewell, Defence, p. 88.

Everywhere weighing, *everywhere* measuring, *everywhere* detecting and explaining the laws of force and motion.
D. Webster, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

Everywhere among primitive peoples trespasses are followed by counter trespasses.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 97.

2. Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, you will see them *everywhere* you go. [*Colloq.*]

everywhither (ev'ri-hwi'thēr), *adv.* [*every*¹ + *whither*. Cf. *anywhither*, *somewhither*, *nowhither*.] To every place; in every direction.
George Eliot, [Rare.]

Everyx (ev'e-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, well, + *εἶναι*, a generic name variously applied.] A genus of sphinx-moths. *E. myron* is the green grape-vine sphinx, of general distribution in the United States, expanding about 2½ inches, of varied greenish and gray colors, the hind wings mostly reddish.

eveset, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.
evesdropt, evesdroppert. See *eavesdrop*, *eaves-dropper*.

eveset, *v. t.* [ME. *evesen*, < AS. *efesian*, *efsan*, shear: see *eaves*, *eavesing*.] To border.

eveset, *n.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evestart, *n.* [ME. *evesterre*: see *even-star*.] The evening star.

investigate (ē-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. investigatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate*.] To investigate. *Bailey*.

evet (ev'et), *n.* [*R. dial.* also *evet*, *efet* (contr. *eft*, also *ewt*, whence, from *an ewt* taken as a *nwt*, the other form *nwt*), < AS. *efete*, a *nwt*: see *ef't*, *nwt*.] 1. Same as *ef't*.—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

vibrate (ē-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [*L. vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate*.] To vibrate.

evicket, *n.* See *evicke*.

evict (ē-vikt'), *v. t.* [*L. evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving: see *evince*.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process.

If either party be evicted for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone*.

2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

His lands were evicted from him. *King James's Declaration*.

Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to evict disturbers from a theater.—4. To evince; prove.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall evict. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

The main question is evicted. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 156.

5. To set aside; displace; annul.

The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "if he do evict the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrement." *E. A. Abbott, Francis Bacon* (1885), p. 171.

6. To force out; compel. [*Rare*.]

Your happy exposition . . .
Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth.
Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, iv. 3.

eviction (ē-vik'shon), *n.* [= *F. éviction* = *Sp. evicción* = *Pg. evicção* = *It. evizione*, < *L.L. evictio(n-)*, recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict: see *evict*.] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Eviction is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave. *W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers*, p. 161.

2. An involuntary loss of possession, or inability to get a promised possession, by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title. Hence—3. Forceful expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away, as a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—4. Proof; conclusive evidence.

Rather as an expedient for peace than an eviction of the right. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

evictor (ē-vik'tor), *n.* One who evicts.

As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of *evictors* since its passing has been to break their tenancies under it [the Act of 1881]. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 129.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* [*ME. evidence*, < *OF. evidence*, *F. évidence* = *Pr. evidencia*, *evidencia* = *Sp. Pg. evidencia* = *It. evidenzia*, < *L. evidētia*, clearness, *L.L. a* proof, < *evident(-)*s, pp., clear, evident: see *evident*.] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [*Rare* in common use.]

Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence. *Mivart, Nature and Thought*, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

"These are evidences," quoth Hunger, "for hem that wolle nat swynken,
That here [their] lyfode be lene, and lytel worth here clothes." *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 263.

There is not a greater Evidence of God's Care and Love to his Creature than Affliction. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 57.

Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called evidence. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own evidence. *Emerson, Nature*, p. 7.

Evidence signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other. *Blackstone, Com.*, III. xxiii.

Specifically, in law: (a) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident: as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).
A box with *iiiij. evidences*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for bookes and evidences. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 506.

I sent you the evidence of the piece of land
I motion'd to you for the sale.

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.
(b) One who supplies testimony or proof: a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) evidence."

Infamous and perjured evidences. *Scott*.

(c) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered evidence of good character.

His evidence, if he were called by law
To swear to some enormity he saw
For want of prominence and just relief
Would hang an honest man and save a thief. *Cowper, Conversations*.

The evidence of a deeply interested witness, given on the side which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject-matter of his evidence. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 456.

(d) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence*: as, that is not evidence, my lord; the age of the accused is not in evidence. In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs*. (e) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on evidence; professor of pleading and evidence.—**Administrative, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay, etc., evidence.** See the adjective.—**Demurrer to evidence.** See *demurrer*.

Direct evidence, that which goes expressly to the point in question; that which, if believed, proves the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye-witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect or circumstantial evidence*, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question.—**Documentary evidence**, evidence supplied by written instruments.—**Documentary Evidence Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—**Evidence aliunde.** See *aliunde*.—**Evidences of Christianity.** See *Christianity*.—**Formal evidence**, the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable.—**Immediate evidence**, that state or degree of evidences which belongs to an object plainly perceived.—**In evidence.** (a) In law, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (b) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence*.—**Instruments of evidence**, the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. *Reet.*—**King's evidence, queen's evidence, state's evidence**, one charged with a crime who waives his privilege against criminalizing himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—**Law of evidence**, that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be.—**Mediate evidence**, the clearness and force of a demonstration.—**Moral evidence**, the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.—**Negative evidence.** See *positive evidence*.—**Objective evidence**, the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—**Opinion evidence.** See *opinion*.—**Oral evidence, parole evidence**, evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing, is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence.—**Positive evidence.** (a) Direct evidence (which see, above). (b) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—**Presumptive evidence, prima facie evidence**, evidence sufficient if not controverted: used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused—(a) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and on

which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (b) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.—**Primary evidence**, the best evidence, as distinguished from *secondary evidence*; or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—**Real evidence**, the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—**Satisfactory evidence, or sufficient evidence**, such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—**Secondary evidence**, evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence.—**Syn. Testimony, Evidence, Proof, Exhibit, deposition, affidavit.** In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evincing*. [*< evidence, n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

Those things the Christian religion requires, as might be evidenced from texts. *Tillotson*.

If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be evidenced by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 265.

The new chancellor of the exchequer (Chadstone) introduced his budget, April 18, 1853, in a speech which evidenced a commanding grasp of fiscal details.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently evidenced betwixt Uncess and Myanthimo.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424

evidencer (ev'i-den-sēr), *n.* A witness.

Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an evidencer's place.

Roger North, Examen, p. 238.

evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. evident*, < *OF. evident*, *F. évident* = *Pr. evident*, *evident* = *Sp. Pg. It. evidente*, < *L. evident(-)*s, visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. *L.L. evidens*, appear plainly), < *L. e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *vident(-)*s, see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] I. *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an evident mistake; it is evident that he took the wrong path.

And on my side it is so well appareld,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.

Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 4.

As for lying in the Campagna, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an evident danger both to our Selves and Horses.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

We must find
An evident calamity, though we had
Our wish which side should win.

Shak., Cor., v. 3.

3. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.

Render to me some corporal sign about her
More evident than this; for this was stolen.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

= *Syn.* 1. *Clear, Plain*, etc. (see *manifest, a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent*.

II. *n.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* [*< L.L. evidētia*, evidence, + *-al*.] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary*.

The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as *evidential*.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 180.

An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any *evidential* use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ!

Nineteenth Century, XX. 95.

Evidential or evidentiary facts, in law, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way

of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the cause of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den'shāl-i), *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . . Therefore they do not fully and *evidentially* know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.

South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [*< L. evidentiā, evidence, + -ary.*] Same as *evidential*.

The supposed *evidentiary* fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed *evidentiary*.

J. S. Mill, Logic, V. ii. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the *evidentiary* value of these facts [in zoology and botany], I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science.

J. Piske, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Evidentiary facts. See *evidential*.

evidently (ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* [*< ME. evidently; < evident + -ly.*] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been *evidently* set forth, crucified among you?

Gal. iii. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be no Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been *evidently* proved before the King and Council.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth.

Irving.

evidentness (ev'i-dent-nes), *n.* The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate (ē-vij'i-lāt), *v. i.* [*< L. evigilatus, pp. of evigilare, wake up, < e, out, + vigilare, wake: see vigilant.*] To watch diligently.

Bailey, 1727.

evigation (ē-vij-i-lā'shən), *n.* [*< L. evigilatio(n)-, < L. evigilare, intr., wake up: see evigilate.*] A waking or watching.

The *evigation* of the animal powers when Adam awoke.

Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil (ē'vī), *a. and n.* [*L. a. Early mod. E. also evil, evel, enyl; < ME. evel, ivel, uvel, yvel, < AS. yfel = OS. ubhil = OFries. evel = D. carel = LG. ūvel = OHG. ubil, MHG. ubel, ūbel, G. ūbel, adj., ill, = Sw. illa, adv., = Dan. ill, adj., obs., ulde, adv., ill (> E. ill), = Goth. ubils, evil. II. n. < ME. evel, ivel, uvel, yvel, < AS. yfel = OS. ubil = OFries. evel = D. carel = LG. ūvel = OHG. ubil, MHG. ubel, ūbel, G. ūbel = Goth. ubil, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. ill, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of evil. In the ME. period the place of evil as an adj. in common use began to be taken by bad, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, evil being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun evil is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both evil and bad is good.] I. a.; compar. usually worse, superl. worst (see bad), or more evil, most evil (rarely eviler, evilst). 1. Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an evil genius; evil laws.*

Hony is *yuel* to defye and englymeth the mawe.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An evil beast hath devoured him.

Gen. xxxvii. 33.

Some say, no evil thing that walks by night . . .

Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginitie.

Milton, Comus, I. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that evil which displeaseth him.

Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call evil.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile. Grete doel and pite was it for the *evill* will betwene hem and the kynge Arthur.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, evil deeds; an evil heart.

Every evil word I had spoken once,

And every evil thought I had thought of old,

And every evil deed I ever did,

Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And one, in whom all evil fancies clung

Like serpent eggs together, laughingly

Would hint at worse. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide

That place was known, and by an evil fame.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 337.

The evil eye, a baleful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him. — The evil one, the devil: sometimes written with capitals as a personification — the Evil One, = Syn. 1. Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, hateful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous — 3 and 4. Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. n. 1. Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche manner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two *evilles* it is gode to take the lesse; and this is our counsellor.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 82.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.

Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's evil (which see, below).

While my moder lynde, heo hedde an *evyl* longe, And sougte in-to diverse stodes, and milite hanc non hele.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), I. 633.

What's the disease he means?

'Tis call'd the *evil*.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3.

His Majesty began first to touch for ye *evil*, according to custome.

Evelyn, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thei ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclined to the *Evyle*, and to don *evyle*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*.

Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is complete, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with *evil*.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures

Discovered in their *evils*.

E. Jonson, Volpone, IV. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to "touch for the evil" was King Edward the Confessor (1042-66). — The social evil, sexual immorality; specifically, prostitution.

evil (ē'vī), *adv.* [*< ME. evill, evell, ewele, urole, < AS. yfel, yfle = OS. ubhilo, etc., adv.; from the adj.*] 1. Injuringly.

Troil with tene turnyt with the kynyr

And hym to ground, & greut him *evill*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9027.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut. xxvi. 6.

2. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house

I Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not virtuously; not innocently. — 4. Not well; ill.

And ther-with he wax so *evell* at eye that he wiste not what to do.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 608.

Ah, froward Clarence! how *evil* it becometh thee

To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 7.

evil (ē'vī), *v. i.* [*ME. evilen, evylen; from the adj.*] To fall ill or sick.

Some aftyrware she *evyld*,

And deyed sumner than she wyld.

MS. Harl. (1701), fol. 53. (Halliwell)

evil (ē'vī), *n.* [*E. dial.*] 1. A fork; a hayfork. — 2. A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē'vī-dis-pōzd'), *a.* Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The *evil disposed* affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.

Latimer, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē'vī-dō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. evildoer; < evil + doer.*] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak against you as *evildoers*.

I Pet. II. 12.

He [our Saviour] adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as *evil-doers*, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves.

Stillington, Sermons, II. v.

evil-eel (ē'vī-ēl), *n.* A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē'vī-id), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter,

After the slander of most step mothers,

Evil-eyed unto you

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 2.

evil-favored (ē'vī-fā'vōrd), *a.* Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly (ē'vī-fā'vōrd-li), *adv.* In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they have his image *evill-favouredly*

carved.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 138.

evil-favoredness (ē'vī-fā'vōrd-nes), *n.* Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evillfavouredness*.

Deut. xvii. 1.

evilily (ē'vī-li), *adv.* [*< evil, a., + -ly.*] See *evilly*, *adv.*] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument
And wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd!
Shak., T. of A., IV. 3.
Must thy eye
Dwell *evilly* on the fairness of thy kindred,
And seek not where it should?

Middleton, Women Beware Women, II. 1.

It is possible to be just as immoderately and *evilly* addicted to work as to indulgence.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 331.

evil-minded (ē'vī-mīn'ded), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant; wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late,
Some *evil-minded* beasts might be in wait,
And without witness wreak their hidden hate.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 689.

evilness (ē'vī-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness; as, evilness of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the *evilness* is a luck that there is.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc. 1850), p. 190.

The apostle hath taught how wee should feast, not in the token of *evilness*, but in the sweet dough of puritie and truth.

2. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the *evilness* of money hath made all things dearer.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

evil-starred (ē'vī-stārd), *a.* Same as *ill-starred*.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starred*.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

evilty, *n.* [*ME. evette; < evil + -ty.*] Evil; injury.

Men dide me moche *evette*

Myn owyn that ought for to be.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

evil-willing (ē'vī-wīl'ing), *a.* Malevolent.

MacLay.

evince (ē-vīn's), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evincéd*, ppr. *evincing*. [= F. *évincer* = It. *vincere*, dispossession, evict, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see *evict*), succeed in proving, convince, < e, out, + *vincere*, conquer; see *vanquish*, *victor*.] 1. To overcome; conquer.

Erreur by his own arms is best *evincéd*.

Milton, P. R., IV. 235.

2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly prov'd hurtfull and offensive to every true Christian will be *evincéd* to be alike hurtful to monarchy.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

Tradition then is disallow'd

When not *evincéd* by Scripture to be true.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 190.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.

Bp. Atterbury.

In the quicker turns of the discourse,

Expression slowly varying, that *evincéd*

A tardy apprehension.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

evincement (ē-vīn's-ment), *n.* [*< evince + -ment.*] The act of evincing.

evincible (ē-vīn'si-bli), *a.* [*< evince + -ible.*] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yea if it be *evincible* that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verity of the former instance.

Glaucilla, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

evincibly (ē-vīn'si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ē-vīn'siv), *a.* [*< evince + -ive.*] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. [Rare.]

evirate (ēv'i-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. eviratus, pp. of evirare, castrate, weaken, < e, out, + vir, man: see virile.*] To emascuate; castrate.

Origen and some others that voluntarily *evirated* themselves.

Bp. Hall, Christ Moderation, § 4.

evirate (ēv'i-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *evire*, F. *évré* = It. *evirato*, < L. *eviratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emascuated.

A certain esquier or targueter, borne a verie *evirate* much, but such an expert and approved warrior, that he might be compared either with old Scythians or Sergius.

Holland, tr. of Ammannus, p. 321.

eviration (ēv-i-rā'shən), *n.* [= F. *éviration*, < L. *evirare*, castrate: see *evirate*, *v.*] Castration.

eviscerate (ē-vis'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eviscerated*, ppr. *eviscerating*. [*< L. evisceratus, pp. of eviscerare (> It. eviscerare, eviscerare = OF. eviscerer), disembowel, < e, out, + viscera, bowels: see viscera.*] 1. To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 586.

3. To unbosom; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me what way you take in your journey to Heaven. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 32.

evisceration (ē-vīs-ē-rā'shən), *n.* [= *F. éviscération* = *Sp. evisceración*, < *L. eviscerare*, pp. *evisceratus*, *eviscerate*: see *eviscerate*.] The act of *eviscerating*.

evitable (ēv'it-ā-bl), *a.* [= *F. évitable* = *Sp. evitable* = *Pg. evitável* = *It. evitabile*, < *L. evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII. 56.

evitate (ēv'it-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; escape.

She doth *evitate* and shun

A thousand irreligious cursed hours,

Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

evitation (ēv-i-tā'shən), *n.* [= *OF. evitacion* = *Sp. evitación* = *Pg. evitação* = *It. evitazione*, < *L. evitatio(n)*, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election; and, true to his destiny of *evitation*, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

evite (ē-vīt'), *v. t.* [*OF. eviter*, *F. éviter* = *Sp. Pg. evitar* = *It. evitare*, < *L. evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun; avoid.

What we ought *t'evite*

As our disease, we hug as our delight.

Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton*.

eviternal (ēv-i-tēr'nāl), *a.* [Formerly also *arviternal*; = *OF. eviternal*, also, without suffix, *eviterno*, < *L. *eviternus*, contr. *aternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever through-out all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing, . . . *eviternal* creatures.

Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

eviternally (ēv-i-tēr'nāl-i), *adv.* Eternally.

The body hangs on the crosse; the soule is yielded; the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledges, sustains them both.

Bp. Hall, Passion Sermon, an. 1609.

eviternity (ēv-i-tēr'nī-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *arviternity*; = *OF. eviternité*, < *L. *eviternitas*, contr. *aternitas*, eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the chöre of heav-en, passe our *eviternity* of blisse in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator.

Bp. Hall, Invisible World.

evittate (ē-vīt'āt), *a.* [*L. e*-priv. + *vittā*, bands (see *vitta*), + *-itāt*.] In bot., without vittæ: applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ēv'ō-kā-bl), *a.* [*L. evocare*, call forth (see *evocate*), + *-able*.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call.

The Independent (New York), Aug. 26, 1886.

evocate (ēv'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evocate*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse, Hist. Bible*, v. 3.

evocation (ēv'ō-kā'shən), *n.* [= *OF. evocation*, *F. évocation* = *Pr. evocatio* = *Sp. evocación* = *Pg. evocação* = *It. evocazione*, < *L. evocatio(n)*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evocate*.] 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that Knowledge were but a remembrance; that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence *evocation*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay.

De Quincey, Homer, i.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of throbs and thrills.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 871.

2. In civil law, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ēv'ō-kā-tor), *n.* [*L. evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evocate*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron*.

evoking (ēv'ōk'), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= *F. évoquer* = *Sp. Pg. evocar* = *It. evocare*, < *L. evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revocate*.] 1. To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feats of these fantastick Philosophers to *evocate* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type.

Lecky, Hist. Europ. Morals, I. 165.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome.

Hume.

evolutive, **evolutive** (ēv'ō-lāt'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*L. evolutive*, fly away (after *voluticus*, flying): see *evolution*.] Apt to fly away.

evolution (ēv'ō-lā'shən), *n.* [*L. evolutio(n)*, < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volut*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolution* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory.

Bp. Hall, The Christian, § 13.

evolute (ēv'ō-lūt), *n.* [*L. evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In math., a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.—*Imperfect evolute*, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

evolution (ēv'ō-lū'shən), *n.* [= *F. évolution* = *Sp. evolución* = *Pg. evolução* = *It. evoluzione*, < *L. evolutio(n)*, an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] 1. The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon

And all their charms expose,

When evening damps and shades descend,

Their *evolutions* close. *Young, Resignation*, i.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle.

H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 121.

Hence—2. The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.

Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law [of equal freedom] is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 481.

The *evolution* of the sickening vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revived in the purifiers.

W. R. Bouditch, Coal Gas, xi. 21.

Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state: as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the *evolution* of spores from an encysted animalcule; the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, or of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say*.

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this *evolution* is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preexists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. (See *anulid*, *spermatist*.) This view is now generally abandoned, the current opinion being that each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose *evolution* results from the union of such elements. See *epigenesis*. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent,

with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Darwinism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it. *Huxley, Evolution in Biology*.

(b) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of *evolution*.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*. *Huxley, Amer. Addresses*, p. 10.

(c) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In math.: (a) In geom., the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an *evolvent*. The *evolvent* evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbind, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (b) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—4. A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvring, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris*.

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ēv'ō-lū'shən-āl), *a.* [*L. evolution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. *H. Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 457.

evolutionary (ēv'ō-lū'shən-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. evolution* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owns no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 255.

2. Of or pertaining to evolutions or manœuvres, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by rams and torpedo-boats.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 435.

evolutionism (ēv'ō-lū'shən-izm), *n.* [*L. evolution* + *-ism*.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of evolution or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

British popular geology; but, more or less vaguely, it is assuredly present in the minds of most geologists.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

Those who find most satisfaction in insisting upon evolutionism as a finality are those who, unlike positivists, need a creed. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 189.

The context shows that "uniformitarianism" here means that doctrine, as limited in application by Hutton and Lyell, and that what I mean by evolutionism is consistent and thoroughgoing uniformitarianism.

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI, 486, note.

evolutionist (ev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< evolution + -ist.*] *I. n.* 1. One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—2. A believer in the biological or cosmological doctrine of evolution.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of evolution; based upon, or believing in the doctrine of evolution.

Theories that are evolutionist in the more special "dynamical" sense, such as that of Leibniz, . . . introduce the conception of an end towards which the evolution of the world is the necessary movement.

T. Whittaker, Mind, XII, 106.

Now, the great impression produced by Darwin's speculations and the prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy have produced a leaning in the other direction.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 338.

evolutionistic (ev-ō-lū'shon-is'tik), *a.* [*< evolutionist + -ic.*] Same as *evolutionist*.

Nor do I consider it fair for Mr. Romanes to infer that isolation, &c., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fall as evolutionistic agents.

Nature, XXXIII, 128.

evolutive (ev-ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*< evolve + -ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development; evolutionary.

Our question—Supernatural or abnormal?—may then be phrased, *Evolutive* or *dissolutive*?

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 31.

The written sign of the idea came into the *evolutive* history of man much later [than the spoken form], just as we observe in childhood.

Tr. in Alien. and Neurol., VIII, 212.

evolvable (ē-vol'vā-bl), *a.* [*< evolve + -able.*] Capable of being drawn out or developed.

The vertical and horizontal forces are connected by intermediary diagonal forces into which they are convertible, and from which they are *evolvable*.

The Engineer, LXV, 438.

evolve (ē-volv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evolved*, ppr. *evolving*. [*< L. evolvere*, roll out, unroll, unfold, disclose, *< e*, out, + *volvare*, roll: see *volvare*, *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *involve*, *revolve*.] *I. trans.* 1. To unfold; open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul.

Hale.

2. To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan.

Animals that are but little *evolved* perform actions which, besides being slow, are few in kind and severally uniform in composition.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

In every living creature we may feel assured that a host of long-lost characters lie ready to be *evolved* under proper conditions.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 369.

3. To unfold by elaboration; work out; bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to *evolve* a drama from an anecdote; to *evolve* the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to *evolve* bad odors by stirring a muck-heap.

Only see one purpose and one will

Evolve themselves i' the world, change wrong to right.

Browning, Ring and Book, I, 329.

It [the Scottish school] strove for the first time to *evolve* a system out of the manifold complications of nature.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II, 30.

II. intrans. To open or disclose itself; become developed.

Here, then, are sundry experiences, eventually grouped into empirical generalizations, which serve to guide conduct in certain simple cases. How does mechanical science *evolve* from these experiences?

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

evolvment (ē-volv'ment), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution.

evolvent (ē-volv'vent), *n.* [*< L. evolven(t)-*, ppr. of *evolvere*: see *evolve*.] In geom., a curve considered as correlative to its evolvent; an involute.

evolver (ē-volv'vēr), *n.* One who or that which lives or unfolds.

Evolution implies an *evolver*.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 309.

evulus (ē-volv'vū-lus), *n.* [NL., *< L. evolvere*, unroll: see *evolve*. Cf. *Convolutus*, *< L. volvere*.] A genus of low herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, of the natural order *Convolvaceæ*, including about 60 species, natives of all countries, and chiefly American. They have small funnel-shaped flowers and do not twine. There

are half a dozen species in the southern portions of the United States.

evomit (ē-vom'it), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *evomet*; *< L. evomit*, pp. of *evomere*, spew out, vomit forth, *< e*, out, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] To vomit; spew out.

These hath he not yet all, as vnsanctory morsels, *evomited* forth, diffynge rather wyth Aristotle than with Paule in hys daily disputations.

Sp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, II., Pref.

evomitatio (ē-vom-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< evomit + -ation*. Cf. *evomition*.] Same as *evomition*.

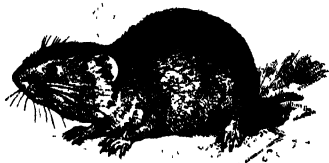
He was to . . . receive immediate benefit, either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomitatio* [in some editions *evomition*].

Swift, Tale of a Tub, IV.

evomitio (ē-vō-mish'ōn), *n.* [After *L. vomitio* (*n.*), *< L. evomit*, pp. of *evomere*: see *evomit*.] The act of vomiting.

evoryet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. Weber.

Evotomys (e-vot'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1874), *< Gr. ev*, well, + *otōs* (ὠτός), ear, + *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of myomorphic rodents, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolina*, containing voles with semirooted molar teeth, ears dis-



Red-backed Meadow-mouse (*Protomys rutilus*).

tinely overtopping the fur (whence the name), and sundry cranial characters, particularly of the palate. The type is *E. rutilus*, the northern red-backed meadow-mouse, a circumpolar species of which there are several varieties, as *E. gapperi* of the United States.

evour, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. Lydgate.

And the gates of the palace ware of *evour*, wonder whitt, and the bandez of thame and the legges of cheue.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 25. (Halliwell.)

evovās (e-vō'vā), *n.* [A mnemonic word made up of the vowels of *secundum amen*, the last two words of the Gloria Patri.] In *Gregorian music*, the trope or concluding formula, varying according to the mode used, at the end of the melody for the Less Doxology; also, any trope. Also *enouv*.

evulgare (ē-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. evulgatus*, pp. of *evulgare*, make public: see *evulge*.] To publish. Todd.

evulgation (ē-vul-gā'shon), *n.* A divulging or publishing. Bailey, 1727.

evulget (ē-vul'j'), *v. t.* [*< L. evulgare*, make public, *< e*, out, + *vulgare*, *volgare*, make public: see *vulgare*. Cf. *divulge*.] To publish. Daries.

I made this recenel merely for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.

Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.

evulsion (ē-vul'shon), *n.* [= *F. évulsion* = Pg. *evulsão*, *< L. evulsio* (*n.*), *< evulso*, pp. of *evellere*, pull or pluck out, *< e*, out, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avulsion*, *convulsion*.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force; forcible extraction, as of teeth. [Rare.]

ewt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *yew*.

ewaget, *n.* [ME., *< OF. ewage*, *ewage*, of the color of water (applied to precious stones), also, with additional forms *euwage*, *cawage*, *aigage*, living in or by the water, filled with water, watery, pluvius, *< L. aquaticus*, pertaining to water, living in or by the water: see *aquatic* and *ewe*.] Some precious stone having the color of water; a beryl.

Fetischlich bir fyngras were frotted with golde wyre, And there-on red rubyes as red as any glode, And diamantz of derrest pris and double manere safferes, Orientales and *euwages* enuynex to destroye.

Piers Plowman (B), II, 14.

ewe (ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, E. dial. *yow*; *< ME. ewe*, dial. *awe*, *ouwe*, etc., *< AS. eowu*, rarely written *ewe* (fom., rarely with mase. gen., *cowes*, *ewes*) = D. *oel* = LG. *ouwe*, *oye* = OFries. *ei*, *ey*, Fries. *ei*, *ey*, *ije*, *ij*, *oe*, etc., = OHG. *awi*, *au*, *ouwi*, MHG. *ouwe* = Icel. *ær*, a ewe, = Goth. **awi*, a sheep, in deriv. *awethi* (= AS. *cowede*, *cowde*, *cowd*), a flock of sheep, *awestr*, a sheepfold; OBulg. (prop. dim.) *oritsa* = Bulg. Serv. *oritsa* = Bohem. *orice* = Pol. *owca* = Russ. *oritsa* = Lith. *awis*, *awinas* (> Finn. *oinas*) = OPruss. *awins* = L. *ovis* (> ult. E. *ovine*) = Gr. *ōis* (ὄϊς), a sheep, = Skt. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of an ovine animal.

The *ewe* that will not hear her lamb when it bacs will never answer a calf when he bleats.

Shak., Much Ado, III, 3.

A press Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded *ewes* Tennyson, Princess, IV.

ewe², *n.* [ME., *< AF. ewe*, OF. *ewe*, *euwe*, etc., *ewe*, *ewe*, *ewe*, *ewe*, *ewe*, etc., *< ME. ewe*, *auge*, etc. (in many variant forms), F. *eau* = Pr. *aigua*, *aiga* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = OIt. *aigua*, It. *acqua*, *< L. aqua* (= Goth. *ahwa* = AS. *ea*, etc.), water: see *aqua*. Hence *ewage*, *ewer*¹, *ewer*², *ewery*.] Water.

Ac water is kendelleche cheld [naturally chilled], Thagh hit be warnd of fere [fire]; Therfore me mey cristin ther-inne, In what time faltho a yere of yae; So mey me naught in *ewe* ardaunt, That neth no wateris wyse.

William de Shoreham (Wright).

ewe-cheese (ū'chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowant, *n.* The common daisy. Brock-cl.

ewe-lease (ū'lēs), *n.* A high grassy and furzy down, or comb, in the south of England. T. Hardy.

ewe-neck (ū'nek), *n.* A thin hollow neck: used of horses.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe neck*, and a head like a hammer.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

ewe-necked (ū'nekt), *a.* Having a thin, hollow neck like a ewe's, as a horse.

ewer¹ (ū'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, *ewere*, *< AF. ewer*, *ewere*, OF. *ewer*, **eweire*, *aquier*, a water-bearer (= Sp. *Aquario* = Pg. It. *Aquario*, the Water-bearer, Aquarius), *< L. aquarius*, m. (ML. also *aquaria*, f.), a water-bearer, the Water-bearer, Aquarius, prop. adj. (> OF. *aiguier*, adj.), of or pertaining to water, *< aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and *ewe*², and cf. *ewer*². Hence the surname *Ewer*.] A water-bearer; a servant or household officer who supplied guests at the table with water to wash their hands, etc.

An *ewer*re in halle there nedys to be, And chandelwre schalle haue and alle napere; He schalle gef water to gentillmen.

Tablets Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

ewer² (ū'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, *< AF. ewer*, OF. *ewaire*, *eweire*, *aquiere*, *ayguere*, F. *aiguère*, f., *< ML. aquaria*, f., a water-pitcher, *ewer*; cf. OF. *aiver*, *yauver*, *aquier*, *aighier*, *ayguier*, a water-pitcher (also, with the additional forms *ewer*, *ewier*, F. *ewer*, a sink for water, = It. *acquajo*, a cistern, conduit, gutter, sewer), *< L. aquarium*, a watering-place for cattle, ML. also a conduit (and prob. also a water-pitcher); fem. and neut., respectively, of *L. aquarius*, of or pertaining to water, *< aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and cf. *ewer*¹.] 1. A large water-pitcher with a wide spout, usually coupled with a basin for purposes of ablution.

Set downe your basen and *Ewer* before your soueraigne, and take the *ewer* in your hand, and gyve them water.

Tablets Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

First, as you know, my house within the city Is richly furnished with plate and gold; Basins and *ewers*, to lave her dainty hands.

Shak., T. of the S., II, 1.

2. In *decorative art*, any vessel having a spout and handle, especially a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base. See *aiguère*.

ewer³ (ū'ēr), *n.* [E. dial., also *ure*, *yure*; a contr. of *udder*.] An udder. Grose. [North. Eng.]

ewery (ū'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *eweries* (-iz). [Also *ewry*, early mod. E. *ewerie*, *ewric*; *< ME. ewery*, *ewric*, appar. *< OF. ewerie* (not found), *< ewere*, a water-pitcher, *ewer*, a water-bearer: see *ewer*¹, *ewer*².] 1. An office in great houses where water was made ready in ewers for the service of guests, and where also the table-linen was kept. An office so called still exists in the royal household of England.

Cover thy cuppeborde of thy *ewery* with the towelle of dnapery.

Tablets Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

"No," says the King, "shew me y^e way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me; as far as the *ewerie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.

Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1671.

2. The scullery of a religious house.

ewght, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yew*.

ewk (ūk), *v. i.* [Sc., a var. of *yuck*, ult. *< AS. gican* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, itch: see *itch*.] To itch.

ewky (u'ki), *a.* Itchy. [Scotch.]

ewlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yule*.

own, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven*.] An oven. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]
own, *n.* [ME. *owne*: see *off*, *newt*.] A newt.

In that Abbeye ne entrethe not ne Flye ne Todes ne
Ewte, ne suche foule venymouse Bastes, ne Lyzs ne Flees,
 be the Myracle of God and of oure Lady.
Manderly, Travels, p. 61.

ewte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *geotan*, pour: see *gush*, *gut*.] To pour in. *Grose*. (*Exmoor*.)

ex¹, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax¹*.

ex², *n.* A dialectal form of *ax²*.

ex³, *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask¹*.

ex⁴ (eks), *n.* [ME. *ex* = AS. *ex*, < L. *ix*, < *i*, an assistant vowel, + *x*; or a transposition of the Gr. name *xi*, *xi*.] The name of the letter X, *x*. It is rarely written, the symbol being used instead.

ex⁵ (eks), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from. See *ex*.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,' 'out of.' It is used in English only in certain commercial formulas, as — (a) "20 chests tea *ex* Sea-King," where *ex* means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named; (b) "*ex* div." — that is, without dividend (meaning that the dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is reserved by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero motu*, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office; *ex parte*, on one side only; *ex post facto* (which see); *ex vi termini*, from the very meaning of the term.

ex. [ME. *ex*, *es*, *as*, OF. *ex*, *es*, F. *ex*, *é* = Sp. Pg. *ex*, *es* = It. *ex*, *es*, *s*, etc., < L. *ex*, prefix, < *x*, prep. (so always before vowels, before consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently *ex*), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond; of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through, by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, throughout, to the end, hence thoroughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used intensively); in L.L. *ex* is also used, as now in E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-consul, etc. As a prefix *ex* stands before vowels and *h* and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s*, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped; e. g., *existere* ('*ex*-*sistere*') or *existere*, exist, one *s*, orthographically the second, phonetically the first (*existere* being pronounced *ex-sistere*), being omitted; before *f* *ex* becomes *ef*, sometimes *ec*, rarely remaining unchanged; elsewhere *ex*. L. *ex* = (Gr. *ἐξ* (before a vowel), *ἐκ* (before a consonant), out of, from (in comp. *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*), = Russ. *iz*, out. In ME., OF., Sp., etc., *ex* may appear as *es*; ME. also *as*, and sometimes by confusion or interchange *en* (cf. *example*, ME. *ex*, *es*, *as*, and *en-sample*). In most cases of this kind the L. form *ex* has been restored. See further under *es*.] A prefix of Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the language of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exclude*, *exhale*, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of'; in *exceed*, *exceed*, etc., 'beyond.' It is often (especially in the reduced form *e*) simply privative, as in *exstipulate*, *expletive*. In some words it is intensive merely, in others it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying office, *ex* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out of' that office, as, *ex-president*, *ex-minister*, *ex-senator*.

Ex. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exacerbate (eg-zas'er-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacerbated*, ppr. *exacerbating*. [L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *exacerbare* = Sp. Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerb*.] To increase the bitterness or virulence of; make more violent, as a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feelings; aggravate; exasperate.

A factions spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be exacerbated, if not engendered. *Brougham*.

I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, *Tales*, I, 56.

The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont was calculated to exacerbate the resentment occasioned amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes. *E. Dicey*, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas'er-bā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *exacerbation* = Sp. *exacerbación* = Pg. *exacerbação* = It. *esacerbazione*, < LL. *exacerbatio* (*n*), < L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] 1. The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increase of violence or virulence; aggravation; exasperation.

The gallant Jacobus Van Culet . . . absolutely trembled with the violence of his choler and the exacerbations of his valor. *Trempy*, *Kuckelbocker*, p. 204.

With such exacerbation of temper at the commencement of negotiations, their progress was of necessity stormy and slow. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, III, 158.

Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suffering] eventuates in exacerbation of it.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 356.

2. In med., an increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical aggravation of the febrile condition in remittent and continued fevers: as, nocturnal exacerbations.

Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms in the exacerbation, and so by time turn suffering into nature.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 61.

exacerbescence (eg-zas'er-bes'ens), *n.* [L. *exacerbescere*, become irritated, inceptive of *exacerbare*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] A state of increasing irritation or violence, particularly in a case of fever or inflammation.

exacerbation (eg-zas'er-vā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *exacerbatio* (*n*), < *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acerare*, heap, < *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bailey*.

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacinated*, ppr. *exacinating*. [L. *ex-priv.* + *acinus*, a berry, the stone of a berry: see *acinus*.] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig*. [Rare.] **exacination** (eg-zas-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [Rare.] **exacinate** + *-ion*.] The act of taking out the kernel. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exact (eg-zakt'), *v.* [OF. *exacter*, < ML. *ex-actare*, freq. < L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also measure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, determine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive: see *agent*, *act*. Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from the same source.] I. *trans.* 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

Jeholakhm . . . exacted the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xlii. 35.

They [Turks] take occasion to exact from Passengers, especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable Sums, and, instead of being a safe-guard, prove the greatest Rogues and Robbers themselves.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 4.

What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will also be exacted from you by that hard and evil master who desires your ruin.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, i, 347.

Nature imperiously exacts her due;

Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II, 141.

After presents freely given have passed into presents expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed into exacted service, the way is open for a further step.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

And why should not I preach this, which not my calling alone but the verbe place it self exacteth?

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 96.

Years of service past

From grateful souls, exact reward at last.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii, 1132.

3†. To claim; require.

My designs

Exact me in another place. *Massinger*.

=Syn. 1. *Exact*, *Exort*, *Enforce*. *Exort* is much stronger than *exact*, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. *Exact* and *exort* apply to something to be got; *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than *exort*.

From us, his foes pronounced, glory he exacts.

Milton, *P. R.*, iii, 120.

The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot exact the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,

Sunk down. *Milton*, *P. R.*, xi, 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exaction.

The enemy shall not exact upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg. *exacto* = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accurate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, measured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a standard, examine, determine': see *exact*, *v.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is believed to be the most exact that ever yet was made of any country. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 22, 1675.

All which, exact to rule, were brought about,

Were but a combat in the lists left out.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I, 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the exact sum or amount; the exact time; those were his exact words. A statement is exact which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under *accurate*.

It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died in one day of the plague; in which they say they can make an exact computation, from the number of biers that are let to carry out the dead.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I, 38.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man exact in keeping appointments; an exact thinker.

My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my dolings I was exact. *Eccles.* II, 19.

'Tis most true

That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it;

An exact courtier, and he knows that too.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, II, 1.

One must be extremely exact, clear, and perspicuous in everything one says. *Chesterfield*, *Letters*.

The exactest vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, *Rambler*.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an exact demonstration; the exact sciences.

Yea, there was nothing appertaining either to God or men, wherein he [Joseph] seemed not to have had exact knowledge. *Golding*, *tr. of Justine*, fol. 137.

That we might not go away without some reward for our pains, we took as exact a survey as we could of these Chambers of darkness.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 22.

If a writer can not express his meaning in exact definition, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended on for exact discussion. *A. Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 119.

5†. Steady; even; well-balanced.

They say . . . that such a one who hath an exact temperament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and quench the violence of the fire.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I, ix.

The exact sciences. See *science*. =Syn. *Accurate*, *Correct*, etc. See *accurate*.

exacter (eg-zak'tér), *n.* [See *exactor*.] One who exacts; an extortioner.

The poller and exacter of fees . . . justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, *Judicature* (ed. 1887).

This rigid exacter of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson*.

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exact*, *v.*]

1. Given to or characterized by exaction; severe in requirement or requisition; exigent in action or procedure: as, an exacting master; an exacting inquiry.

With a temper so exacting, he was more likely to claim what he thought due than to consider what others might award. *Dr. Arnold*, *Hist. Rome*.

2. Attended by exaction; requiring close attention or application; arduous; laborious; absorbing: as, an exacting office or employment; exacting duties; exacting demands upon one's time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being exacting, in either sense.

It has fallen out that, because of exactingness as regards proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren inquiry, while because of a certain license as regards proof science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII, 757.

exaction (eg-zak'shŏn), *n.* [F. *Pr. exaction* = Sp. *exacción* = Pg. *exação* = It. *esazione*, < L. *exactio* (*n*), < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] 1. The act of demanding with authority and compelling to pay or yield; compulsory or authoritative demand; excessive or arbitrary requirement: as, the exaction of tribute or of obedience.

Take away your exactions from my people. *Ezek.* xlv. 9.

Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from the violations, and the Fryars who have the custody of it, from the exactions of the Turks.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 46.

We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; especially, something compulsorily required without right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable exaction at every ferry. *Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

His own exactions, and the Persian's boons,

O'erload his treasure. *Glover*, *Athenaid*, xv.

3. In law, a wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that for which the law allows none. See *extortion*.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [F. *exactitude* = Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The quality of being exact; exactness; accuracy; particularity.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest exactitude.

Dr. A. Geddes, *Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible*, p. 92.

We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can define with an exactitude which precludes all possibility of confusion. *Macaulay*, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

exactly (eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerning the mischance of Cotta and Sabinus, he learned the truth more *exactly* by his prisoners. *Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 141.*

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd. *Evelyn, Diary, July 30, 1682.*

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon. *Boyle, Origin of Forns.*

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.*

exactness (eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision: as, to make experiments with *exactness*; *exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, tho' many of them were very difficult to be understood. *Pococke, Description of the East, I. 102.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;

Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all. *Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.*

exactor (eg-zak'tor), *n.* [*ME. exactour*, < *OF. exactor*, *F. exacteur* = *Sp. Pg. exactor* = *It. esattore*, < *L. exactor*, an expeller, demander, taxgatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact*.] 1. One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such unreasonable exactors never to see good end of the use of that mone. *Holinshead, Hen. III., an. 1220.*

The exactors of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.*

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rigidest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever. *South, Works, I. xii.*

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requiting a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye: bee not an *exactor* of another man. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.*

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ff. 3.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*. *South, Works, II. i.*

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= *It. esattrice*, < *LL. exactrix*, fem. of *exactor*, *exactor*: see *exactor*.] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [*Rare*.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties. *B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.*

exacuate (eg-zak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*Irreg.*, with *-ate*², < *L. exacuerē*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*.] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler As you should count yourself an host of men Compared to him. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.*

exacuation (eg-zak'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*< exacuate* + *-ion*.] The act of whetting; a sharpening. *Coles, 1717.*

exacresist (eg-zer'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἑξακρεστικός*, a taking out (of the entrails of victims, of teeth, etc.), < *ἑξαίρειν*, take out, < *ἔξ*, out, + *αἰρῖν*, take: see *heresy*, *apheresis*.] In *med.* and *surg.*, the removal from the body of anything that is useless or injurious by evacuation, extraction, excision, etc.

Exæreta (eg-zer'e-tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἑξαίρετος*, chosen, choice, < *ἑξαίρειν*, take out, pick out: see *exacresis*.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Notodontidae*, having very short palpi. The only species is *E. ulmi* of Europe, which strongly resembles some noctuids. *Hübner, 1816.*—2. A genus of bees, of the family *Apidae*, from Guiana. Also *Exærete*. *Erichson, 1848.*—3. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidae*. Also *Exæretus*. *Fieber, 1864.*—4. A genus of longicorn beetles,

of the family *Cerambycidae*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Pascoe, 1865.*—5. A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidae*. Also *Exaireta*. *Schiner, 1867.*

exaggerate (eg-zaj'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating*. [*< L. exaggerare*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> *F. exagérer* = *Sp. Pg. exagerar* = *It. esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, a heap, mound: see *agger*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.*

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain. *Tr. in Alien. and Neurol., VI. 7.*

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences. *Southey, Bunyan, p. 15.*

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation. *Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.*

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue. = *Syn. 3* and *4*. To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. See list under *aggrate*.

II. intrans. To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'ē-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *entom.*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'ē-rā-ted li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose. *W. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 319.*

exaggeration (eg-zaj'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exaggeration* = *Sp. exageracion* = *Pg. exageração* = *It. esagerazione*, < *L. exaggeratio* (-*n*-), a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare*: see *exaggerate*.] 1†. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues. *A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xi.*

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolical representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condenseions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature. *Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.*

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—5. In *zoöl.*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristics: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other. = *Syn. 3*. *Exaggeration*, *Hyperbole*. Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is occasionally used of overstatement that is more *exaggeration*, or otherwise against good taste.

As the Brazen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [Thoreau] by extravagance of statement. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 202.*

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and *exaggeration*. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 397.*

exaggerative (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. exagératif* = *Sp. Pg. exagerativo* = *It. esagerativo*;

as *exaggerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's summing-up. *The Century, XXXI. 406.*

Hear Vicens, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine, manner. *Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 142.*

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures. *Carlyle, in Froude, I. 7.*

exaggerator (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [*< F. exagérateur* = *Sp. Pg. exagerador* = *It. esageratore*, < *LL. exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < *L. exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate*.] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh? Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, *Exaggerators* of the sun and moon, And soothsayers in a tea-cup? *Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, I.*

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'ē-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< exaggerate* + *-ory*.] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errors of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery. *Johnson, Rasselas, xviii.*

exagitate (eg-zaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> *It. esagitare* = *Pg. exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate*.] 1. To shake violently; agitate.

Did presage Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage. *Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).*

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.*

exagitation (eg-zaj'i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *It. esagitazione*, < *LL. exagitatio* (-*n*-), agitation, < *L. exagitare*, shake up: see *exagitate*.] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitations*. *Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).*

exalate (eks-ā-lāt), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + alatus*, winged: see *alate*².] In bot., not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + E. albuminose*.] Same as *exalbuminous*.

exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'mi-nūs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + E. albuminous*.] In bot., without albumen: applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zālt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. exalter*, *F. exalter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exaltar* = *It. esaltare*, < *L. exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt*, *altitude*.] 1. To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam, To be *exalted* with the threatening clouds. *Shak., J. C., I. 3.*

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise! *Exalt* thy towery head, and lift thine eyes! *Pope, Messiah, I. 86.*

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abuse him that is high. *Ezek. xxi. 26.*

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obiterated recollections of things and persons. *Lamb, Muckery End.*

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of rousing and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.*

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abused. *Luke xiv. 11.*

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him. *Ex. xv. 2.*

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Stony, Misc. Writings, p. 431.*

4†. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our medicine, By hanging him in balneo vaporoso, And giving him solution. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.*

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers. *Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 243.*

= *Syn. 1*. *Elevate*, *lift*, etc. See *raise*.—2. To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—3. To glorify.

exaltate, *a.* [ME. *exaltat*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

Mercurie is desolat

In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 704.

exaltation (eks-ăl-tā'shŏn), *n.* [*<* ME. *exaltationem*, < OF. *exaltacion*, *exaltation*, F. *exaltation* = Pr. *exaltatio* = Sp. *exaltación* = Pg. *exaltação* = It. *esaltazione*, < L. *exaltatio*(-n-), elevation, pride, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] 1. The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; a state of dignity or loftiness; as, *exaltation* of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office: as, the *exaltation* of Leo XIII.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high exaltation. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 90.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

Th' Heroick Exaltations of Good
Are so far from understood,
We count them Vice.

Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, vii. 2.

You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous exaltation, the poetic rapture.

Taine (trans.).

3†. In *alchemy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—4. In *astrology*, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 19th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 27th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

Mercurie loveth wysdom and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and disceunce;
And for hire diverse disposicion
Ech falleth in othere exaltacion.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 702.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its exaltation in the sign Aries. Dryden.

5†. In *falconry*, a flight of larks.—Exaltation of the Cross. See *cross*†.

exalted (eg-zăl'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *exalt*, *v.*] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and exalted pieces of poetry, or are the best materials in the world for it. Cowley, *Davidens*.

When the music was strong and bold, she looked exalted, but serious. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 503.

Her exalted state did not remove her above the sympathies of friendship. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 16.

exaltedness (eg-zăl'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated.

The exaltedness of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. Gray, *To West*, vi.

exalter (eg-zăl'tér), *n.* One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

O noble sisters, cried Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only exalters of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but bawling and business?

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee, through my story,
The exalter of my head I count.

Milton, *Ps. III.* 8.

exaltment (eg-zăl'tment), *n.* [*<* OF. *exaltment*, < *exalter*, exalt: see *exalt* and *-ment*.] Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an exaltment in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. Barrow, *Sermons*.

exam (eg-zam'), *n.* [Abbr. of *examination*.] An examination. [College slang.]

Things may be altered since the writer of this noveltie went through his exam. Driven to Rome (1877), p. 67.

examen† (eg-ză'men), *n.* [= F. *examen* = Sp. *examen* = Pg. *exame* = It. *esame* = D. G. *Dau*. Sw. *examen*, < L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of **exagmen*, < **exagere*, *exigere*, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, weigh: see *exact*, *essay*, *assay*, *exigent*. Hence *examine*, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

After so fair an examen, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. Burke, *Vind. of Nat. Society*.

No questions were put to them [deacons to be ordained] by the bishop, for that part of the service called the *Examen* belonged not to their degree.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

exameter, *n.* An obsolete form of *hexameter*. Puttenham.

examinability (eg-zam'i-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *examinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. Law Reports.

examinable (eg-zam'i-nā-bl), *a.* [= F. *examinable*; as *examine* + *-able*.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not examinable by reason. Bacon, *Works*, I. 224 (Ord MS.).

examinant (eg-zam'i-nant), *n.* [*<* L. *examinans*(-t-), ppr. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] One who examines; an examiner.

The *examinants* or posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. Evelyn, *Diary*, May 13, 1661.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlii.

examine (eg-zam'i-nät), *n.* [*<* L. *examinatus*, pp. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] A person examined.

Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some *examinates* through excessive and dolorous tortures killed.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

He asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, . . . "I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" Bacon, *Apophthegms*.

The *examinee* found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness. Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [= *Dau*. Sw. *examination* = F. *examen* = Pr. Sp. *examinacion* = Pg. *examinação* = It. *esaminazione*, < L. *examinatio*(-n-), < *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, *examination* of a ship or a machine; *examination* of the books of a firm; *examination* of one's mental condition; *examination* of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

The proper office of *examination*, enquiry, and ratification is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination. Cogan, *The Passions*, ii., Int.

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. South, *Works*, v. vii.

2. In *legal proceedings*: (a) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the *examination* of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the *examination in chief*, or *direct examination* by the party calling him, and the *cross-examination* by the opposite party; after which may follow a *re-examination* or *re-direct examination* by the former, a *re-cross-examination* by the latter, etc.

The king's attorney, on the contrary, Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions Of divers witnesses. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 1.

There remained examinations and cross-examinations, . . . bickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

(b) In *criminal law*, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement, if any, of the prisoner. (c) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato; I will go before, and show him their examination. Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the *examination* of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.

To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public *examination*. In the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. Revised Laws of Harvard College, 1790.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds. -- **Digital examination**, in *med.*, an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

Bob made what a surgeon would call a *digital examination* of the dungeon door.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xxiv.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—**Examination in chief**, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called: distinguished from the subsequent *cross-examination* by the opposite party, and *re-examination* by the former party.—**Examination of party**, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—**Examination of the brackets**. See *bracket*†, 5.—**Examination on the voir dire**, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—**Middle-class examinations**. See *middle-class*.—**Pass examination**, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—**Senate House examination**, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

It was to correct this fault that the *Senate House examination* was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1780.

W. W. R. Ball, *Mathematical Tripos*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Examination, Inquiry, Investigation, Inquisition, Scrutiny, Search, Research, Inspection*; overhauling, probing, canvassing. *Examination* is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching *examination* into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. *Inquiry* is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or *investigation*: as, an *inquiry* into the value of circumstantial evidence. An *investigation* is an *examination* long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An *inquisition* is something still more thorough and searching than an *investigation*, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. *Scrutiny* is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the *scrutiny* of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination by the mind: as, the careful *scrutiny* of evidence. *Search* is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the *search* for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. *Research* is *search* only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge, as, archeological *research*. *Inspection*, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to *examination*; but more often it implies an official *examination*, as, an *inspection* of work done under contract; the sui tary *inspection* of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fail under the *examination*, for we have no suspicion of this failure. J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 184.

A careful . . . *inquiry* into the modern prevailing notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency. Edwards (title of treatise).

I have been speaking of *investigation*, not of *inquiry*; it is quite true that *inquiry* is inconsistent with assent, but *inquiry* is something more than the mere exercise of inference. J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 181.

Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it could still be read in another spirit than that of *investigation*. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 37.

The judges shall make diligent *inquisition*. Dent, xix. 18

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 515

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty.

Madame de Staël, *Germany* (trans.), iv. 2.

Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep *researches* vex the brain.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*, l. 1, Int.

The measureless region of scientific *Research* is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int. I. i. § 24.

The habit of believing what will not bear *inspection* has . . . completely become a second nature to men.

H. N. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 206.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nā'shŏn-əl), *a.* [*<* *examination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to examination.

The extortionate *examinational* aberration which brings the cramming system into existence.

W. B. Richardson, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 667.

Ho [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the *examinational* period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 282.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-nā'shŏn-izm), *n.* [*<* *examination* + *-ism*.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

A reaction against that miserable *examinationism* which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe." London Jour. Sci., No. cxxiv, p. 240.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-nā'shŏn-pā'pér), *n.* 1. A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the *examination-papers* set at the Institute in past years. Nature, XXXVII. 458.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

examinator (eg-zam'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *examinateur* = Sp. *Pg. examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < LL. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine: see *examine*.] An examiner: as, "a prudent *examinator*," Scott.

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed examiners.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam'in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin*; < ME. *examinen*, *examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examineren* = G. *examiniren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing; see *examen*.] 1. To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers. . . sat down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter.
Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.
1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examine* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cooper, Retirement, l. 151.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Glytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders.
Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.

The Watch-men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examine* every one that passeth by.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 77.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 655.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds.—*Syn.* 1. To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, canvass.—3. To interrogate, catechize.

examiner (eg-zam'in), *n.* [*examine*, *v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*.
Lanmont, Diary, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nū'), *n.* [*examine* + *-ee*.] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the Inn-keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more."
Cambridge Sketches.

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination: that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown.
Stubbs, Medieval and Mod. Hist., p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam'i-nēr), *n.* 1. One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. In the English chancery, an officer of court who examines on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves.—4. In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent.—5. A custom-

house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam'i-nēr-ship), *n.* [*examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner: as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam'i-ning-li), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, II.

exemplary, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam'pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exemple*; < ME. *example*, *exsample*, also *asample*, and by aphoresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, *q. v.*), but commonly *ensample*, *ensampel*, *ensample*, < OF. *exsample*, *exsample*, also *essample*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *es-*, *ex-*), F. *exemple* = Fr. *exemple*, *esemple*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, buy; see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample*, *sample*, *exemplar*.] 1. One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Gupta style."
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 247.

The Duomo of Fiesole, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa, are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. (Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an *example*, in this use of the word, is not like a sample, commonly taken at random but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An *example* is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen; it therefore affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning. See *sample*.)

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in their eagerness to get before each other jamming up the doorway so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 486.

Of the union of several distinct cities, standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., I. 266.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

All *examples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you.
John xiii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or ideals.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almighty wolde haue it to be shewed in *example* that men shoulde not be prowde for worldly riches.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick *example*, was minded to put her away privately.
Mat. i. 19.

O tak *example* frae me, Maries,
O tak *example* frae me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

5. In zool., a prepared specimen.—6. In math., an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics.—*Argument from example*, the same as *reasoning from analogy*, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a manner of argumentation, when one thing is proved by another, for the likeness that is found to be in them both.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

=*Syn.* *Example*, *Pattern*, *Model*, *Precedent*, *Ideal*, *Instance*; archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model*; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *example*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples*; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They already furnish an exhilarating *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule.
D. Webster, Speech at Bunker Hill Monument.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, Letters, xlii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century.
Story, Speech at Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us; now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 115.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, Crit. and Misc. Writings, I.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 163.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life.
H. A. Binney, John Marshall.

example (eg-zam'pl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *exampld*, ppr. *examplng*. [*example*, *n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] 1. trans. 1†. To furnish with examples; give examples of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., I. L. L., I. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampld*, and has never been surpassed.
John Morley, Burke, p. 87.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *exampld* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

II.† intrans. To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

exemplar (eg-zam'plēr), *n.* [*ME. exemplair*: see *exemplar* and *sampler*. Cf. ME. *ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In hys swete lungeance ther he me vnfold
That I ther take the *exemplar* word
Off a boke of his which that he had made.
Rout. of Parnay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 131.

I referre me to them which are skillfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *exemplar*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 121.

exampleless (eg-zam'ples), *a.* [Contr. of **exampleless* (Dan. Sw. *exempløss*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At so *exampleless* and unblamed a life.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 4.

exanguious, *a.* See *exanguious*.
exangulous (eks-ang'gū-lus), *a.* [*L. ex-* priv. + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. Bailey, 1727.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *v. t.* [*L. exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *esanimare*), deprive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life: see *animate*.] 1. To deprive of life; kill. Bailey, 1731.—2. To dishearten; discourage. Bailey, 1731.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimé* = It. *esanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliffs the ribs of vessels broke;
And shivered ships, which had been wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carcasses *exanimate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move.
R. F. Burton, El-Medlnah, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love.
Thomson, Spring, 1. 1052.

examination (eg-zan-i-mā'shōn), *n.* [= Sp. *exanimacion* = Pg. *exanimação* = It. *esanimazione*, < L. *exanimatio*(-n), < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength: see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks an'i-mō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart: see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous (eg-zan'i-mus), *a.* [L. *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex*-priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. Johnson.

exannulate (eks-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex*-priv. + *annulus*, prop. *annulus*, a ring: see *annulate*.] In bot., without a ring: applied to those ferns in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

exanthem (eg-zan'them), *n.* [L. *exanthema*.] 1. Same as *exanthema*, 1.—2. In bot., a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (ek-san-thē'mā), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (-mā-tā). [L.L., < Gr. *ἔσθημα*, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < *ἔσθιν*, bloom, blossom, break out, < *ἔσθ*, out, + *ἄνθη*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rashes or *exanthema* of local or individual origin—urticaria, erythema, and roseola—from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. Quain, Med. Dict.

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thē-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *exanthemat*(-t) + *-ic*.] Same as *exanthematous*.

exanthematology (ek-san-thē-mat'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *exanthematologia*(-r), eruption, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (ek-san-thē-mat'us), *a.* [L. *exanthema*(-t) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Winkles . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from the teeth and from the *exanthematous* diseases. W. B. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 199.

exanthesis (ek-san-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσθησις*, efflorescence, eruption, < *ἔσθιν*, bloom, blossom, break out: see *exanthema*.] In med., the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, 1.

exantlate (eg-zant'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exantlatum*, pp. of *exantlare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + **antlare* = Gr. *ἀντλάω*, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. *ἀντλος*, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < *ἀνά*, up, + **τλάω* = L. **tla-* in *tlatus*, later *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*. Cf. *atlas*, *ablativ*, etc. The L. verb is also spelled *exanciare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *anciare* or *anculare*, serve, < *anculus*, a servant: see *ancille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. Boyle, Works, I. 497.

exantlation (ek-sant-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *exantlatum* + *-ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

exarate (ek'sa-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exaratus*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow: see *arable*, *ear*.] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. Blount.

exarate (ek'sa-rāt), *a.* [L. *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In entom., having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupæ**, those pupæ in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exaration (ek-sa-rā'shōn), *n.* [L. *exaratio*(-n), < *exarare*, plow up: see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. Bailey, 1727.

exarch (eks'ärk), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exarque*, < L.L. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἐξάρχος*, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < *ἐξ-ἀρχῆν*, begin, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀρχεῖν*, be first, rule.] 1. The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City [Vercellis] . . . revolted to Smaragdus the Second *Exarche* of Ravenna. Coryat, Crudities, I. 105.

2. In the early church, a prelate presiding over a diocese: as, the *exarch* of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*; but strictly the *exarch* was inferior in rank and power to the *patriarch*, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the *exarch* of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chief seat. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

3. In the Gr. Ch., a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the *exarch* is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks'är-kāt or eg-zär'kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < ML. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, *exarch*: see *exarch* and *-at*.] The office, dignity, or administration of an *exarch*, or the territory ruled by an *exarch*; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the *exarchate* of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the *exarch*. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unobedient to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchat* of Ravenna. Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

If we would suppose the plains had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole-hills into provinces and *exarchates*. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 4.

exareolate (eks-a-rō'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex*-priv. + NL. *areola* + *-at*.] In bot., not areolate; without areolæ.

exarillate (eks-ar'i-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex*-priv. + NL. *arilla* + *-at*.] In bot., having no aril.

exaristate (eks-a-ris'tāt), *a.* [L. *ex*-priv. + NL. *arista* + *-at*.] In bot., destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.* and pp. *exarticulated*, ppr. *exarticulating*. [L. *ex*-priv. + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint: see *articulate*.] 1. To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. Bailey, 1727.—2. In surg., to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *exarticulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex*-priv. + *articulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In zool., not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennæ or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the prolegs of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-är-tik'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *exarticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—2. Removal of a member at the articulation.—3. The state of being *exarticulate* or jointless.

exasper (eg-zas'pēr), *v. t.* [OF. *exasperer*, F. *exaspérer* = Sp. Pg. *exasperar* = It. *exasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*, *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lion is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered*. Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

exasperate (eg-zas'pērāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate: see *exasper*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage: as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has *exasperated* by savage invective. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2†. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did *exasperate* you to kill or murder him. Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter: as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why didst thou on This-Day create
These harmful Beasts, which but *exasperate*
Our thorny life?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate: as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so *exasperate* it. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Her illness was *exasperated* by anxiety for her husband. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was *exasperated* by the importance of the cotton trade.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

=Syn. 1. *Provoke*, *Incense*, *Exasperate*, *Irritate*; vex, chafe, nettles, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to *provoke*
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,
Thou never wast remiss. Milton, S. A., l. 237.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so *incensed* that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Intemperance . . . first *exasperates* the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason.

Everett, Orations, I. 375.

It *irritates* to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overturn them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder.
Chatham, Speech against the American War, Nov., 1777.

II.† *intrans.* To increase in severity.

The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks.

Roger North, Lord Gifford, I. 158.

exasperate (eg-zas'pērāt), *a.* [L. *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England and France. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 79.

No? why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immature skelm of sly'd silk? Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

2. In bot., rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas'pērāt), *p. a.* In her., in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.]

exasperater (eg-zas'pērāt-ēr), *n.* One who *exasperates* or provokes; a provoker. Johnson.

exasperating (eg-zas'pērāt-ing), *p. a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and *exasperating* to the last degree, but was her boy. S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 200.

exasperation (eg-zas'pērā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperacion* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *exasperazione*, < L.L. *exasperatio*(-n), < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate: see *exasperate*.] 1. The act of *exasperating*, or the state of being *exasperated*; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. South, Works, X. ix.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judgling, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 457.

Exaspidae (eks-as-pid'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*), a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + *-idae*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, as the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lyrodactylus* for the first of these families and *Syndactylus* for the other two.

exaspidean (eks-as-pid'ē-an), *a.* [As *Exaspidae* + *-an*.] In ornith., having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exautorate (eg-zāk'tō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exautoratus*, pp. of *exautorare*, ML. also *exautorare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *autorare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *autor*, author: see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exauthorate*.

The first bishop that was *exactorated* was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

exactoration† (eg-zák-tō-rā'shon), *n.* Dismissal from service; removal from an office or a dignity; deprivation; degradation. Also *ex-authorization*.

Consequents harsh, impious, and unreasonable in despatch of government, in *exactoration* of the power of superiors, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. *Jer. Taylor, Apol. for Set Forms of Liturgy, Pref.*

exaugurate (eg-zá-gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating*. [*L. exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur*. Cf. *inaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration*.

He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chapels. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 38.*

exauguration (eg-zá-gū-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. exauguratio*(*n*-), < *exaugurare*: see *exaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

The birds by signs out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chapels besides. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 38.*

exauspication† (eg-zás-pi-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if *exauspicatio*(*n*-), < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicari*, take auspices: see *auspicate*.] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. *Bailey, 1727.*

exauthorate (eg-zá-thor-āt), *v. t.* Same as *exactorate*.

exauthoration† (eg-zá-thor-ā'shon), *n.* [*OF. exauthoration*, < *ML. exautoratio*(*n*-), < *L. exautorare*, dismiss from service: see *exactorate*.] Same as *exactoration*. *Bp. Hall.*

exauthorize† (eg-zá-thor-iz), *v. t.* [*L. exauthorizare*, < *L. ex*, out, + *ML. autorizare*, authorize: see *authorize*. Cf. *exactorate*.] To deprive of authority. *Selden.*

Excæcaria (ek-sē-kā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, so called from the effect of its juice upon the eyes, < *L. excæcare*, make blind: see *exccate*.] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow-tree, *E. sebifera*, is a handsome tree, cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid inodorous fat which is largely used in China for candles; they also yield an oil, and the bark yields a black dye.

exccation†, *n.* See *exccation*.

excalcarate (eks-kal-'kū-rāt), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*), + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, having no spurs or calcars; *excalcarate*.

excalceate† (eks-kal-'sē-āt), *v. t.* [*L. excalceatus*, pp. of *excalceare*, unshoe, < *ex-priv. + calceare*, shoe: see *calceate*.] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. *Chambers.*

excalceation† (eks-kal-sē-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. excalceate* + *-ion*.] The act of *excalceating* or depriving of shoes. *Chambers.*

excalfactio† (eks-kal-fak-'shon), *n.* [*L. ex-calfactio*(*n*-), < *excalfacere*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm: see *chafe*, and cf. *eschaufe*.] The act of making warm; calefaction. *Blount.*

excalfactive† (eks-kal-fak-'tiv), *a.* [*L. ex-calfactio* + *-ive*.] Same as *excalfactory*. *Cotgrave.*

Excalfactoria (eks-kal-fak-tō-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *L. ex-calfactorius*: see *excalfactory*.] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *E. chinensis*. *Bonaparte, 1856.*

excalfactory† (eks-kal-fak-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. ex-calfactorius*, < *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*.] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

The Greeks have gone so near, that they have scraped the very filth from the walls of their public halls and places of wrestling, and such like exercises; and the same (say they) hath a special *excalfactorie* virtue.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 4.

excomb, excambie (eks-kamb', -kam'bi), *v. t.* [*L. excombare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [*Scotch.*]

The power to *excomb* was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 783.*

excambiator (eks-kam'bi-ā-tor), *n.* [*ML.*, < *excombare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] An ex-

changer; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

excambie, v. t. See *excomb*.

excambium, excambion (eks-kam'bi-um, -on), *n.* [*ML.*, exchange: see *exchange*.] Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

He . . . acquired . . . divers lands, . . . for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo.

Spotswood, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.

exandescence, exandescency (eks-kan-des'-gns, -gn-si), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exandescencia* = *It. escandescenza, exandescencia*, < *L. exandescencia*, nascent anger, lit. a growing hot, < *exandescen*(*t*-), ppr. of *exandescere*, grow hot: see *exandescen*(*t*-).] 1. A white heat; glowing heat. [*Rare.*]—2t. Heat of passion; violent anger. *Bailey, 1727.*

exandescen (eks-kan-des'-ent), *a.* [= *Pg. exandescen* = *It. exandescen*, < *L. exandescen*(*t*-), ppr. of *exandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow: see *candescen*, candid.] White with heat. [*Rare.*]

exantation† (eks-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if *exantatio*(*n*-), < *exantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm: see *cant*², and cf. *incantation*.] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Rare.*]

They . . . which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or *exantation* to bee ruled are as far from truth as the East from the West.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 349.

The don—enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *exantation*. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 277.*

exarnate (eks-kār-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarnated*, ppr. *exarnating*. [*L. exarnatus*, pp. of *exarnare* (> *Pg. exarnar* = *F. exarnar*), deprive of flesh, < *L. ex-priv. + caro* (carn-), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood-vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

He (Dr. Gleason) hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the vena cava, porta, and vasa fellea in *exarnating* the liver. *Wood, Fasti, I.*

exarnate (eks-kār-nāt), *a.* [*ML. exarnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divested of flesh; disembodied. *Sears.*

exarnation (eks-kār-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exarnation* = *Pg. exarnação*, < *ML. *exarnation*(*n*-), < *exarnare*, pp. *exarnatus*, deprive of flesh: see *exarnate*.] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: opposed to *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *exarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears.*

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood-vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

exarnicate† (eks-kār-ni-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. ex-priv. + caro* (carn-), flesh: the term. appar. in imitation of *exarnificate*.] To lay bare the flesh of; scarify.

I did even *exarnicate* his [a horse's] sides with my often spurring of him. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.*

exarnificate (eks-kār-ni-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarnificated*, ppr. *exarnificating*. [*L. exarnificatus*, pp. of *exarnificare* (> *OF. exarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, *ML.* devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behold, < *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh. *Sir T. More.*

exarnification (eks-kār-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. exarnificare* + *-ion*.] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. *Johnson.*

ex cathedra. See *cathedra*.

excathedrate (eks-kath'e-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excathedrated*, ppr. *excathedrating*. [*L. ex cathedra* + *-ate*².] To condemn with authority, or ex cathedra. [*Rare.*]

Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I can Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan? And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare To see my lines *excathedrated* here.

Herriek, Hesperides, p. 66.

excaudate (eks-kā-dāt), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + cauda*, tail: see *caudate*. Cf. *excaudate*.] In *zool.*, tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; *excaudate*.

excavate (eks-kā-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excavated*, ppr. *excavating*. [*L. excavatus*, pp.

of *excavare*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹. Cf. *excave*.] 1. To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter: as, to *excavate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excavate* a cocoanut.

Faber himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Norlinger of Suevia] into an *excavated* pepper corn. *Ray, Works of Creation, I.*

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth: as, to *excavate* a tunnel or a cellar.

Striges . . . are those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. *Evelyn, Architecture.*

It is only when we examine the chasm more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excavated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excavated* in the side of the precipice, above Sheikh Abd el Gournioo. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.*

excavate, excavated (eks-kā-vāt, -vāt-ed), *a.* In *zool.*: (a) Formed as if by excavation; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

The front is deeply *excavated* for the insertion of the antennae. *Packard.*

(b) Widely and irregularly notched: said of a margin or mark.—**Excavated palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks-kā-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. excavation* = *Sp. excavacion* = *Pg. excavação* = *It. escavazione*, < *L. excavatio*(*n*-), < *excavare*, hollow out: see *exccate*.] 1. The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow: as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Manikind, p. 296.*

2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance: as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

A grotto is not often the wish or the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an entrance to his garden. *Johnson, Pope.*

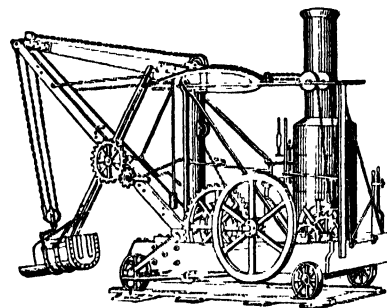
3. In *engin.*, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel.—4. In *zool.*, a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks-kā-vā-tor), *n.* [= *F. excavateur*.] One who or that which *excavates*.

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside.

Sir H. De La Beche, Geol. Observer.

Specifically—(a) A horse- or steam-power machine for digging, moving, or transporting loose gravel, sand, or soil. The *ditch-excavator* is practically a scoop-plow that



Excavator, def. (a).

loosens the sod, while an endless band armed with buckets scoops the soil, raises it, and throws it out at one side of the machine. The *transporting excavator* loosens the soil and raises it upon a travelling apron to a hopper. When the hopper is full the machine is dragged away upon a carrying-line to the place where the load is to be discharged. (b) An instrument used by dentists in removing carious parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it.—**Odorless excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and odor-consumer, used for emptying cesspools.—**Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand, silt, etc., from a shaft in excavating, or for sinking a pile by means of air-pressure.

excavet (eks-kāv'), *v. t.* [*F. excavet* = *Sp. Pg. excavar* = *It. scavare*, < *L. excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*, v.] To excavate. *Cockeram.* **exccate**† (ek-sē-kāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exccate*, < *L. exccatus*, pp. of *exccare*, make blind, < *ex* + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram.*

excecation† (ek-sē-kā'shōn), *n.* [Also spelled *excecation*; = OF. *excecation*, < L. as if **excecatio* (*n*), < *excecāre*, make blind: see *excecate*.] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning. *Rp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1855), p. 359.

excedet, v. An obsolete spelling of *exceed*.
excedent† (ek-sē'dent), *n.* [*L. exceden* (*t*-s), ppr. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt*, Polit. Essays (trans.), I. 82 (Ord MS.).

exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *excede*; < ME. *exceden*, < OF. *exceder*, F. *excéder* = Sp. Pg. *exceder* = It. *eccedere*, *eccedere*, < L. *excedere*, go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex*, out, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*, and cf. *accede*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task *exceeds* his strength; he has *exceeded* his authority.

Name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has a temper malice cannot move
To exceed the bounds of judgment.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Aged Men, whose Lives exceed the space
Which seems the Round prescrib'd to mortal Race.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

Nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, I.

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner thereof *exceedyd* all other that ever I saw, so much that I cannot not wryte it.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

Divine contemplations exceed the pleasures of sense.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Where all his counsellors he doth exceed,
As far in judgment as he doth in state.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, I.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne*.

=**Syn.** 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.

II. intrans. 1. To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed.
Deut. xxv. 3.

Emulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they exceed not, pardonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall exceed. *Dryden*.

3†. To excel.

Marg. I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so.

Hero. O, that exceeds, they say. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

These hills many of them are planted, and yeeld no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit then the river *exceedeth* with abundance of fish.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

exceedable† (ek-sē'dā-bl), *a.* [*< exceed* + *-able*.] Capable of exceeding or surpassing. *Sherwood*.

exceeder (ek-sē'dēr), *n.* One who exceeds or passes the proper bounds or limits of anything.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission: not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. *Rp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

exceeding† (ek-sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *exceed*, *v.*] The amount by which anything exceeds a recognized limit; excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good cheer, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morskell for morskell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monasticall pittance.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

exceeding (ek-sē'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed*, *v.*] 1. Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Their learning is not so *exceeding* as the first Chinian relations report, in the Mathematicks and other liberrall Sciences. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

2. Surpassing; remarkable for beauty, etc. [Rare.]

How long shall I live ere I be so happy
To have a wife of this *exceeding* form?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

exceeding (ek-sē'ding), *adv.* [*< exceeding*, *a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, *exceeding* rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Genesee were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh*.
I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward.
Gen. xv. 1.

Atalanta, who was *exceeding* fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv.

exceedingly (ek-sē'ding-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly*. *Gen.* xxvii. 33.

We shall find that while they [kings] adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered *exceedingly*, as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Asa.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

exceedingness† (ek-sē'ding-nes), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

excel (ek-sel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled*, ppr. *excelling*. [Formerly also *excell*; < OF. *exceller*, F. *exceller* = Pg. *exceller* = It. *eccellere*, < L. *excellere*, raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex*, out, + **cellere*, impel, pp. *celsus*, raised, high, lofty.] **I. trans.** 1. To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. *Prov.* xxxi. 29.

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to *excel* others in understanding; and Solomon likewise to *excel* David. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have *excelled* us.

Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, ii.

Our great metropolis does far surpass
Whate'er is now, and equals all that was;
Our wit as far does foreign wit *excel*,
And, like a king, should in a palace dwell.
Dryden, Prol. to King's House, I. 25.

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She open'd, but to shut
Excel'd her power; the gates wide open stood.
Milton, P. L., ii. 883.

II. intrans. To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength.
Ps. ciii. 20.

'Mongst all Flow'rs the Rose *excels*.

Huwell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It was in description and meditation that Byron *excelled*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The art in which the Egyptians most *excel* is architecture. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 2.

excellence (ek'se-lens), *n.* [*< ME. excellencie*, < OF. *excellence*, F. *excellence* = Pr. *excellencia* = Sp. *excelencia* = Pg. *excelencia* = It. *eccellenzia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = D. *excellencie* = G. *excellenz* = Dan. *excellence* = Sw. *excellens*, < L. *excellētia*, superiority, excellence, < *excellen* (*t*-s), excellent: see *excellent*.] 1. The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not excellence.
Milton, P. L., viii. 91.

Every beautiful person shines out in all the *excellence* with which nature has adorned her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its *excellence*, or there will else be no *excellence* to reward.

W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.

The Greek conception of *excellence* was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind
Adorn'st with every excellence refined.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

3. Same as *excellency*, 2. [Rare.]

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a godly peace concluded of.
Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 1.

Nor shall you need excuse, since you're to render
Account to that fair excellence, the princess.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

excellency (ek'se-len-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-siz). [As *excellence*: see *ence*.] 1. Same as *excellence*, 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence*.]

Is it not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual *excellencies*.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose *excellencies* rules have been afterwards formed. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The *excellencies* of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with *your*, *his*, etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high offices.

Your *excellencies*, having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I., Ep. Ded.

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1861," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an *Excellency*."

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 270.

excellent (ek'se-lent), *a.* [*< ME. excellent*, *excellent*, < OF. *excellēt*, F. *excellent* = Sp. *excelente* = Pg. *excelente* = It. *eccellente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *excellent*, < L. *excellen* (*t*-s), high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere*, rise, be eminent: see *excel*.] 1. Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good: as, an *excellent* magistrate; an *excellent* farm, horse, or fruit; an *excellent* workman.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low: an *excellent* thing in woman.

Shak., Lear, v. 3.

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man shewed more *excellent* Abilities. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 44.

The World cries you up to be an *excellent* Divine and Philosopher. *Huwell*, Letters, ii. 41.

She is *excellent* to be at a play with, or upon a visit.
Lamb, Mackery End.

2†. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense.

This is the *excellent* folly of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 2.

That *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume*.

=**Syn.** 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellent† (ek'se-lent), *adv.* [*< excellent*, *a.*] Excellently; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?

Ham. *Excellent*, *excellent* well; you're a fishmonger. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very *excellent* good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

excellently (ek'se-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

Oliv. Is 't not well done?

Viol. *Excellently* done, if God did all. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

2†. Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistress *excellently* well handled this figure of resemblance by imagery. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 204.

Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, *excellently* bright.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

A sorrow shews in his true glory,
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Here, as e'en in hell, there must be still
One giant-vice, so *excellently* ill
That all beside one pities, not abhors.

Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 4.

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ōr), *a.* [*< L. excelsior*, masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsius*) of *excelsus*, elevated, lofty, high, pp. of *excellere*, rise, be lofty, be eminent: see *excel*.] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior* State.

From the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ōr), *n.* [*< excelsior*, *a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

excelsitudo (ek-sel'si-tūd), *n.* [*L.* as if **ex-celsitudo*, < *ex-celsus*, high: see *excelsior*.] Highness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excelsity (ek-sel'si-ti), *n.* [*L.* *excelsita(t)s*, loftiness, < *ex-celsus*, high, lofty: see *excelsior*.] Altitude; haughtiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excentral (ek-sen'tral), *a.* [*L.* *ex*, out, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] In bot., out of the center. **excentric**, **excentrically**, etc. See *eccentric*, etc.

Eccentrostomata (ek-sen-trō-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. **Eccentrostomata*, < *Gr.* *ἐξ*, *ek*, out, + *κέντρον*, a point, center, + *στόμα*, mouth.] De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.

except (ek-sept'), *v.* [*ME.* *excepten*, < *OF.* *excepter*, *F.* *excepter* = *Pr.* *exceptar* = *Sp.* *exceptar* (obs.), *exceptuar* = *Pg.* *exceptuar* = *It.* *eccettare*, *eccettare*, < *L.* *exceptare*, take out, *ML.* *except*, freq. of *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except, make an exception of, take exception to, < *ex*, out, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *accept*.] **I. trans.** To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to *except* a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *1 Cor.* xv. 27.

He was *excepted* by name out of the acts against the Papists. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 208.

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. E., E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. intrans. To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to *except* to a witness or to his testimony.

They have heard some talk, "Such a one is a great rich man," and another *except* to it, "Yea, but he hath a great charge of children."

Bacon, *Marriage and Single Life* (ed. 1887).

The Athenians might fairly *except* against the practice of Democritus, to be buried up in honey. *Sir T. Browne*, *Urn-burial*, iii.

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot *except* against. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

But anything that is new will be *excepted* to by minds of a certain order. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 334.

except (ek-sept'), *prep. and conj.* [*ME.* *except* (= *Sp.* *Pg.* *excepto* = *It.* *eccetto*), prop. used absolutely as in *L.*, < *L.* *exceptus*, pp., taken out, excepted, used absolutely in the ablative; e. g., in the first example *except Christ* would be in *L.* *excepto Christo*. As in other instances (e. g., *during, notwithstanding*), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. Cf. *excepting*.] **I. prep.** Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; *excepting*: usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It were ageynes kynde . . . That any creature shulde kunne al *excepte* Cryste one [i. e., alone]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 53.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against Had rather have us win, than him they follow. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., v. 3.

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift*.

II. conj. *Excepting*; if it be not that; unless. *Except* the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. *Ps.* cxviii. 1.

Cow. You know not wherfore I have brought you hither? *Cel.* Not well, *except* you told me.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 4.

Fertility of a country is not enough, *except* art and industry be joined unto it. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 57.

Parted without the least regret, *Except* that they had ever met. *Cowper*, *Fairing Time Anticipated*.

No desire can be satisfied *except* through the exercise of a faculty. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 92.

exceptant (ek-sep'tant), *a. and n.* [*except* + *-ant*.] **I. a.** Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon*. [Rare.]

II. n. One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep'tēr), *n.* One who excepts. **excepting** (ek-sep'ting), *prep. and conj.* [*Ppr.* of *except*, v. Cf. *barring*, *during*, etc.] **I. prep.** Making exception of; excluding; *except*.

Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping Hath won the greatest favour of the commons, *Excepting* none but good Duke Humphrey. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen.* VI., i. 1.

Our watch to-night, *excepting* your worship's presence, have ta'en a couple of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 5.

II. conj. Unless; *except*. *Excepting* in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed. *Brougham*.

exception (ek-sep'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *exception* = *Sp.* *excepcion* = *Pg.* *excepcão* = *It.* *eccezione*, < *L.* *exceptio(n)-*, < *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except: see *except*, v.] 1. The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners; But with proviso, and *exception*. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen.* IV., i. 3.

Do 't for you! by this air, I will do any thing, without *exception*, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *King and No King*, iii. 3.

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another *exception* annexed thereto then you have yet heard: For . . . if the divisor containe 2 digits or mo . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point. *T. Hill*, *Arithmetic* (1600).

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an *exception*. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 92.

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. *Cowper*, *Tirocinium*, l. 841.

The *exceptions* do not destroy the authority of the rule. *Macaulay*, *West. Reviewer's Def.* of *Mill*.

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*, sometimes with *against*.

I will answer what *exceptions* he can have against our account. *Bentley*.

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*: as, to *take exception* at a severe remark; to *take exception* to what was said.

Thou hast taken against me a most just *exception*. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 2.

What will you say now, If he deny to come, and take *exceptions* . . . If some half-syllable, or sound deliver'd With an ill accent, or some style left out? *Fletcher*, *Bondage*, ii. 2.

5. In law: (a) In conveyancing, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (b) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (c) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (d) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See *bill of exceptions*, below. In the Roman law *exceptio* was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to offset a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent in law should be excluded on the ground of equity. Such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the facts alleged by way of exception being once disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the *exceptio*. Hence, probably, the maxim "The *exception* proves the rule" (*Latin exceptio probat regulam*, 11 Coko 41; French *l'exception prouve la règle*), which is certainly of legal origin. The words "in cases not excepted" (*Latin in casibus non exceptis*) are, however, commonly added; and the maxim is taken to mean that an express exception implies that the general rule is the opposite of the case mentioned.

As *exception* corroborates the application of law in cases not excepted, so enumeration invalidates it in cases not enumerated.

Bacon, *De Augmentis* (ed. Spedding), VIII. iii. If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as *exceptio firmat legem in casibus non exceptis*, so the excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that the rest of the shires were included in the very point of difference. *Bacon*, *Jurisdiction of the Marches*.

Bill of exceptions, in common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error, and the *exceptions* thereto taken on the trial. The *exception* proves the rule. See def. 5 (d).—To *note an exception*. See *note*.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* [*exception* + *-able*.] Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 279.

That may be defensible, may laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree *exceptionable* in another. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 290.

The German visitors even drink the *exceptionable* beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillock at the end of the gardens. *Howells*, *Venetian Life*, xvii.

exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* [= *F.* *exceptionnel* = *It.* *eccezionale*; as *exception* + *-al*.] Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything *exceptional*. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, v. 6.

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the *exceptional*. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 136.

The mode of migration [by sea] which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether *exceptional* in the fifth.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 102. = *Syn.* Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [*exceptional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being exceptional, or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is . . . of so rare occurrence that its *exceptionality* . . . proves the rule. *The Century*, XXVI. 824.

exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was *exceptionally* favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be *exceptionally* intellectual, but *exceptionally* foolish.

Miwart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 138.

The country behind it is *exceptionally* fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms. *Froude*, *Sketches*, p. 86.

exceptionalness (ek-sep'shon-al-nes), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness but the *exceptionalness* of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1142.

exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*exception* + *-ary*.] Indicating or noting an exception. [Rare.]

After mentioning the general privation of the "bloomy flush of life," the *exceptionary* "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. *Scott*, *Essays*, p. 263 (Ord MS.).

exceptioner (ek-sep'shon-ēr), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

Thus much (Readers) in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken. *Milton*, *On Def.* of *Humb. Remonst.*, Pref.

exceptionless (ek-sep'shon-less), *a.* [*exception* + *-less*.] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Baneroff*.

exceptionst (ek-sep'shus), *a.* [*excepti-on* + *-ous*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Tom. So: did you mark the dulness of her parting now? Alon. What dulness? thou art so *exceptionst* still! *Middleton and Rowley*, *Changeling*, ii. 1.

Go dine with your Earl, sir; he may be *exceptionst*: we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, i.

He has indeed one good Quality, he is not *Exceptionst*; for he so passionately affects the reputation of understanding railery that he will construe an Affront into a Jest.

It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and *exceptionst* about the merit of all other grantees of the crown. *Burke*, *On a Noble Lord*.

exceptionousness (ek-sep'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being exceptionst. *Barrow*.

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* [= *OF.* *exceptif* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *exceptivo*; as *except*, v., + *-ive*.] 1. Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and disobliging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause. *Milton*, *Divorce*, v. (Ord MS.).

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which lends to certain *exceptive* personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence. *Faiths of the World*, p. 42.

2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.—**Exceptive enunciation or proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

Exceptive propositions will make such complex syllogism; as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician; therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts, Logic, iii. 2.*

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception.—**Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but, besides, except, etc.*

exceptless (ek-sep'tles), *a.* [*< except + -less.*] Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and exceptless rashness,
You perpetual-auber gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.*

exceptor (ek-sep'tor), *n.* [*< except + -or.*] 1. One who objects or takes exception.

The exceptor makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. In law, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser'ē-brāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. excerebrated, ppr. excerebrating.* [*< L. L. excerebratus, pp. of excerebrare, deprive of brains, < L. ex-priv + cerebrum, the brain.*] 1. To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]—2. To cast out from the brain or mind.

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

excerebration (ek-ser'ē-brā'shon), *n.* [*< excerebrate + -ion.*] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *encephalosis*.

excerebrose (ek-ser'ē-brōs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv + cerebrum, the brain, + -ose.*] Having no brains. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]

excern (ek-sēr'n), *v. t.* [*< L. excernere, pp. excernatus, sift out, separate, < ex, out, + cernere, separate: see certain. Cf. excrete.*] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; excrete.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or excerned, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do excern. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Tutor, and Choice of good Books, must be excerned. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.*

excerp (ek-sērp'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; *< OF. excerpere, < L. excerpere, pick out, choose, select, < ex, out, + carpere, pick, pluck: see carp.*] To pick out; excerpt.

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. *Itales, Golden Remains, p. 288.*

excerpt (ek-sērp't), *v. t.* [*< L. excerptus, pp. of excerpere, pick out: see excerp.*] To take or cull out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

Out of which we have excerpted the following particulars. *Fuller.*

Justinian, indeed, has excerpted in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a jus naturale that is common to man and the lower animals. *Encyc. Brit., XX. 703.*

excerpt (ek-sērp't), *n.* [*< L. excerptum, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of excerptus, pp. of excerpere, pick out: see excerp, excerp, v.*] An extract from a written or printed work: as, *excerpts* from the records.

His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell, Lord Commissioner Maynard.*

excerpta (ek-sērp'tā), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of excerptum, an excerpt: see excerpt, n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [Rare.]

excerption (ek-sērp'shon), *n.* [*< LL. excerptio(n), an extract, < L. excerpere, pp. excerptus, pick out: see excerp, excerp, v.*] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a glean; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excerptions*, a collection . . . which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. *R. W. Dizon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.*

exceptive (ek-sērp'tiv), *a.* [*< except + -ive.*] Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

exceptor (ek-sērp'tor), *n.* [*< except + -or.*] One who excerpts; a selector; a culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterisk, as he has done. I am no such *exceptor*. *Barnard, Heylin, p. 12.*

excess (ek-sēs'), *n.* [*< ME. exces, excess, < OF. exces, F. excès = Pr. excess = Sp. exceso = Pg. excesso = It. eccesso, < L. excessus, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject, < excessus, pp. of excedere, ex-*

ceed: see exceed.] 1. A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance: as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess.* *Shak., K. John, iv. 2.*

I will dazzle Caesar with *excess* of glory.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 3.

Every *excess* causes a defect; every defect an *excess.* *Emerson, Compensation.*

Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in *excess*, kill the leaves. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.*

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

After all this *excess* he had an accidie [fit of sloth],
That he slept Saturday and Sunday till aonne gede to reste. *Piers Plowman (B), v. 386.*

He plunged into wild and desperate *excesses*, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

Like one that sees his own *excess*,
And easily forgives it as his own. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

'Tis but the fool that loves *excess*; hast thou a drunken soul?
Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl! *O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.*

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus: as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much. —**Spherical excess**, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-sēs'iv), *a.* [= *F. excessif = Pr. excessiu = Sp. excesivo = Pg. eccessivo = It. eccessivo, < ML. excessivus, immoderate, < L. excessus, pp. of excedere, exceed: see excess, exceed.*] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable: as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

They were addicted to *excessive* banquetting and drunkenness. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 68.*

If a man worke but three dales in seuen, hee may get more then hee can spend vntles hee will be exceedingly *excessive.* *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 201.*

Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he extremely likes? *Steele, Tatler, No. 182.*

His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity. *Emerson, Theodore Parker.*

=**Syn.** *Immense, etc. (see enormous); superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous, extreme; intemperate, violent.*

excessively (ek-sēs'iv-li), *adv.* 1. With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure: as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively*.

The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. *Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.*

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

2. Exceedingly; extremely: as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

Crébillon said, then he would keep the picture himself—it was *excessively* like. *Walpole, Letters, II. 295.*

3. In excess; intemperately.

Which having swallowd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.*

excessiveness (ek-sēs'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchequer*.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.; pret. and pp. exchanged, ppr. exchanging.* [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *ex-; < OF. eschanger, echanger, F. échanger = Pr. escanjjar, escambiar = It. scambiare, < ML. excambiare, exchange, < ex, out, + cambiare, change, > OF. changer, etc., E. change: see change, v., which is in part an abbreviation, by aphoresis, of exchange.] **I. trans.** 1. In *com.*, to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.*

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. *Ezek. xlviii. 14.*

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange: as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.*

Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 146.

We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch. *R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 58.*

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from: as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
And death for life *exchanged* foolishlie. *Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 6.*

When, like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 365.*

=**Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commute. See the noun.

II. intrans. To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent: as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.*

exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *ex-; < ME. eschange, eschaunge, < OF. eschange, escange, mod. F. échange = Pr. escambi = It. scambio, < ML. excambium, exchange, < excambiare, exchange: see exchange, v.* See also *change, n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange*.] 1. The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

Exchange is so important a process in the maximising of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. *Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.*

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another: as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
For I am much ashamed of my *exchange* [of garments]. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.*

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer: as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

When, and where, and how
We met, we woo'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. *Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.*

4. Mutual substitution; return: used chiefly in the phrase *in exchange*.

Joseph gave them bread *in exchange* for horses. *Gen. xlvii. 17.*

O spare her life, and *in exchange* take mine. *Dryden.*

The Lord Arundel, endeavouring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. *Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 94.*

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

An Atheist's laugh's a poor *exchange*
For Deity offended! *Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.*

Hence—**6.** Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—**7.** In law: (a) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (b) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—**8.** In *com.*: (a) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "bouillon," as it was anciently called; and the royal exchange alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion. *Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 119.*

(b) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without

the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (c) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the exchange will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the exchange will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—9. A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the great Merchants' Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining-stocks, etc.

I was at the Pallace, where there is an exchange: that is, a place where the Marchants doe meete at those times of the day, as our Marchants doe in London.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and exchange who sells several things under the same name.

Locke.

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—11. In *arith.*, a rule for finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion, and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*. 2.—**Bill of exchange.** See *bill*. 3.—**Bills of Exchange Act.** (a) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (b) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 13) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (c) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codifies the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks.—**Course or rate of exchange,** the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Dry exchange,** an old expression for a device for concealing usury, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission, and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to bee a cleanly terme invented for the disguising of foule usury, in the which something is pretended to passe of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side; in which respect, it may well be called *Drie*.

Minsheu.

Exchange cap. See *cap*. 3. **Feigned exchange,** an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions: a device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—**First, second, or third of exchange,** the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate, all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—**Nominal exchange,** exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries, without reference to the trade transactions between them.—**Owely of exchange.** See *owely*.—**Real exchange,** exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries.—**Theory of exchanges,** a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies and which it absorbs either wholly or in part. **To note a bill of exchange.** See *note*.—**Syn. 1-3. Exchange, Interchange.** Exchange may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent; if more than two take part in an exchange, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An *interchange* is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, *interchange* in this bearing to exchange the relation that among bears to between. Exchange is primarily a single act; *interchange* may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and dote upon the exchange. Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds.

Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (eks-chān-jā-bil'ī-ti), *n.* [*< ex-* + *changeable*: see *bil-*.] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the exchangeability of such persons.

Washington.

exchangeable (eks-chān'jā-bl), *a.* [= *F. échangeable*; as *exchange* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Bank bills exchangeable for gold and silver. Ramsay.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were exchangeable within the powers of General Howe. Marshall.

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the exchangeable value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking, the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an exchangeable value.

J. S. Mill.

exchanger (eks-chān'jēr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. Mat. xxv. 27.

excheat, excheator. See *excheat, excheator*.

exchequer (eks-chek'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. exchequer*; *< ME. eschequer*, also abbr. *cheker* (*> mod. E. checker*), a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, *< OF. eschequer, eschequier*, later *eschiquier, eschiquier* (mod. *F. échiquier*) (ML. *scaccarium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the chequered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; *< OF. eschees, chess, eschec, check* at chess: see *check*, and cf. *checker*.] 1. [cap.] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. In course of time it acquired the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common-law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenues, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. The judges were called barons. In 1875 the court was made the Exchequer Division of the new High Court of Justice.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted 'ad tales,' 'at the tallies,' it seems certain that the date of complete organisation should be referred to this period. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 126.

2. [cap.] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—3. [cap.] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*. 3 (c).—4. A state treasury: as, the war drained the *exchequer*.

Registering against each separate vicereignty, from Algiers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous *exchequer* of Susa? De Quincey, Herodotus.

5. Pecuniary resources; finances: as, my *exchequer* was getting low. [Colloq.] **Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit*.—**Barons of the Exchequer.** See *baron*. 2. **Court of Exchequer Chamber,** in England, formerly, a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common-law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875.—**Exchequer bill,** a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of acts of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government, for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes, or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable per attached coupons half-yearly, and is fixed every year, but can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1696, and form a large part of the unfunded public debt of Great Britain.—**Exchequer bonds,** bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Israel] therefore now repealed the Act for the war sinking fund, and re-borrowed the amount in *exchequer bonds*. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 331.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, prior to 1290, which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer (eks-chek'ēr), *v. t.* [*< exchequer, n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man. Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

excide (ek-sid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding*. [*< L. excidere*, cut out, *< ex*, out, + *cadere*, cut. Cf. *excise*.] Same as *excise*. North British Rev. [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. excipient*, *< L. excipien(-t)s*, ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except: see *except*.] 1. *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient*. Aylliffe, Parergon.

II. *n.* 1. One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek'si-pl), *n.* [Also *excipule*; *< NL. excipulum*, *< L. excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, *< excipere*, take out, receive: see *except*.] In *lichenology*, the margin of the apothecium. See cut under *apothecium*.—**Proper exciple,** an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself.—**Thalline exciple,** an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip'ū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. excipulum*, exciple, + *-ar*.] In *lichenology*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek'si-pūl), *n.* [*< NL. excipulum*: see *exciple*.] Same as *exciple*.

excipuliform (ek-sip'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. excipulum*, exciple (see *exciple*), + *L. forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip'ū-lum), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *exciple*.

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now occasioned by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new fibres. Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 268.

excircle (ek-sēr'kl), *n.* [*< L. ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An ascribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-si'zā-bl), *a.* [*< excise* + *-able*.] Liable or subject to excise: as, beer is an excisable commodity. Also spelled *exciseable*.

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in excisable goods. Burke, A Regicide Peace, III.

The licenses which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold excisable articles. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 25.

excise (ek-siz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [Formerly also *exceze*; *< L. excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, *< ex*, out, + *cadere*, cut: see *excide*.] To cut out or off: as, to excise a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs; so *excise'd* what they liked not. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage excised in the practical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unlucky play ["The Massacre of Paris"]. Engle. Brit., XV. 557.

excise (ek-siz'), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption (associated, as in the 2d extract below, with *excise*, *< L. excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off: see *excise*) of earlier *accise* = MD. *aksiis*, *aksys* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, *exceise*; cf. mod. *F. accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisina*), *excise*, appar. a corruption (as if *< L. accensus*, pp. of *accidere*, cut into) of OF. *assis*, assessments, taxes (cf. Sp. Pg. *sisá*, *exceise*, tax), *< assise*, an assize, sessions: see *assize*, *assess*, *size*.] The assumed change of *assise* to *accise* is irreg., and the relation of the Teut. and Rom. forms is uncertain.] I. *n.* 1. An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought those exotic words plundering and storming, and that once abominable word *exceise*, to be now familiar among them.

Hovell, Parly of Beasts (1600), p. 37.

But the success of internal or inland duties on articles of consumption—or *excises* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed—in Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 8.

Excise is a word generally used in contradistinction to imposts in its restricted sense, and is applied to internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it. Andrews, On Revenue Law, § 123.

An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid.

Blackwell, On Tax Titles (4th ed.), 1, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue*.—*Act of the Hereditary Excise*, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and pre-emption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was termed the *temporary excise* (12 Car. II., c. 23).—*Commissioners of excise*. See *commissioner*. = *Syn.*

1. *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax*, n.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise acts*; *excise commissioners*.

The genius of the people will ill brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of *excise laws*.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. xlf.

excise² (ek-sīz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [*< excise*², n.] 1. To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.

No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains

To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.

Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.

Stowe, quoted in S. Dowell's *Taxes in England*, IV. 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

excised (ek-sīzd'), p. a. [*Pp. of excise*¹, v.] In bot. and zool., notched or retuse.

End sinuately *excised*.

Wolfe.

Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis warwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.

Darwin, *Carpidea*, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-sīz'man), n.; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the Vulgar *Excise-men*. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.

J. Currie, Note on Burns's The Devil's awa' wi' the [Exciseman].

excision (ek-sīzh'on), n. [= F. *excision* = Sp. *excision* = Pg. *excisão*, < L. *excisio*(n-), a cutting out, < *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*¹.] 1. The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the tap-roots or other parts of a tree, etc.

They [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Jews abstinence from Swine-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 677.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; excommunication.

O poor and miserable city, what sordid tourmentes, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other euill adventures hath hapned unto the!

Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, III. 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, ix. § 4.

3†. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.

Barrow, Works, III. xxxvii.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*.

Bp. Atterbury.

excitability (ek-sī-tā-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. *excitabilité* = Sp. *excitabilidad* = Pg. *excitabilidade* = It. *eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + -ity.] 1. The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.

L. Horner, tr. of Villari's Savonarola, I. 2.

2. In *physiol.*, irritability.

Nerves during regeneration may fail to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 142.

excitable (ek-sī'tā-bl), a. [= F. *excitable* = Sp. *excitable* = Pg. *excitavel*; as *excite* + -able.] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects.

Barrow, Works, I. 575.

= *Syn.* Passionate, choleric, haughty, hot.

excitant (ek-sī'tant), a. and n. [*< L. excitant*(t)-s, ppr. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] I. a. Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevalent, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.

Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

II. n. That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in *therap.*, whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne.

Coleridge, Table-Talk.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the Smee battery is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.

J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 47.

excitate (ek-sī-tāt), v. t. [*< L. excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them vp, so that they would be willing to reade and to learne of them selues.

Levinus, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants.

Bacon, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

But their iterated clamations to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

excitation (ek-sī-tā'shon), n. [= F. *excitation* = Sp. *excitación* = Pg. *excitação* = It. *eccitazione*, < L. *excitatio*(n-), < L. *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] 1. The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others.

Bp. Hall, Works, II. 293.

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.

H. Spencer, Direction of Motion, § 90.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-sī'tā-tiv), a. [= F. *excitativ* = Sp. Pg. *excitativo* = It. *eccitativo*; as *excite* + -ative.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.

Barrow, The Creed.

excitator (ek-sī-tā-tor), n. [= F. *excitateur* = It. *eccitatore*, < L. *excitator*, < L. *excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] In *elect.*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

excitatory (ek-sī'tā-tō-ri), a. [*< excitate* + -ory.] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory stage*, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation.

Maudeley, Body and Will, p. 104.

excite (ek-sīt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting*. [*< ME. exciten, exciten*, < OF. *exciter*, F. *exciter* = Sp. Pg. *excitar* = It. *eccitare*, < L. *excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *excire*, call out, arouse, excite, < *ex*, out, + *cire*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *accite*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] 1. To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation, and laudable endeavours.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II., Expl.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are infected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 238.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty

Excited me to treason. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that Language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 59.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds

With more desire to know.

Milton, P. L., iv. 522.

= *Syn.* To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-sī'ted-li), adv. In an excited manner.

exciteful (ek-sīt'fūl), a. [*< excite* + -ful.] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers.

Chapman.

excitement (ek-sīt'ment), n. [= It. *eccitamento*; as *excite* + -ment.] 1. The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth deary in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly ariseth, not so much from high fortune as from high looks.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 563.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whirl that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 151.

3. In *med.*, a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the General, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils.

Warburton, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle.

Talfourd.

exciter (ek-sī'ter), n. 1. One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation.—2. In *med.*, a stimulant; an excitant.—3. A small dynamo-electric machine used to excite the fields of a larger machine.

exciting (ek-sī'ting), p. a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination.

W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in *med.*, whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *pre-disposing cause*.

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh.

Hooper, Med. Diet.

excitingly (ek-sī'ting-li), adv. So as to excite.

excitive (ek-sī'tiv), a. [*< excite* + -ive.] Tending to excite; excitatory.

Clarke.

excitomotor (ek-sī'tō-mō'tor), a. [Irreg. < L. *excitare*, excite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action.—**Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall's term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-sī'tō-mō'tō-ri), a. Same as *excitomotor*.

exclaim (eks-klām'), v. [*< OF. exclamer*, F. *exclamer* = Sp. Pg. *exclamar* = It. *esclamare*, *esclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clama*, cry, shout: see *claim*¹.] I. *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment.

I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III. 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power.

Sir R. L'Ettrange.

How I would wae weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire!

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

While Man exclaims, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 45.

He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both exclaiming, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 534.

exclaim (eks-k'lām'), *n.* [*< exclaim, v.*] Outcry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep exclaims.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.

Their exclaims
Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, l. 1.

exclaimer (eks-k'lām'ér), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise: as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclaimer*, in my turn,
that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding
is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-k'lām'ā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. exclamatio, F. exclamatio = Pr. exclamatio = Sp. exclamacion = Pg. exclamação = It. esclamazione, < L. exclamatio(-n-), a loud calling or crying out, < exclamare, cry out: see exclaim.*] 1. The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or passion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torrey, when he signed this instrument, broke into this *exclamation*: Would Colbert have signed such a treaty for France?
Tatler, No. 20.

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.
Abp. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (l) by which emphatic utterance or interjectional force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*. See *cephoneme*.—4. In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—5. In *rhét.*, same as *cephonesis*, l.—6. In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *cephonesis*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-k'lām'ā'shon-mārk, -point), *n.* See *exclamation*, 3.

exclamative (eks-k'lām'ā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exclamatif = Sp. Pg. exclamativo = It. esclamativo, < L. as if *exclamativus, < exclamare, pp. exclamatus, exclaim: see exclaim.*] Containing exclamatory; exclamatory. *Ash.*

exclamatively (eks-k'lām'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamative manner.

exclamatorily (eks-k'lām'ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-k'lām'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *exclamatorius, < exclamare, pp. exclamatus, exclaim: see exclaim.*] 1. Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker. *Ash.*—2. Containing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment. In Rom. xi. 33: How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!
South, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks'klāv), *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + -clave, in enclave: opposed to enclave.*] A part of a country, province, or the like which is disjoined from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the various "exclaves" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia which lie embedded among them.
Pitt, Encey. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-k'lōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excluded*, ppr. *excluding*. [*< ME. ezcluden, < L. excludere (> It. escludere, escludere = Sp. Pg. excluir = Pr. escloure, esclure = OF. escloure, esclowre, esclure, F. exclure, shut out, < ex, out, + claudere, in comp. cludere, shut: see close, close², etc., and clause. Cf. conclude, include, occlude, preclude, seclude.*] 1. To shut out; debar from admission or participation; prevent from entering or sharing.

It [poesy] hath had access and estimation in rude times and barbarous regions where other learning stood excluded.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever excluded the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
Boelyn, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad Beams of Light can ever play,
But Night, succeeding Night, excludes the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good sense must be *excluded* from any place in the carriage of a well-bred man.
Steele, Spectator, No. 75.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacuum, so neither can any artist entirely *exclude* the conventional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write a book of pure thought.
Emerson, Misc., p. 76.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific men, *excludes* the whole domain of human feeling, will, and morality.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prorruption, antedates their period of exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of *Lepas*, the larvæ, when first *excluded* from the egg, have not an eye.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or third. See *middle*.—*Syn.* To exile, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See *banish*.

excluder (eks-k'lō'dér), *n.* One who or that which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
Engin. Mag., XXXI. 496.

excluset, *a.* [*< L. exclusus, pp. of excludere, shut out: see exclude.*] Shut out; kept out.

Clyves [hills] ther [where] humours is not *excluset*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-k'lō'zhon), *n.* [= *F. exclusion = Pr. exclusio = Sp. exclusion = Pg. exclusão = It. esclusione, < L. exclusio(-n-), < excludere, pp. of excludere, shut out: see exclude.*] 1. The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need omission of spirits, it doth hurt.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
Milton, P. L., iii. 525.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.
Humr., Hist. Eng., xvii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.—4. The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*?
Ray, Works of Creation.

The larvæ in this final stage, in most of the genera, have increased many times in size since their *exclusion* from the egg.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 14.

5†. That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smallness in the *exclusion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*.—**Exclusion Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680–81.

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the *Exclusion Bill* was in suspense,
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"
Branston, Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synchia in which the iris adheres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and the vision good. Also called *circular* or *annular synchia*.—**Method of exclusions.** (a) The method of reasoning about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon, in which all possible explanations but one are successively excluded by crucial instances. (b) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Fermio de Beasy, and now forgotten.

exclusionary (eks-k'lō'zhon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< exclusion + -ary.*] Tending to exclude or debar. [*Rare.*]

exclusioner (eks-k'lō'zhon-ér), *n.* Same as *exclusionist*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

exclusionism (eks-k'lō'zhon-izm), *n.* [*< exclusion + -ism.*] Exclusive principles or practice.

exclusionist (eks-k'lō'zhon-ist), *n.* [*< exclusion + -ist.*] One who would practise exclusion; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in pursuing it.
Foz, Hist. James II., i.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school, were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorers.
Macaulay.

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others.
Emerson, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-k'lō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. exclusif = Sp. Pg. exclusivo = It. esclusivo; < L. excludere, pp. exclusus, shut out, exclude: see exclude, exclude, and -ive.*] 1. *a.* 1. Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regulations; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
Milton, P. L., viii. 624.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive* right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost *exclusive* source of wealth, it happens inevitably that during times in which the principle that might is right remains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil go together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 458.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, *exclusive* of interest; from 10 to 21 *exclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.
Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive* of its opposite; and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised mode of proposing to truth suicide, and obtaining for falsehood victory.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

4. Prone to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.
Thackeray.

Cottage life [at the White Sulphur Spring] was never the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was one body, and the hotel was the centre.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brother*.—**Exclusive enunciation or proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclusives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified predicates, but the more usual view is that they are compound propositions.—**Exclusive privilege**, in *Scotts law*, in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

II. n. 1. That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusions and *exclusions* that he dyscerneth nothing between copulations and disjunctions.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 948.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it.
Emerson, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-k'lō'siv-li), *adv.* 1. With the exclusion of all others; without admission of others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series, as in an account or number) mentioned; not admitting or reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

exclusiveness (eks-klob'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

French *exclusiveness* and the hatred of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-klob'siv-izm), *n.* [= *Sp. exclusivismo*; as *exclusive* + *-ism*.] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 578.

exclusivist (eks-klob'siv-ist), *n.* [*< exclusive* + *-ist*.] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unforgotten position into which their logic thrusts them?

The Independent (New York), Jan. 6, 1870.

exclusory (eks-klob'so-ri), *a.* [*< LL. exclusorius*, *< L. exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. *Bailey, 1731.*

excoct (eks-kokt'), *v. t.* [*< L. excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, *< ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*.] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 843.

excoction (eks-kok'shon), *n.* [*< L. excoctio(n)-*, a boiling or baking thoroughly, *< excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct*.] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depurations of metals it is a familiar error, that to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the infection.

Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excodication (eks-kod-i-ka'shon), *n.* [*< LL. excodiciatio(n)-*, *excandiciatio(n)-*, *< excodicare*, *excandicare*, *< L. ex*, out, + *codex*, *caudex*, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Janmeric ablaqueacion
The vines axe [ask] in places temparate;
Italiens excodiciacion
Hitt calle.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

excoigate (eks-koi'i-tat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoigated*, ppr. *excoigating*. [*< L. excoigatus*, pp. of *excoigare* (> *lt. excoigare* = *Sp. Pg. excoigat* = *OF. excoigier*), think out, contrive, devise, *< ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excoigated* and devised instruments of divers fashions.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), li. 7.

In his incomparable warres and busynes almost incredible, he [Cesar] dydye *excoigate* most excellent pollicies and deuises, to vanquish or subduer his enemies.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 23.

He must first think, and *excoigate* his matter, then choose his words.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Did at last *excoigate*
How he might keep the good and leave the bad.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 121.

excoigation (eks-koi-i-tat'shon), *n.* [= *F. excoigation* = *Pg. excoigação*, *< L. excoigatio(n)-*, *< excoigare*, think out: see *excoigate*.] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excoigation* is too violent to last long.

Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

ex commodo (eks kom'ō-dō), [*L.*] Leisurely. **excommuner** (eks-kō-mūn'), *v. t.* [*< F. excommunier* (OF., in vernacular form, *escomengier*, *escomungier*, etc.) = *Pr. escomeniar*, *escomengar*, *escomenjar*, *escomengar* = *Sp. excomulgar* = *Pg. excomungar* = *It. escomunicare*, *scomunicare*, *< L. L. excommunicare*, *excommunicare*: see *excommunicate*.] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were *excommunicated* Plato's commonwealth.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

excommunicable (eks-kō-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* [*< excommunicatio* + *-able*.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yea although they bee impious idolaters, wicked hereticks, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious inprobitie.

Bp. Hall, Apology, Advert. to the Reader.

What offences are *excommunicable*.

Keble.

excommunicant (eks-kō-mū'ni-kant'), *n.* [*< L. L. excommunicatus* (t-s), ppr. of *excommunicare*, *excommunicare*: see *excommunicate*.] The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' The sense given here, prop. that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*, seems to rest on an assumed

derivation *< ex* + *communicant*.] One who has been excommunicated. [Rare.]

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants*—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 416.

excommunicate (eks-kō-mū'ni-kāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excommunicated*, ppr. *excommunicating*. [*< L. L. excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, *expel from communion*, *< L. ex*, out, + *communicare*, *communicate*: see *communicate*.] 1. *Eccl.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication*.

Christ hath *excommunicated* no nation, no shire, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.

Donne, Sermons, iii.

Elizabeth was *excommunicated*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.

Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence—2. To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I trow you must *excommunicate* me, or els you must goe without their companie, or we shall wante no quarrelling.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 57.]

3†. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5 by his Bull not only prohibited, but . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 10.

excommunicate (eks-kō-mū'ni-kāt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. L. excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curs'd and *excommunicate*;
And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship: and he which is thus *excommunicate* may not recieve food offered of any other, but, eating grasse and herbes, is consumed with famine.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand
An *excommunicate* from every blessing.

Shirley, The Brothers, iii. 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *Excommunicate*, in that House thou shalt die.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *excommunicate*, and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 79.

excommunication (eks-kō-mū'ni-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. excommunication* = *Pr. excomuniacion* = *Sp. excomulgacion*, *excomunicacion* (obs.) = *It. escomunicazione*, *scomunicazione*, *< L. L. excommunicatio(n)-*, *< excommunicare*, pp. *excommunicatus*, *excommunicate*: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communion; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship; by the total, or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church, and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema*, *discipline*.

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *excommunication*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The act of *excommunication* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry: when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.

Proude, Hist. Eng., I, 185.

Excommunication by candle. See *candle*.

excommunicator (eks-kō-mū'ni-kā-tor'), *n.* [*< ML. excommunicator*, *< L. L. excommunicare*, *excommunicate*: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the *excommunicators*. *Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, l. 19.*

excommunicatory (eks-kō-mū'ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *OF. excommunicatoire*; *< ML. excommunicatorius*, *< L. L. excommunicare*, *excommunicate*: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

excommunio (eks-kō-mū'nyon), *n.* [= *Pg. excommunhão*, *< ML. excommunio(n)-*, *< L. ex*, out of, + *communio(n)-*, communion. Cf. *excommunicate*.] Excommunication.

Excommunio is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Judicature, a spiritual putting to death.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

ex concessio (eks kon-ses'ō), [*L.*: *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] From what has been conceded or granted: as, an argument *ex concessio* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved). **excoriable** (eks-kō'ri-ā-bl), *a.* [*< excoriare* + *-able*.] Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the scaly covering of fishes, of mullets, carps, tenches, &c., even in such as are *excoriable*, and consist of smaller scales.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating*. [*< L. excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare* (> *lt. excoriare* = *Sp. Pg. excoriar* = *F. excorier*), strip off the skin, *< L. ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *coriaceous*.] 1. To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey, 1731.* Hence—2. To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squaneena Gregory used to call infernal: for, says he, it *excoriates* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and sears your shoes like a red hot iron.

Boyle, Works, V, 694.

excoriation (eks-kō'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. excoriation* = *Pr. excoriacio* = *Sp. excoriacion* = *Pg. excoriação* = *It. escoriazione*, *< L. *excoriatio(n)-*, *< excoriare*, strip off the skin: see *excoriate*.] 1. The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey, 1731.* Hence—2. The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring stage
Has lost on this incorrigible age:
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *excoriation*.

Dryden, Prolog. to Albion and Albanus, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It healeth weeping eyes that have run with water a long time, and the *excoriations* or frettings of the eye-lids.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlii. 3.

4†. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort.

Howell.

excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating*. [*< ML. excortiacus*, pp. of *excoricare*, strip off the bark or rind, *< L. ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cork*, *corticate*.] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excoriate* the tree.

Evelyn, Sylva, xxix.

excoriation (eks-kō'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [*< excorticate* + *-ion*.] The act of stripping off bark. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

excreable (eks'krē-ā-bl), *a.* [*< L. excreabilis*, *excreabilis*, *< excreare*, *excreare*, spit out: see *excreate*.] Capable of being excreated or discharged by spitting. *Coles, 1717.*

excreate (eks'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [*< L. excreatus*, *excreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, *excreare*, cough up, spit out, *< ex*, out, + *creare*, cough, hawk, hem.] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockeram.*

excreation (eks'krē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey, 1731.*

excrement (eks'krē-ment), *n.* [= *D. excrement* = *G. excrement*, pl., = *Dan. Sw. ekskrementer*, pl., *< F. excrément* = *Sp. Pg. excremento* = *It. escremento*, *< L. excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, *< excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general *excrement*.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 8.

excrement² (eks'krē-men't), *n.* [With sense due appar. to *excescence*, < LL. *excrementum*, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. *excescere*, grow out, grow up, rise: see *excescent*. Cf. *in-cement*.] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural excretion. [Rare.]

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an excrement? *Shak.*, C. of E., II. 2.

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an excrement, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray*, Works of Creation, II.

excremental (eks'krē-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *excremental* = It. *escrementale*; as *excrement*¹ + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling excrement.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, excremental separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. 7.

excrementary (eks'krē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*< excrement* + *-ary*.] Excrementitious.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's Excrementary Hells.

New York Tribune, May 17, 1862.

excrementitious (eks'krē-men-tish'ul), *a.* Same as *excrementitious*.

excrementitious¹ (eks'krē-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *excrementicios*, < L. as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement: see *excrement*.] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as musk [and] civet. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, . . . is often polluted to a dangerous extent by excrementitious matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for dietetic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 553.

excrementitious² (eks'krē-men-tish'us), *a.* [*< excrement*² + *-itious*; after *excrementitious*¹.] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an excrementitious Thing.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 31.

excescence, excescency (eks-kres'ens, -en-si), *n.*; pl. *excescences, excescencies* (-en-ses, -siz). [= F. *excescence* = Sp. *excescencia* = Pg. *excescencia* = It. *excescenza* (fem. sing.), an excescence, < L. *excescentia*, morbid excescences on the body, neut. pl. of *excescen(t)-s*, growing out: see *excescent*.] 1. An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as nutgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use: all other excescencies of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's dispensation, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unhandsome excescency.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

An excescence and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden*.

24. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, "excescences of joy," *Jer. Taylor*.

Cauliflower excescence, in *pathol.* See *cauliflower*.

excescent (eks-kres'ent), *a.* [*< L. excescent(t)-s*, ppr. of *excescere*, grow out, grow up, rise up, in particular of morbid excescences on the body, < *ex*, out, + *excescere*, grow: see *excescent*.] Growing out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous: as, a wart is an excescent growth on the hand; excescent knots on a tree; excescent ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' excescent parts.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 49.

excescential (eks-kre-sen'shal), *a.* [*< excescence* (L. *excescentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling an excescence; of the nature of an excescence.

excreta (eks-krē'tā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-krē'tal or eks'krē'tal), *a.* [*< excreta* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excreta; excremental; excrementitious.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human excretal refuse, and fit for admission into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8836.

excrete (eks-krēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting*. [*< L. excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, sift out, separate: see *excern* and *excrement*¹. Cf. *concrete*, *secrete*.] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants excrete sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

excrete (eks'krēt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *excreto*, < L. *excretum*, neut. of *excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, separate: see *excrete*, *v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous excretes of the animal body.

B. W. Richardson, Provent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-krē'shon), *n.* [= F. *excrétion* = Sp. *excreción* = Pg. *excreção* = It. *escrezione*, < L. as if **excretio(n)-*, < *excernere*, ppr. *excretus*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of *Vicia sativa*, the excretion [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 408.

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [toads] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that serious excretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 13.

= *Syn.* *Excretion*, *Secretion*. Secretion is the more general word, and includes excretion. The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called excretion; but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-krē'tiv or eks'krē'tiv), *a.* [*< excrete* + *-ive*.] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the excretive faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

excretory (eks'krē-tō-ri or eks-krē'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excrétoire* = Sp. Pg. *excretorio* = It. *escretorio*, < ML. *excretorius*, < L. *excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to excretion.—2. Conducting off; serving for excretion: as, excretory ducts.

These glands are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, a nerve, and usually also an excretory vessel suitable to its size and uses. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 733.

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach serves, at least, as an excretory channel. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 20.

II. *n.* An excretory organ.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne*.

excruciable (eks-krō'shi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< L. excrucialis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bailey*, 1727.

excruciamēt, *n.* [*< L. as if *excruciamētum*, torture, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Excruciation.

To this wild of sorrows and excruciamēt she was confined. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177).

excruciate (eks-krō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating*. [*< L. excruciatu*, ppr. of *excruciare* (> OF. *excrucier*), torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *cruciare*, torture (on the cross), < *crux* (cruc), cross: see *cruciate*¹, *crucify*, *cross*.] To torture; torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying: as, to excruciate the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell, being damned in their hate,

Their thoughts, like devils, them excruciate.

Drayton, Worldly Crosses.

excruciating (eks-krō'shi-āt-ing), *p. a.* 1. Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impatient hearts, to those gnawing and excruciating fears. *Bentley*.

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died. *Goldsmith*, Bollingbroke.

The North American Indians . . . are trained from their infancy to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and endure the most excruciating tortments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Everett*, Orations, I. 310.

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme: as, excruciating politeness. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciatingly (eks-krō'shi-āt-ing-li), *adv.* 1. In an excruciating manner.—2. Extremely: as, excruciatingly polite. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciation (eks-krō'shi-āt-shon), *n.* [= OF. *excruciation*, < LL. *excruciatio(n)-*, < L. *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

The frotings, the thwartings, and the excruciations of life. *Feltham*, Resolves, II. 57.

excubation (eks-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. excubatio(n)-*, a watching, keeping watch, < *excubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching all night.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-ā). [LL., a post where guards were stationed,

< *excubare*, pp.

excubitus, keep

watch: see *ex-*

cubation.] In

arch., a gallery

in a church

where public

watch was for-

merly kept at

night on the

eve of some

festivals, and

from which the

great shrines

were observed.

The watching-loft

of St. Albans,

in England, is a

beautiful structure

of wood; the excu-

bitorium at Lichfield

is a gallery over

the door of the

sacristy.

excudit (eks-

kū'd'), *v. t.* [*<*

L. *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold,

form, make, < *ex*, out, + *cudere*, strike.] To beat

out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Bailey*, 1727.

excudit (eks-kū'dit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf.

ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out:

see *excude*.] Literally, he engraved (it): a

word appended to the foot of an engraving,

preceded by the name of the artist: as, Bar-

tolozzi excudit.

exculpable (eks-kul'pā-bl), *a.* [*< exculpate* +

-able.] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir*

G. Buck.

exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ex-*

culpated, ppr. *exculpating*. [*< ML. *exculpatus*,

pp. of **exculpāre* (cf. ML. *exculpāto(n)-*), < L.

ex, out, + *culpāre*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame:

see *culp*. Cf. *inculpate*.] 1. To clear from a

charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindic-

ate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He exculpated himself from being the author of the

heroic epistle. *W. Mason*, To Dr Shobbeare, note.

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve

as an excuse for. = *Syn.* To exonerate, acquit, absolve,

pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. ex-*

culpāto(n)-, < **exculpāre*, ppr. **exculpatus*, clear

from blame: see *exculpate*.] The act of excul-

pating or of exonerating from a charge of fault

or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an exculpation, by which

the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing

to be impossible. *Ip. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

Letters of exculpation, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted

at the suit of the accused citing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kul-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< exculpate*

+ *-ory*.] Fitted or intended to clear from a

charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; excus-

ing: as, exculpatory evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke [of

Chandos], which was answered with great magnanimity.

Johnson, Pope.

excurt (eks-kér'), *v. i.* [*< L. excurrere*, run out,

run forth, project, make an excursion or irrup-

tion, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run: see *current*.] To go

beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft excurring to an orthop-

noea. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

ex curia (eks kūr'i-ā). [L.: *ex*, out of; *curia*,

abl. of *curia*, court: see *curia*.] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kur'ent), *a.* [*< L. excurrent(t)-s*,

ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project: see *excur*.] 1. Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food [in sponges],

together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the

oscula by the excurrent water. *Eugén. Brat.*, XXII. 413.

2. In bot. (a) Projecting or running beyond the

edge or point of anything, as when the midrib

of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (b) Pro-

longed to the very summit: applied to the

trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top,

as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliques-*

cent growth.—3. Giving passage outward; af-

fording exit: as, an excurrent orifice.



Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals: each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodous or abutts, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

excuse (eks-kèrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [*< L. excusare, pp. of excurrere, run out, run forth, etc.: see excur.*] **I. intrans.** To make a digression or an excursion. [Rare.]

But how I *excuse*! Yet thou usdest to say thou likedst my excursions. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. 71.

When the Franklins and Sabines were *excusing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass. *Caroline Fox*, *Journal*, p. 31.

II. trans. To pass or journey through. *Hallam*. [Rare.]

excursion (eks-kér'shōn), *n.* [= *F. excursion* = *Sp. excursion* = *Pg. excursão* = *It. escursione*, *< L. excursio(n)-*, a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, *< excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure. *Arbutnot*, *Effects of Air*.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursus.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor; to the question briefly. *B. Jonson*, *Epicæne*, v. 1.

This *excursion* upon this occasion, wherein I have found diuers Interpreters mute, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himself may find some better resolution. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*. *Couper*.

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure *excursion*; a scientific *excursion*.

Making an *excursion* to St. Thecla from Sidonala, we dined at Tounay, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day. *C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, a movement of a moving or vibrating body from a mean position: as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, of a satellite from the apparent position of its primary, or of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy-looking kind of escapement in which the second-hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little. *Sir E. Beckett*, *Clocks and Watches*, p. 89.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—**7t.** A projecting addition to a building. *Davies*.

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, VI. 285.

Circle of excursion, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets. = *Syn. Trip*, *Travel*, etc. See *journey*, *n.*

excursion (eks-kér'shōn), *r. t.* [*< excursion, n.*] To make an excursion. [Rare.]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters. *Lamb*, *To Wordsworth*.

excursionist (eks-kér'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< excursion, n.*] One who makes an excursion; specifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they condescend to be amused by them. *C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kér'shōn-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [*< excursion + -ize.*] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. *Imp. Dict.*

excursive (eks-kér'siv), *a.* [*< excurre + -ive.*] **1.** Given to making excursions; rambling;

wandering. *Johnson*. Hence—**2.** Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic: as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He [William IV.] made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kér'siv-li), *adv.* In an *excursive* manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. *Boswell*, *Johnson*.

excursiveness (eks-kér'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being *excursive*; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, V. 813.

Excursores (eks-kér'sō-rēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, *< excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [Not in use.]

excursus (eks-kér'sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursus* (-sus, -ez). [*< L. excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, *< excurrere*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, l. 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth cause of the formation of a loose style. *A. Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursus* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 103.

excuvate, excuvated (eks-kér'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + curvatus*, curved, bent: see *curvate.*] Everted; excurved.

excuvature (eks-kér'vā-tūr), *n.* [*< excuvate + -ure*, after *curvature.*] In *entom.*: (a) The state of being *excuvated*. (b) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kérvd'), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + E. curved.*] In *zool.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ: as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark.—**Excurved antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kū'zā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. excusable, < OF. excusable, F. excusable* = *Pr. Sp. excusable* = *Pg. excusavel* = *It. scusabile*, *< L. excusabilis*, *excussabilis*, *< excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse.*] **1.** Deserving to be excused; pardonable: as, the man is *excusable*.

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that — That were *excusable*, that, and thousands more Of sensible import — but he hath wag'd New wars 'gainst Pompey. *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 4.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station. *Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, I. 194.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation: as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson*.

Excusable homicide. See *homicide* = *Syn. Pardonable*, etc. See *venial*, *Excusable*, *Justifiable*. An action injurious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not ill-intentioned or culpably negligent; *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes commendable. *Barrow*, *Works*, I. xvi.

Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was *justifiable*. *Macaulay*, *Lord Clive*.

excusableness (eks-kū'zā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being *excusable*; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kū'zā-bli), *adv.* In an *excusable* manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom? *Barrow*, *The Pope's Supremacy*, p. 16.

If even then we refuse it [restitution], unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope. *Secker*, *Works*, I. xli.

excusatio (eks-kū'zā'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. excusation, < OF. excusation, F. excusation* = *Pr. excusatio* = *Sp. excusacion* = *Pg. excusação* = *It. scusazione*, *< L. excusatio(n)-*, *excussatio(n)-*, *< excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] **Excuse**; apology.

For our mys-meuyng mon we make; Helpe may none *excusacione*. *York Plays*, p. 501.

Ye shall not withstond nor disobey the somnes of the Master and Wardens for the tyme being, but there-to be obedyent at al tymys, with owt resonabell *excusacion*. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time. *Bacon*, *Dispatch* (ed. 1887).

excusator (eks-kū'zā-tōr), *n.* [= *Sp. excusador* = *Pg. excusador* = *It. scusatore*, *< LL. excusator, excussator*, *< L. excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation. *Bp. Burnet*, *Hist. Reformation*.

excusatory (eks-kū'zā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *OF. excusatoire*, *< ML. excusatorius*, *< L. excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical: as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas. *Lives of English Worthies*.

He made *excusatory* answers. *Wood*, *Ann. Univ. Oxford*, 1557.

excuse (eks-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [*< ME. excusen, excusen*, *< OF. excuser, excuser*, *F. excuser* = *Sp. excusar* = *Pg. excusar* = *It. scusare*, *< L. excusare, excussare*, excuse, allege in excuse, lit. free from a charge, *< ex, out, + causa, causus*, a charge: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse.*] **1.** To offer an excuse or apology for: often reflexively.

Sche of that sclander *excused* hire al-gate, & seide the child was in the see sunken ful gore. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4045.

Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves unto you? *2 Cor. xii. 19.*

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 65.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, vi.

The sinne or ignorance of the priestes shall not *excuse* the people. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blameworthy.

I must *excuse* What cannot be amended. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. i. 99.

I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke xiv. 19.*

5. To remit; refrain from exacting: as, to *excuse* a fine.—**6.** To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains. *Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in any man, they might have been *excused* in Milton. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 82.

= *Syn. 2.* To extenuate.—**4.** To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kūs'), *n.* [*< F. excuse* = *Sp. excusa* = *Pg. excusa* = *It. scusa*, an excuse; from the verb.] **1.** The act of excusing or apologizing, exculpating or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology: as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

Noo man then he absent w^t-oute a reasonable and sufficient *excuse*, vpon payne of euery Broder abscnte a li. of wax, to be paid to the Gilde. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

They ever returning, and the planters so farre absent, who could contradict their *excuses*? *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 146.

I reject, at once, all such defence, *excuses*, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.

D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the excuse of youth.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no excuse to forget what everything prompts unto us.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.

Emerson, The Rhodora.

= *Syn. Apology, Excuse, Plea. See apology.*
excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* [*excuse*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Having no excuse.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments,
so unpitied and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings.

Hammond, Works, IV. 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusément (eks-kūz'ment), *n.* [*ME. excusament*, < *OF. excusament* = *Pr. excusament* = *It. scusamento*, < *LL. excusamentum*, an excuse, < *L. excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] An excuse.

But there ayene the counsaile saide
That thei be nought excused so,
For he is one and thei be two:
And two have more witte than one,
So thilke *excusament* was none.

Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

excuser (eks-kūz'ér), *n.* 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness.

Swift.

2. One who excuses or accepts the excuse or apology of another.

excusant, *n.* Execution. *Chaucer.*

excuss (eks-kus'), *v. t.* [*L. excussus*, pp. of *excussere*, shake out or off, < *ex*, out, + *quassere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1†. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally excuss the notions of a Delfy out of their minds.

Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre, i. 1.

2†. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents.

F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

excussant (eks-kush'on), *n.* [= *Sp. excusacion* = *Pg. excussão* = *It. excussione*, < *LL. excussio(n)-*, a shaking down, < *L. excussere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss*.] 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorismes . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences: for illustration and *excussant* are cut off; variety of example is cut off.

Bacon, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory (eks-kus'ō-ri), *a.* [*L. excussorius*, serving to shake out, < *excussere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off or out. *Bailey, 1727.*

excutiont (eks-kū'shi-gnt), *a.* [*L. excutiont* (t)-s, pp. of *excussere*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off. *Bailey, 1727.*

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *xd.*

exe¹, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*¹.
exe², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*².

exeat (eks'ē-at), *n.* [*L.*, let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit*.] 1. Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death, and an unusual number of chapels were exacted. [Cambridge.]

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *ne exeat*.

exec. An abbreviation of *executor*.

execrable (ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [= *F. exécration* = *Sp. execrable* = *Pg. execravel* = *It. execrabile*, < *L. execrabilis, execrabilis*, < *execrare, execrere*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this *execrable* custom [of swearing].

Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape?

Milton, P. L., li. 681.

But is an enemy so *execrable* that, though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 159.*

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an *execrable* pun. [Colloq.]-3†. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The *execrable* passion of Christ.

R. Hill, Pathway to Pity (1629), p. 49.

= *Syn. Flagitious, Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*), cursed, accursed, detestable; odious.

execrableness (ek'sē-kra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being execrable. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'sē-kra-bli), *adv.* In an execrable manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base.

Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.

execrate (ek'sē-kra-t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *execrated*, pp. *execrating*. [*L. execratus, execratus*, pp. of *execrare, execrere* (= *It. execrare* = *Sp. Pg. execrar* = *F. exécrer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, < *ex*, out, + *sacrar*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecrate, desecrate*.] 1. To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.

Cowper, Task, li. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . [then] declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if mere plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 156.

The learned Le Fèvre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it.

Cohnan, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

= *Syn. See comparison under malediction.*

execration (ek'sē-kra'shon), *n.* [= *F. exécution* = *Sp. execracion* = *Pg. execração* = *It. esecuzione*, < *L. execratio(n)-, execratio(n)-*, a cursing, < *execrare, cursare*: see *execrate*.] 1. The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Censor, gentle queen, these *execrations*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

There was another form of *execration*, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 193.

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.

Jer. xlv. 12.

= *Syn. Curse, Imprecation*, etc. See *malediction*.

execratioust (ek'sē-kra'shus), *a.* [*L. execrati-ous*.] Imprecatory; cursing; execrative.

A whole volley of such like *execrations* wishes.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 11. 99.

execrative (ek'sē-kra-tiv), *a.* [*L. execrate* + *-ive*.] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatars, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratively (ek'sē-kra-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratory (ek'sē-kra-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. L.* as if **execratorius, *execratorius*, < *L. execrare, execrere*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. *a.* Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.

Kingsley, Yeast, xiv.

II. *n.*; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of execration.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them, wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

execut, *v. t.* See *execut*.

executiont, *n.* See *execution*.

executable (ek'sē-kū-ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. exécutable* = *Sp. ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able*.] Capable of being executed or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions.

Edinburgh Rev., Jan., 1856, p. 244.

executant (eg-zek'ū-tant), *n.* [*F. exécutant*, pp. of *exécuter*, execute: see *execute*.] One who executes or performs; specifically, in music, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ.

De Quincey.

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room.

Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 59.

execute (ok'sē-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *executed*, pp. *executing*. [*ME. executen* (= *D. exequere*), < *OF. excecutor*, *F. excecuteur* = *Sp. cjecular* = *Pg. excecator* = *It. excecuto*, execute, < *L. executus, exsecutus*, pp. of *exequi, exsequi*, pursue, follow out, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *sue, sequent*. Cf. *persecute, prosecute*.] I. *trans.* 1. To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as ferlent as any fyre

To *execute* her lordys bydding.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 138.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,

Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,

Can *execute* their acry purposes.

Milton, P. L., i. 430.

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In law: (a) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.: as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain executory. See *executory contract*, under *contract*. (b) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining executory on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that it is said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbing.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to *execute* his rage.

Dryden, Polyolbion, l. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed*.

Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 390.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be *executed* for robbing a church.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Hence—6. To put to death; kill; do to death.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my heart!

Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executed trust**, one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory*.—**Executed use**, a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See *use*. = *Syn. I. Accomplish, Effect*, etc. (see *perform*), fulfil, consummate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,

And Cassio following him with determin'd sword,

To *execute* upon him.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Judgment commands.

But resolution *executes*. *Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.*

With courage on he goes; doth *execute*

With counsel; and returns with victory.

Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

executet, *a.* [*ME. execut*, < *L. executus, exsecutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 622.

executer (ek'sē-kū-tér), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor*.

Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the *executors* of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?

Barrow, Works, I. xlii.

execution (ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [*ME. execucion* (= *D. executio* = *G. executio* = *Dan. Sw. exekution*), < *OF. executio*, *F. exécution* = *Sp. ejecución*, < *Pg. execução* = *It. esecuzione*, < *L. executio* (-*n*), *executio* (-*n*), a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < *exequi, exsequi*, pp. *executus, executus*, carry out, execute: see *execute*.] 1. The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatsoever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the *execution* of thy decrees here.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the *execution*.

Athenaeum, No. 3087, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in *art and music*, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of *execution* could redeem the faults of such a design.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than *execution*, there are plenty of Italian sonneteers who would be his match.

Louell, Study Windows, p. 420.

3. In *law*: (a) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party: as, the *execution* of a deed. (b) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect: properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The writ of execution, that
Hir heading did perport:
The which was executed soone
And in a solemne sort.

Warner, Alblon's England, x. 56.

(c) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Suer. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour. I am told he has had another *execution* in the house yesterday.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government, and unto whom the *execution* of that law belongeth.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Specifically—5. The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court: as, the *execution* of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the *execution* of the King.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the *executions* for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank-notes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it: generally after *do*: as, the speech *did* good *execution* for our side; every shot *did* *execution*.

A manner arrogant was this privy man,
The which that faithful ofte founden hadde
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Don *execucion* on thinges badde.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To do some fatal *execution*. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes *do* more *execution* with them.

Addison, The Fan Exercise.

7†. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army. Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.

You know his marches,
You have seen his *executions*. Is it yet peace?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Arrest in *execution*. See *arrest*, 5. — *Dormant execution*. See *dormant*. — *Droit d'execution*. See *droit*.

— *Execution by a messenger-at-arms or other officer of the law*, in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sē-kū'shon-ēr), *n.* 1. One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a

court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headsman or hangman.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner*?

Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature.

Locke.

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along

The walls — abominable ornaments! —
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;
Full *executioners* of foul intents.

Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode.

executive (eg-zek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. exécutif* = *Sp. ejecutivo* = *Pg. executivo* = *It. esecutivo*, < *L. executus*, pp. of *exequi, exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] 1. *a.* 1. Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect: specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*; the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial*; the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*: thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. viii.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction: as, *executive* ability. — *Executive officer*, the officer on board a United States man-of-war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the *Executive* and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 85.

The *executive* was henceforward known as "the President."

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak, or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an *executive* familiar with constructive treasons.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zē-kū-tiv-ly), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call *Life*. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or *executively*? Athetically or Divinely?

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zē-kū-twōr'), *n.* [*F.* < *LL. executarius*: see *executory*.] In *French law*, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

executor (eg-zek'ū-tōr, sometimes ek'sē-kū-tōr in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [*ME. executour, executur, exequitour*, < *OF. executeur, executeur, essecutor*, *F. exécuteur* = *Pr. exequitor, executor* = *Sp. ejecutor* = *Pg. executor* = *It. esecutore, esquitore*, < *L. executor, exsecutor*, a performer, accomplisher, prosecutor, *ML.* also *executor* (of a will), < *exequi, exsequi*, pp. *executus, executus*, perform, accomplish, execute: see *execute*.] 1. One who executes or performs; a doer; an executor.

Executor of this office, dirge for to synge,
Shall begynne ye bishope of seynt as (Asaph).
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
Had never like *executor*. Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and *executor* of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2†. An executioner.

This every lewed viker or persoun
Can seye, how ire engendreth homycide;
Ire is in soth *executor* of pride.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The devil is his *executor* of his gold and is treasure.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn *executor*, for y am lyke to dye.

Nugae Poeticae (ed. Halliwell), p. 25.

I make your grace my *executor*, and, I beseech you,
See my poor will fulfill'd.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*. — **Executor creditor**, in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expedite confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt. — **Executor dative**, in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court: equivalent to *administrator* in England. — **Executor de son tort**, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages. — **Executor nominate**, an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek'ū-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [= *It. esecutoriale*, < *ML. executorialis*, < *LL. exsecutorius*, *executory*: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient *executorial* rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291-4.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek'ū-tōr-ship), *n.* [*executor* + *-ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. exécutoire* = *Sp. ejecutivo* = *Pg. executório*, < *LL. exsecutorius*, < *L. exequi, exsequi*, pp. *executus, executus*, execute: see *executor, execute*.] 1. Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy.

Burke.

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence; the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and *executory* duties of government.

Burke, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one. . . . You may say these are subordinate, *executory*, instrumental traits.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 480.

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency: as, an *executory* contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions *executory*.

E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 302.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns. — **Executory process**, in *civil law*, an *ex parte* proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notari ally authenticated, which therefore is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought. — **Executory trust**, a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as where A devises property to B in trust to convey it to C. — **Executory uses**, springing uses. See *use*.

executress (eg-zek'ū-tres), *n.* [*executor* + *-ess*. Cf. *executrice*.] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executrice† (eg-zek'ū-tris), *n.* [*ME. executrice*, < *OF. exsecutresse*, *F. executrice* = *It. executrice*, *executrice*, < *ML. executrix* (-*tric*), fem. of *executor*, *executor*: see *executor*.] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, *executrice* of wierdies!

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 617.

executrix (eg-zek'ū-triks), *n.* [*ML.*, fem. of *executor*: see *executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be *executrix*; and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.

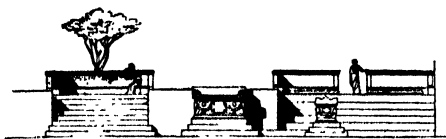
Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

executry (eg-zek'ū-tri), *n.* [*executor* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek'sē-dent), *a.* [*L. exeden* (-*t*), ppr. of *exedere*, eat of, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = *E. eat*.] Eating; eating out: as, an *exedent* tumor.

exedra (eks'e-drē or ek-sē-drē), *n.*; pl. *exedrae* (-drē). [*L. exedra*, a hall furnished with seats, < *Gr. ἐξέδρα*, < *ἐξ*, out, + *έδρα*, a seat.] In *anc. arch.*, a raised platform with steps, in the open

air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.



Exedra, Street of Tombs, Assos.
(From Report of Archaeological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exedra*.

exegesis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese*, *exegesis* = It. *exegesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, explanation, interpretation, < *ἐξηγέσθαι*, explain, interpret, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, guide, lead, < *ἡγέω*, lead: see *agent*. Cf. *epexegesis*.] 1. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 169.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required.

J. Fiske, *Evolutionist*, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—3t. In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegetist (ek-sē-jē'sist), *n.* [*exeges(is)* + *-ist*.] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the grille of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegetist* and the best creeded theologian in the world.

The Independent (New York), May 15, 1902.

exegete (ek-sē-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exégète* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exeget* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, a leader, advisor, expounder, interpreter, < *ἐξηγέσθαι*, lead, explain: see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in *exegesis*; an exegetist.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical exegetes, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his [Origen's] writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of exegetes is not proof that Moses did not write with "scientific accuracy."

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 324.

exegetic (ek-sē-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exégétique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *exegetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*, explanatory, < *ἐξηγέσθαι*, explain, < *ἐξηγέσθαι*, explain: see *exegesis*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of *exegesis*; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* 1. Exegetical theology; exegetics; exegesis.—2t. That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sē-jet'i-kəl), *a.* [*exegetic* + *-al*.] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archaeology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegética*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sē-jet'i-kəl-i), *adv.* By or by way of *exegesis*; as explanation.

This is not added *exegetically* or by way of exposition.

Bp. Bull, Works, I. 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man."

Bp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, II.

exegetics (ek-sē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*: see *-ics*.] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetical*).

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one way of treating, whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.

J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, v.

exegetist (ek-sē-jē'tist), *n.* [*exegesis*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, *exegete*, + *-ist*.] One skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. *Quarterly Rev.*

exeltered, *a.* [For **exeltered*, < *exelter*, = *axle-tree*, + *-ed*.] Furnished with an axle-tree.

Strong exeltered cart that is clouted and shod.

Tusser, *Husbandrie*, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [*ex-priv.* + *embryonate*.] In bot., without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phænogams.

exemplairet. See *exemplar*, *a.*, and *exemplar*, *n.* **exemplar** (eg-zem'plār), *a.* [*ME. exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy: see *example*, *sample*, *exemplar*, *n.*] 1t. Serving as an example; exemplary.

Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair,
To all other ladies *exemplar*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6377.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for arms, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Græcia, and the state of Rome.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 129.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

2t. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by connivance.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 315.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.—**Exemplar proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class: namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proportion of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many propositions in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed otherwise than in the *exemplar* form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two conics can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem'plār), *n.* [*ME. exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, *esemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < L. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplare*, neut., *exemplaris*, m., LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar*, *a.*] 1. A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.

Sir W. Raleigh.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 28.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature, and had the imaginative strain of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] desired hym . . . diligently to overlook and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true *exemplars*.

Taverner, *Ded. to New Test.* (1539).

This epistle he wrote from Athens by Tichicus, a minister, after the Grekes writings: and our Latine argumentes saye also, that Onesimus bare him companye: howbeit there is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplars*.

J. Udal, *Pref. to 1 Thes.*

exemplarily (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plār-i-lī), *adv.* 1. In an exemplary or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 16, 1678.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.

Hooker, *Apology*.

exemplariness (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plār-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

None should know (things better and) better things than princes; for their virtues and their vices, . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and away their subjects.

Boyle, Works, II. 311.

exemplarity (ek'sem-plār'i-tī), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplarita* (-t), < LL. *exemplaris*, *exem-*

plary: see *exemplar*, *a.*, *exemplary*.] 1. Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the *exemplarity* of Christ's life?

Abp. Sharp, Works, V. v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quartering traitors, . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 38.

exemplary (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plār-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarie*, *exemplaric*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar*, *a.*] 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplarie* things and actions of the former ages were reserved only to the historical report of wise and grave men: those of the present time left to the fruition and judgement of our senses.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certayne *exemplarie* [in some editions *exemplarie*] draughts or patterns.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. § 3.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*.

Bacon.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing: as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 323.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 460.

3t. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplarie*, and thereby of greater moment, than the private persons.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 34.

4t. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 271.

Exemplary damages. See *damage*.

exemplary (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plār-i), *n.* [*LL. exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy: see *exemplar*, *a.*] An exemplar; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Domie*.

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?

Hunting of Purgatory (1561), fol. 322, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem'pli-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*exemplify* + *-able*.] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem'pli-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificación* = Pg. *exemplificação* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio* (-n), < *exemplificare*, exemplify: see *exemplify*.] 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence.

Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a distich.

Johnson, *Plan of Eng. Dict.*

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil.

South.

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace.

So J. Hayward.

exemplifier (eg-zem'pli-fi-ēr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Nor can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifier* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.

Barrow, Works, III. lxx.

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make: see *example* and *-fy*.] 1. To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up.

Cowper.

Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 624.

I shall . . . proceed to *exemplify* the elementary principles which have been established. *Calhoun, Works*, I. 91.
2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to *exemplify* and copy out the famous and worthy laws of Solon. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 109.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—4†. To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your *exemplified* malefactors,
That have survived their infamy and punishment.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'pli grā'shi-ā). [*L.*: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratiā*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *c. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. exempten*, *< OF. (and F.) exempter* = *Sp. exentar* = *Pg. exentar* = *It. esentare*, *< ML. exemptare*, freq., *< L. eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (*> Pr. eximir* = *Sp. Pg. eximir* = *It. esimere*), take out, deliver, free, *< ex*, out, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, and cf. *adempt*, *praempt*, *redem*. Hence also (from *L. eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are *exempted* from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 299.
Whatsoever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should *exempt* him from censur now.

Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.
I perceive not wherefore a king should be *exempted* from all punishment.

Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.
Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are *exempted* from military service.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 344.
exempt (eg-zempt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. exempt* = *Pr. exempt*, *exem* = *Sp. exento* = *Pg. exento* = *It. esento*, *< L. exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt: see *exempt*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be *exempt* from military duty; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is *exempt* from all jurisdiction, and is govern'd by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 151.
Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of Goethe, who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was *exempt* from suffering.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.
2†. Removed; remote.

And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you like it, II. 1.

3†. Standing apart; separated; select.
(Of whose fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, Illad, ix. 604.

II. *n.* 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal *exempts* were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 3.
2. In England, one of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an *exon*.

The *exempt* of the yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commandant of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does.
Thom, Bk. of the Court, p. 370, quoted in *N. and Q.*, [6th ser., XI. 93.]

exemptible (eg-zempt'i-bl), *a.* [*< exempt*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave*.

exemption (eg-zempt'shon), *n.* [= *F. exemption* = *Pr. exemptio* = *Sp. exencion* = *Pg. exempção* = *It. esenzione*, *< L. exemptio* (*n.*), a taking out, *< eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out: see *exempt*.] 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, *exemption* from servitude; *exemption* from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without *exemption* of any person whomsoever.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxviii.
The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn.

Arbutnot, Anc. Coins.

The Mahh'mil is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with *exemption* from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 182.
2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious (ek-semp-tish'us), *a.* [*< L.* as if **exemptitius*, *-icius*, *< exemptus*, exempt: see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.

Dr. H. More.

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.
exencephalus (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. exencephalus*, *< Gr. ἐξ*, out, + *ἐνκεφαλος*, brain.] Having the character of an exencephalus; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-li). [*NL.*: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. exenteratus*, *exinteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exinterare*, disembowel, accom. of *Gr. ἐξετερίσσειν*, disembowel, *< ἐξ*, out, + *ἐντέρα*, bowels, entrails: see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [*Rare.*]

They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her *exenterate* it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself.

Aubrey, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 50.
exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *a.* [*< L. exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disemboweled; eviscerated. [*Rare.*]

A soldier-see
That yields his life, *exenterate* with the stroke
Of the sting that saves the hive.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 262.
exenteration (eks-en'te-rā'shon), *n.* [*< exenterate* + *-ion*.] 1. Disemboweling; evisceration. [*Rare.*]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chameleons] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.
2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [*Rare.*]

Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind.

Laub.
Exenterus (eks-en'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Hartig, 1837), *< Gr. ἐξετερίσσειν*, disembowel: see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninae*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Cteniscus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvae of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sē-kwā'tōr), *n.* [*L.*, let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue to the end, execute: see *execute*.] 1. An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*.

Prescott.
2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or dioceses any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—3. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē'kwī-əl), *a.* [*< L. exequialis*, *exsequialis*, *< exequia*, *exsequia*, exequies: see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. [*Rare.*]

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroic prizes and *exequial* games.

Pope, Odyssey, xxiv.
exequious (ek-sē'kwī-us), *a.* [*< L. exequia*, *exsequia*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [*Rare.*]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.

Drayton, Barons Wars, II.
exequy (ek'sē-kwī), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [Usually in plural; = *OF. exequies* = *Pr. exequias* = *Sp. Pg. exequias* = *It. esequie*, *< L. exequia*, *exsequia*, pl., a funeral procession, funeral rite, *< exequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, *< ex*, out, + *sequi*, fol-

low: see *execute*. Cf. *obsequies*.] 1. pl. Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

Thay shul tynden iiii. torches, flor to brenne the principal day at messe, and at *exequies* of every brother and sister that dies.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.
Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late decess'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rouen.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2.
Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and hath *exequies*, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial*, I.

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and *exequies*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

2. A funeral hymn or elegy: as, the *exequy* on the death of his wife by Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. [*Rare.*]

exercet, *v. t.* [*ME. exercen*, *< OF. exercer*, *F. exercir* = *Pr. exercir* = *Sp. ejercer* = *Pg. ejercer* = *It. esercere*, exercise, *< L. exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, *< ex*, out, + *arere*, keep off, shut up: see *arke*.] Hence *exercise*, *n.*, exercise, *v.*, *exercitation*.] To exercise.

Certes all thing that *exerceth* or corigeth, it profiteth.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv.
exercer (eg-zér'sent), *a.* [*< L. exercen* (*t-s*), ppr. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, exercise.] Exercising; practising; acting. [*Rare.*]

The judge may oblige every *exercer* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress.

Aylife, Parergon.
exercisable (ek'sér-si-zā-bl), *a.* [*< exercise* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.

Hargrave, Judicial Arguments (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek'sér-siz), *n.* [*< ME. exercise*, *< OF. exercise*, *F. exercise* = *Pr. exercici*, *exercici* = *Sp. ejercicio* = *Pg. exercicio* = *It. esercizio* = *D. exercitie* = *G. exercitium* = *Dan. exercits* = *Sw. exercis*, *< L. exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemanship, etc.), play, *ML.* also use, art, etc., *< exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise: see *exerce*.] 1. A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfillment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the *exercise* of an art, a trade, or an office; the *exercise* of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Fair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all *Exercises* of Merchandize within London for fifteen Days.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.
She [the queen] is also allowed 28 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private *Exercise* of her Religion for her and her Servants.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 22.
He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the *exercise* of it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take *exercise* in the open air; corporeal or spiritual *exercise*; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful *exercise*.

Bodily *exercise* profiteth little.

1 Tim. iv. 8.
To choke his days
With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
The rich advantage of good *exercise*.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.
The joy, the danger, and the toll o'erpay;
'Tis *exercise* and health and length of days.

Cowper, Progress of Error, I. 91.
There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little *exercise* unseen.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxi

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an *exercise* in horsemanship; *exercises* of the memory; outdoor *exercises*.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer.

Sir P. Sidney

For hunting was his daily *exercise*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.
What more manly *exercise* than hunting the Wild Boar?

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 30.
Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude.

Milton, S. A., I. 1287.

Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental exercise.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

But for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. A disciplinary task or formula; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school exercises; an exercise in composition or music; exercises for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid exercises.

Miss Sheppard, Charles Auchester, xvii.

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the exercises of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating exercises.

The exercises lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my exercise among them (as you know) we attend four things, besides prayer unto God.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.

The meeting began with a weighty exercise and travail in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Specifically:—(a) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long exercise, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd.

Sir W. Davenant, The Wits.

An extraordinary cold storm of wind and snow. . . Came next day to afternoon exercise.

[New England Diary of 1716.]

Quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 732.

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning exercise.

G. L. Walker, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 230.

(b) Family worship. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

(c) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (d) Formerly, also, the presbytery. [Scotch.]

The ministers of the Exercise of Dalkeith.

Act of James IV.

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was sad even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this exercise; it remained about twenty-four hours upon me.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments.—Exercise and addition, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.—Manual exercise. See manual.—Spiritual Exercises, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek'sér-siz), v.; pret. and pp. exercised, ppr. exercising. [ME. *exercisen*, *exercysen*, < *exercise*, n. For the older and orig. verb, see *exerce*.] I. trans. 1. To put in practice; carry out in action; perform the functions or duties of: as, to exercise authority or power; to exercise an office.

The new fleet of which Iij in the yere we *exerceyuo*.

Coburn, Myseries, p. 71.

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Inmates at Home to exercise our Prowess upon.

Howell, Letters, iii. 1.

Many of them exercise merchandise in vessels called Car-massals; and have of late gotten the use of the Compass, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean.

Sandys, Travels, p. 61.

But [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had exercised over the men of his generation.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to exercise the body, the voice, etc.; to exercise the reason or judgment; exercise your skill in this work.

Moderately exercise your body with some labour, or play-
eng at the tennis.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

A fortune sent to exercise
Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

He kiss'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to exercise his Arms.

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

This right was exercised by all the organized communities.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to exercise one's self in music; to exercise troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.

Heb. v. 14.

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is exercised about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an exercised people, our very countenances and deportment declared it.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat exercised, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 291.

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much exercised, and well-nigh spell-bound, by an inexplicable tinkling at short intervals of the door-bell.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 418.

5. To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members exercises no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted exercises an incalculable greater influence on them.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 92.

=Syn. 2. To apply.—3. To drill.—4. To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. intrans. 1. To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to exercise for health or amusement.

A man must often exercise, or fast, or take physic, or be sick.

Sir W. Temple.

2. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 214.

exerciser (ek'sér-si-zér), n. One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, 'nt he appointeth also who shall be the lawful exercisers and executors of the same.

Fulke, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.

exercisable (ek'sér-si-zì-bl), a. [*exercise* + *-ible*.] Same as *exercisable*. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or exercisable within the same.

Blackstone.

exercitation (eg-zér-si-tā'shon), n. [*ME. exercitacioun*, < *OF. exercitacion*, *F. exercitacion* = *Pr. exercitacio* = *Sp. ejercitacion* = *Pg. exercitacão* = *It. esercitazione*, < *L. exercitatio* (n-), exercise, practice, < *exercitare*, exercise diligently, freq. of *exerceo*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exerce*.]

1. Exercise; practice; use.

Nor is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal exercitacion.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in those private exercitations; but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the exercitations of an ingenious fancy.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.

exercitor (eg-zér-si-tor), n. [*L. exercitor*, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < *exerceo*, exercise: see *exerce*.] In law, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zér-si-tō-ri-ál), a. [*exercitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor.—Exercitorial action, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zér-gal), a. [*exergue* + *-al*.] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the exergual line.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 112.

exergue (eg-zérg'), n. [*F. exergue*, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < *Gr. éx,*

out, + *ἐργον* = *E. work*.] In numis., that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "in the exergue," or (as commonly abbreviated) "in ex." See cut under numismatics.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the exergue.

R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 20.

exert (eg-zér't'), v. [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) *exert*; < *L. exertare*, *exertare*, freq. < *exertus*, *exertus*, pp. of *exerceo*, stretch out, put forth, < *ex*, out, + *serere*, join, put together: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] I. trans. 1. To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

The orchard loves to wave

With winter winds, before the gems exert
Their feeble heads.

J. Phillips, Cider, ii.

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation: as, to exert the strength of the body; to exert powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants.

Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

A little spirit exerted on your side might perhaps restore your authority.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

The influence of the Government had been exerted to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command on any faculty of the soul.

South, Sermons.

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Barwell] was most desirous to return to England, and exerted himself to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Force exerted itself as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Lewis the Great.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

II. intrans. To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

Provok'd at last, he strove

To show the little minstrel of the grove
His utmost powers, determined once to try
How art, exerting, might with nature vie.

A. Phillips, Pastorals, v.

exert, exerted (ek-sér't, ek-sér'ted), a. See *exerted*.

exertion (eg-zér'shon), n. [*exert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exertion*.] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving; as, an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small.

W. Robertson, Hist. America, ii.

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate sluggishness to exertion.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

=Syn. Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zér'tiv), a. [*exert* + *-ive*.] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment (eg-zér'tment), n. [*exert* + *-ment*.] Exertion.

exesious (eg-zé'shon), n. [*L. exesus*, pp. of *exedere*, eat out, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = *E. eat*.] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Theophrastus] denieth the *exesio* or forcing through the belly [of vipers], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentiful impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

exestuate (eg-zes'tū-āt), v. i. [*L. exstuat*, pp. of *exstuar*, boil up, < *ex*, out, + *stuar*, boil, surge: see *estate*, *estuant*.] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation (eg-zes'tū-ā'shon), n. [*LL. exstuat* (n-), < *L. exstuar*, boil up: see *exstuate*.] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exestuations of the blood and humours.

Boyle Works, I. 364.

Exetastes (eks-a-tas'tēz), n. [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < *Gr. ἐξεστής*, an examiner, < *ἐξ-ι-τάειν*, examine, inquire into, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ι-τάειν*, examine, try the truth of, < *ἐπίστος*, true, real: see *etymon*.] 1. In entom., a genus of ichneumonflies, of the subfamily Ophiionina, having slender fursi with impunctate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species.—2. In ornith., a genus of South American cotingas, related to *Tityra*. Cabanis and Heine, 1859.

exsunt (eks'f-unt). [L., they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*.] They

go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. (Stage direction.)
[Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.]

It would have had a good effect, I faith, if you could *exeunt* praying! - yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.
Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2.]

Exeunt omnes, all go out: indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fā'shi-ē), [*L.*: *ex*, from; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face: said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks-fa-mil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*L.*: *ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation*.] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [Rare.]

This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation—or, perhaps, I should rather say of *exfamiliation*—even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one Household to another, were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

exfetation (eks-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfutation*; *L.*: *ex*, out, + *E. fetation*.] Extra-uterine fetation, or imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fīg-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [*L.*: *exfigure* + *-ation*.] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [Rare.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self-manifestation.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fīg'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring*. [*L.*: *ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [Rare.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 28.

exflected (eks-flek'ted), *a.* [*L.*: *ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*.] Turned or bent outward: the opposite of *inflected*.

exfodiation (eks-fō-di-ā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. *L.*: *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig, + *-ation*.] The reg. form would be **effosion*.] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating*. [*L.*: *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* (> *Sp.* *Pg.* *exfoliar* = *F. exfolier*), strip of leaves, *L.*: *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate: as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rails near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the gliding of the wheel. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 190.

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission, which, as they enlarge, are thrust outwards, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their places.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 219.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we deterg'd and cleatriz'd the lips, disposing them to incarn with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wieman*, Surgery, v. 9.

3. In mineral., to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition: as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss-granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 426.

II. trans. To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exfoliation* = *Sp. exfoliacion* = *Pg. exfoliacao*, < *LL.* as if **exfoliatio(n)*, < *exfoliare*, exfoliate: see *exfoliate*.] 1. A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminae, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause *exfoliations* of the surface.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L.*: *exfoliatus* + *-ive*.] **I. a.** Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. n. That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation: formerly

used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wieman, Surgery, II. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*.

exhalable (eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [*L.*: *exhale* + *-able*.] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies.
Boyle, Works, III. 286.

exhalant (eks-hā'lant), *a.* and *n.* [*L.*: *exhalant* (t)-s, ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **I. a.** Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Ascidia* and *Porifera*.

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped *Gastrula* become perforated by the numerous inhalant ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalant* aperture.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 61.

II. n. That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalants* at large. *Good*.

Also, less properly, *exhalent*.

exhalate (eks-hā'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhalating*. [*L.*: *exhalatus*, pp. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] To exhale. [Rare.]

The fitting clouds it ceaseless *exhalates*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hā-lā'shon), *n.* [*L.*: *exhalation*, -cion, < *OF.* *exhalation*, *F.* *exhalation* = *Pr. exhalacio* = *Sp. exhalacion* = *Pg. exhalacao* = *It. esalazione*, < *L.* *exhalatio(n)*, an exhalation, vapor, < *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **1.** The act or process of exhaling, or omitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It hath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvia: as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton*, P. L., I. 711.

Thou art fled,
Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn
Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. In *her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebus by a person whose name allows of it.

exhale¹ (eks-hāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling*. [*F.* *exhaler* = *Sp. Pg. exhalare* = *It. esalare*, < *L.* *exhalare*, breathe out, exhale, intr. expire, < *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale*.] **I. trans.** 1. To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible: as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope*.

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irring*, Granada, p. 24.

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate: as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light;
And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor,
A prodigy of fear. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 1.

Till *exhal'd* asphodel,
And rose, with spicy fannings interbreathed,
Came swelling forth. *Keats*, Endymion, II. 663.

3t. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

II. intrans. To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And see the floods be gooder than thou wilt duelle;
For oft of it *exaleth* myst impure.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Thy clear fount
Exhales in mist to heaven.
Keats, Endymion, II. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Deane, p. 11.

exhale² (eks-hāl'), *v. t.* 1. To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!
The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;
Therefore *exhale*. [*Pistol* and *Nym* draw.]
Shak., Hen. V., II. 1.

exhalement (eks-hāl'ment), *n.* [*L.*: *exhale* + *-ment*.] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

exhalence (eks-hā'len), *n.* [*L.*: *exhalem(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a.* and *n.* A less correct form of *exhalant*.

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *v. t.* [*L.*: *exhaustare*, *exhaustare*, freq. < *L.* *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurire* (> *It. esaurire* = *Pg. exaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + *haurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] **1.** To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely: as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest lodes do nourish the most fast, for as much as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, II.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of: as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth
Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health
Of his good Majesty to celebrate.
Habington, Castara, II.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, VII.

Encomium in old time was poets' work;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand.
Cowper, Task, VI. 717.

These monsters, critics! with your darts engage,
Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in *chem.*, to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents: as, to *exhaust* a closed vessel by means of an air-pump; to *exhaust* a cistern. Hence—**4.** To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless: as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; but husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen.
Milton, P. L., VI. 852.

A bread
Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed.
Cowper, Tirocinium, I. 604.

The Thirty Years' War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations: as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at least with interesting news.
Cowper, Conversation, I. 393

6t. To draw forth; excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from tools *exhaust* their mercy
Shak., T. of A., IV. 3

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes.
Shadwell, Bury Fair

Exhausted receiver, in *physics*, a receptacle, as a bell glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air-pump.

exhaust¹ (eg-zāst'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. exhausto* = *It. esaurito*, < *L.* *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more chafitable, because their means are less *exhausted*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887)

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 65

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *n.* [*L.*: *exhaust*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *exhaust-steam*.—**2.** Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst'châm'bér), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâst'tér), *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in gas-making, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst'fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a blower.

exhaustible (eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [*< exhaust + -ible.*] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily exhaustible.

Eustace, Tour through Italy, xii.

exhaustibility (eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< exhaustible: see -bility.*] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâs'ting), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, *exhausting labor*.

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and *exhausting* of any which can engage the human mind.

Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

exhaustion (eg-zâs'tyon), *n.* [= *F. exhaustion*, *< L. as if *exhaustio(n)-, < exaurire*, pp. *exhaustus*, exhaust: see *exhaust*.] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as their evacuations.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 561.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 334.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2 , etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2 , etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1 : y_1 = x_2 : y_2 = \text{etc.}$, it will follow that $x_1 : y_1 = P : Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.

4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arm [into Boyle's vacuum] upon *exhaustion* of y^e aire, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the blood was neare bursting the veins.

Bacon, Memoirs, May 7, 1602.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after *exhaustion* with boiling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 32.

exhaustive (eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [*< exhaust + -ive.*] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An *exhaustive* fulness of sense.

Coleridge.

In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is *exhaustive*, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 197.

exhaustively (eg-zâs'tiv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly: as, he treated the subject *exhaustively*.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied *exhaustively*.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâs'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the *exhaustiveness* with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 100.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with *exhaustiveness*.

Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst'les), *a.* [*< exhaust + -less.*] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.

Thomson, Spring.

The *exhaustless* mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the debts of the civil list.

Burke, Present Discontents.

exhaustment (eg-zâst'ment), *n.* [*< exhaust + -ment.*] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place.

Cabbala, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozzle (eg-zâst'noz'l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozzle or-orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst'pal'et), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve*.

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst'pip), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-port (eg-zâst'pört), *n.* In a steam-engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst'stém), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust*.

exhausture (eg-zâs'tjür), *n.* [*< exhaust + -ure.*] Exhaustion.

To the absolute *exhausture* of our own magazines.

Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 199.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the eduction-passage of the steam-cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and the air-pump, and operated by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser. *Wcale*.—2. Same as *exhaust-pallet*.

exhedra, *n.* See *excedra*.

exheredate (eks-her'ê-dät), *v. t.* [*< L. exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (*> It. excedare* = *Sp. exheredar* = *Pg. exherdar* = *F. exhéder*), disinherit, *< exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, *< ex-priv.* + *heres*, an heir: see *heir*, *hereditary*.] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though *exheredated* and disowned, I am yet a Douglas.

Scott, Abbot, II. 222.

exheredation (eks-her'ê-dä'shon), *n.* [= *F. exhération* = *Sp. exheredación* = *Pg. exherdación*, *< L. exheredatio(n)-, < exheredare*, disinherit: see *exheredate*.] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest punishment, *exheredation*, and casting out of the family, upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands.

Hammond, Works, II. ii. 144.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *v.* [*< L. exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (*> It. esibire* = *Sp. Pg. exhibir* = *F. exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, *< ex*, out, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to *exhibit* paintings; to *exhibit* an invention; to *exhibit* documents in court.

Tournaments and jousts were usually *exhibited* at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to *exhibit* their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection.

Emerson, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to *exhibit* an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.

Pope.

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is *exhibited* on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.

Loumel, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as *exhibits* its latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence.

II. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Why, I'll *exhibit* a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this oblation, *exhibit* to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home.

Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to *exhibit* at the Academy.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition. [*Eng.*—3. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement.

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.

Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 29.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *n.* [*< exhibit, v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese *exhibit* in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infinitive do we find between Thukydides and Demosthenes? The chronological *exhibit* is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 64.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He [Gardner] put in several other *exhibits*, and among them his book against Cranmer on the Sacrament.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

= *Syn.* 1. See *exhibition*.

exhibitant (eg-zib'i-tant), *n.* [*< exhibit + -ant.*] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibiter (eg-zib'i-tér), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor*.

He seems indifferent;

Or, rather, swaying more upon our part

Than berishing the exhibitors against us.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 1.

exhibition (ek-si-bish'on), *n.* [= *F. exhibition* = *Sp. exhibicion* = *Pg. exhibiçõ* = *It. esibizione*, *< LL. exhibitio(n)-, < L. exhibito(n)-*, a handing out, giving up, sustenance (mod. senses from the mod. verb), *< exhibere*, present, exhibit: see *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest *exhibitions*.

D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international *exhibition* (of productions and manufactures); a school *exhibition*; an athletic or dramatic *exhibition*.

Ode sung at the Opening of the International Exhibition.

Tennyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the *exhibition* of stimulants.—5. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare *exhibition*.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good *exhibition*.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

My son lives here in Naples, and in 's riot

Doth far exceed the *exhibition* I allowed him

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II. 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities,

not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *bursary*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benefice nor exhibition.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., I.

=Syn. *Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Exposé*; manifestation. *Exhibition* is more general than *exhibit*, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with *exposition*, *exhibition* deals more often with visible things and *exposition* with things mental: as, an *exhibition* of machinery; an *exposition* of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use *exposition* for a show. This new and French use of *exposition*, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international *exhibition*, a "world's fair." *Exposure* expresses a laying open (as *exposure* to the sun, or a southern *exposure*), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. *Exposé* is not far from being synonymous with *exhibit*, being a formal *exhibition* of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an *exposé* of certain tricks of the trade.

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of itself.
Beattie.

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective *exhibit* of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern.
The Century, XXXI. 153.

His [Burnet's] work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited *exposition* of the doctrines of Anglicanism.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish'on-al), *a.* [*exhibition* + -al.] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly *exhibitional* refreshments.
New Princeton Rev., I. 121.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish'on-er), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each instalment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc.
Regulations of Univ. of London, 1865.

exhibitive (eg-zib'i-tiv), *a.* [*exhibit* + -ive.] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 234.

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time *exhibitive* of his mastership over the difficult medium of blank verse.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.

exhibitively (eg-zib'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition ("that rock was Christ"), is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb was, put for signify or *exhibitively* signifies.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 233.

exhibitor (eg-zib'i-tor), *n.* [= *It. esibitore*, < *LL. exhibitor*, < *L. exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*, show: see *exhibit*.] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in *law*, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The *exhibitors* of that show politically had placed whiffers armed and linked through the hall.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 245.

exhibitory (eg-zib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*exhibit* + -ory.] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expenses for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

The order pronounced might be . . . *exhibitory*, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a free-man he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainant alleged that he had an interest.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 700.

exhilarant (eg-zil'a-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. exhilarans* (t)-s, ppr. of *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate*.] *I. a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. n. That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him.
Southey, The Doctor, Ixxvii.

exhilarate (eg-zil'a-rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhilarated*, ppr. *exhilarating*. [*L. exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden, make merry, delight, < *ex*, out, up, + *hilarare*, gladden, cheer, < *hilaris*, glad: see *hilarious*.] *I. trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry; render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribeth cures of the mind in phrenasies and melancholy passions; and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to *exhilarate* the mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 185.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. Cowper, Task, I. 182.

=Syn. To animate, inspirit, elate.
II. t. intrans. To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*.
Bacon, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.

exhilarating (eg-zil'a-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. Milton, P. L., ix. 1047.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil'a-rā-ting-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil'a-rā-shon), *n.* [*LL. exhilaratio* (n-), a gladdening, < *L. exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate*.] 1. The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 721.

=Syn. 2. Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.
exhilarator (eg-zil'a-rā-tor), *n.* [*exhilarate* + -or.] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zōrt'), *v.* [*ME. exhorten*, *exorten*, < *OF. exhorter*, *F. exhorter* = *Sp. Pg. exhortar* = *It. esortare*, < *L. exhortari*, exhort, < *ex*, out, + *hortari*, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. *dehort*.] *I. trans.* 1. To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And *exortyd* every man to confession and repentance. Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Young men likewise *exhort* to be soberminded. Tit. II. 6.

Gregory with pious and Apostolic persuasions *exhorts* them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance. Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

I exhort you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities. Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

=Syn. To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, enjoin, adjure.

II. intrans. To deliver exhortation; *eccles.*, to use appeals or arguments to incite; practise public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*. Acts II. 40.

His brethren and friends intreat, *exhort*, adjure. Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

exhort† (eg-zōrt'), *n.* [*exhort*, *v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The haue discuelled and betrayed, lo!
By the *exhort* of vntrow man making,
Al this me hath made my cosin to doo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3972.

Drown Hector's vaults in loud *exhort*s of fight. Pope, Iliad, xii.

exhortation (ek-sōr-tā'shon), *n.* [*ME. exhortacion*, < *OF. (also F.) exhortation* = *Sp. exhortacion* = *Pg. exhortação* = *It. esortazione*, < *L. exhortatio* (n-), < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*.] 1. The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

The Souldiers by his firm and well grounded *Exhortations* were all on a fire to the onset. Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

When he [James II.] found his hearers obdurate to *exhortation*, he resorted to intimidation and corruption. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the *exhortation* of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 225.

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *Lee's Glossary*. =Syn. 1. Homily, etc. See *sermon*.

exhortative (eg-zōr'tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exhortatif* = *Pg. exhortativo* = *It. esortativo*, < *L. exhortativus*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*.] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles. Barrow, Works, I. viii.

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally *exhortative* to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for"). E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 317.

exhortator (ek'sōr-tā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exhortador* = *It. esortatore*, < *LL. exhortator*, < *L. exhortari*, exhort: see *exhort*.] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zōr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. exhortatoire* = *Sp. Pg. exhortatorio* = *It. esortatorio*, < *LL. exhortatorius*, < *L. exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*, *exhortator*.] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote vnto those Scots letters *exhortatorie*, requiring them most instantlie to an vntlie of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ. Holinshed, Chronicles, England, an. 610.

All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, the historical, as well as the rest. Secker, Works, III. xxvi.

exhorter (eg-zōr'tēr), *n.* 1. One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agreed withall: when every one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counsellor. Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.

2. In the *Meth. Eps. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-ōr'tō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *exhortar*, exhort: see *exhort*.] In Mexican and Spanish law, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhume (eks-hū'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhumating*. [*ML. exhumatus*, pp. of *exhumare*, exhume: see *exhume*.] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhume. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume." A. Phelps, English Style, p. 366.

exhumation (eks-hū-mā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exhumation* = *Sp. exhumacion* = *Pg. exumação* = *It. esumazione*, < *ML. exhumatio* (n-), < *exhumare*, pp. *exhumatus*, exhume: see *exhume*.] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which has been buried: as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Mr. Flaquet says, in his collection of tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. W. Seward, Anecdotes, V. 288.

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through *exhumation*, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. Nineteenth Century, XXXIII. 11.

exhume (eks-hū'm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhuming*. [= *F. exhumar* = *Sp. Pg. exhumar* = *It. esumare*, < *ML. exhumare*, dig out of the ground, < *L. ex*, out, + *humus*, the ground: see *humus*. Cf. *inhume*.] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, *exhumed* thus for the nonce. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 109.

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate, exsiccation*.
exiconize† (eks-i'kō-niz), *v. t.* [*Gr. ἐξικονίζω*, explain by a simile, be like, < *ἐξ*, out, + *εἰκονίζω*, put into form, make like, < *εἰκών*, a form, image: see *icon*.] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures. Hammond, Works, II. 101.

Exidia (ek-sid'i-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Tremellini*. The jew's-ear fungus is often referred to this genus under the name *Auricula-Judæ*.

exies (ek'siz), *n. pl.* [Sc., contr. of *ecstasies* see *ecstasy*.] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly fieskmahoy, Jenny Ritherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively. Scott, Antiquary, xxxv.

exigant, exigeante (eg-zē-zhōn', -zhōnt'), *a.* [*F. exigeant*, fem. *exigante*, exacting, particular, ppr. of *exiger*, < *L. exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*, and *exigent*.] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidious *exigant* intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absolute truth which he regarded as truth's supreme attitude. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 319.

As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less *exigante* as to his conduct. New Princeton Rev., IV. 302.

exigency, exigence (ek'si-jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *exigencies, exigences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [*OF. exi-*

genoe, F. *exigence* = Sp. Pg. *exigencia* = It. *esigenza*, *esigenza*, < ML. *exigentia*, < L. *exigen(t)-s*, ppr. of *exigere*, exact: see *exigent*.] 1. The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the *exigency* of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the *exigency* of the hour was tided over.

W. Black, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public *exigency*.

Addison, Party Patches.

In this *exigency*, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many *exigencies* of the day as possible.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Denbigh is returned from attempting to relieve Rochel, which is reduced to extreme *Exigence*.

Hovell, Letters, I. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the *exigency* of a writ. = *Syn.* 2. Occurrence, Occasion, Exigency, Emergency, Crisis; pressure, strait, conjuncture, pass, pinch. An occasion is an occurrence, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an *exigency* is an occasion of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an *emergency* is more pressing and naturally less common than an *exigency*; a *crisis* is an *emergency* on the outcome of which everything depends. See *event*.

Upon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary occurrences.

Addison, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the occasion, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual.

Emerson, Eloquence.

The *exigencies* of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

There are certain *emergencies* of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forborne become essential to the public weal.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigend† (ek'si-jend), *n.* [*AF. exigende*, < ML. *exigenda*, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < L. *exigendus*, ger. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.: see *exigent*.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he [a laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an *Exigend* at the first day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed.

Laws of Edu. III. (modern version), quoted in Rikhton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jen'dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *exigendaries* (-riz). [*Exigend* + -ary.] Same as *exigent*.

exigent (ek'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exigeant* (see *exigeant*) = Sp. Pg. *exigente* = It. *esigente*, < L. *exigen(t)-s*, ppr. of *exigere*, drive out, drive forth, demand, exact, etc.: see *exact*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.

Burke.

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,

Will needs put in a claim.

Sir H. Taylor, Th. van Artevelde, II., i. 2.

II. *n.* 1†. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the *exigent* required, he began to make circles and all those fantastical defences that hee had ever heard were fortifications against devils.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

From this needless surmiall I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this *exigent* behooves me.

Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2†. End; extremity.

By this time we were driven to an *exigent*, all our provision within the Cille stooping very low.

Hakney's Voyages, II. 126.

These eyes, like lumps whose wasting oil is spent,

Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

3. In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs.

exigenter (ek'si-jen-tēr), *n.* [*Exigent* + -er. Cf. *exigendary*.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who

made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also *exigendary*.

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The phylizers and *exigenter*s are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 186.

exigible (ek'si-ji-bl), *a.* [*F. exigible* = Sp. *exigible* = Pg. *exigível* = It. *esigibile*, < L. as if **exigibilis*, < *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requireable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is *exigible*.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 536.

exiguity (ek-si-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exiguité* = Sp. *exiguidad* = Pg. *exiguidade*, < L. *exiguita(t)-s*, scantiness, smallness, < *exiguus*: see *exiguous*.] 1. Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conduciveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the comminution may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways; and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of *exiguity*, they may be elevated much better than before.

Boyle, Works, IV. 296.

The comparative *exiguity* of the gowns led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

2. Scantiness; slowness; meagerness: as, the *exiguity* of a description. *Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research.* [Rare.]

exiguous (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *exigu* = Sp. Pg. *exiguo* = It. *esiguo*, < L. *exiguus*, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. *immense*, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < *exigere*, measure, determine, etc.: see *exact*, *a.*, and *examen*.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected mice,

The race *exiguous*, unmur'd to wet,

Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.

J. Philips, Fall of Chloë's Jordan.

To tempt the coins from the *exiguous* purses of ancient maidens.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 839.

Over the little brook which wimpled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the *exiguous* rill of a discourse which it was intended to ornament.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguousness (eg-zig'ū-us-ness), *n.* The character of being *exiguous*; *exiguity*; diminutiveness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

exile¹ (ek'sil, formerly eg-zil'), *n.* [*ME. exil*, < OF. *exil*, *exsil*, F. *exil* = Pr. *exsil* = Sp. Pg. *exilio* = It. *esilio*, < L. *exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment, < *exul*, *exsil*, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps, < *exsilire* (**exsal-*), spring forth (go forth), < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring, orig. go, = Skt. *√ sar*, go: see *salient*, and cf. *exult*, *exultum*; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < *ex*, out of, from, + *solum*, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country: see *soil*.] 1. Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the *exile* of Napoleon; *exile* to Siberia.

All these puissant legions whose *exile*

Hath emptied heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 632

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age

Is but an *Exile* and a Pilgrimage

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, n. The Vocation.

He [Charols Magnus] sent him [the King of the Longo hards] captive to Liege, . . . where he died in *Exile*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 105

His [Clarendon's] long *exile* had made him a stranger in the country of his birth. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3†. Removal.

Fermors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor *exile* of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the teneaments that they have to farm without special license.

Statute of Marlbridge.

4. [In this sense an accom. of F. *exilé*, an exile, prop. pp. of *exiler*, exile (see *exile*, *v.*), to *exile* above; or an accom. of the L. *exul*, an exile: see *exul*.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian *exiles*; a band of *exiles*.

The captive *exile* hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit. *Isa.* li. 14.

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,

To stoop too fearful, and too faint to go.

Goldsmith, Traveller

= *Syn.* 1. Proscription, expulsion, ostracism.

exile¹ (ek'sil, formerly eg-zil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exiled*, ppr. *exiling*. [*ME. exilen*, < OF. *exiler*, *exsiller*, F. *exiler* = Pr. *essillar* = It. *esi-*

liare, < ML. *exiliare*, send into exile, < L. *exilium*, exile: see *exile*¹, *n.*] 1. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And wanhope [despair] also y wole *exile*,

For he is not of oure fraternitee.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence,

Immediately we do *exile* him hence.

Shak., It. and J., iii. 1.

So I, *exiled* the circle of the court,

Lose all the good gifts that in it I joyed.

R. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

Hence—2. To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel. To *exile* one's self, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. = *Syn.* *Ex-pel*, *Exclude*, etc. See *banish*.

exile^{2†} (ek'sil), *a.* [*OF. exile* = It. *esile*, < L. *exilis*, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of **exigilis*, equiv. to *exiguus*, small, etc.: see *exiguus*.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in lande their ayer is hoot & drie,

And erthe *exile* or hilly drie or lene,

Vynes beth best yette to multiple.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

exiled† (ek'sild), *a.* [*Exile*² + -ed².] Slender; weak. *Nares*.

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise.

Northbrooke, Dicing (1677).

exilement† (ek'sil-ment), *n.* [*Exile*², *v.*, + -ment.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn . . . was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 108.

exilian (eg-zil'i-an), *a.* [*L. exilium*, exile, + -an.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; specifically, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Messianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the prophetic, the *exilian*, and the post-*exilian* periods.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil'ik), *a.* [*Exile*¹ + -ic.] Same as *exilian*.

The *Exilic* and post-*Exilic* prophets do not write in a lifeless tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xiii.), in the middle of the 5th century B. C.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the *exilic* period.

Contemporary Rev., LXIX. 298.

exilition† (ek-si-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *exilire*, *exsilire*, spring forth, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *exult*.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphure and smal coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

exility† (eg-zil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *esilità*, < L. *exilita(t)-s*, smallness, < *exilis*, small: see *exile*².] 1. Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.

Johnson, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such *exility* of elegance and such sublimated refinement.

I. D'Israeli, Amen of Lat., I. 327.

eximiety†, *n.* [*L. eximietas(t)-s*, excellence, < L. *eximius*, excellent: see *eximious*.] Excellence. *Bailey*, 1727.

eximious† (eg-zim'i-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *eximio* = It. *esimio*, < L. *eximius*, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle: "Egregious doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane Science of Physick."

Fuller, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were *eximious*

in any art. *Whitelocke*.

eximiousness†, *n.* Excellence. *Bailey*, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin'a-nit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exinanited*, ppr. *exinaniting*. [*L. exinanitus*, pp. of *exinanire*, make empty, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or repute.

He *exinanited* himself [Latin *semet ipsum exinanivit*] and took the form of a servant.

Rhemish Trans. of New Test., Phil. ii. 7.

exinanition (eg-zin'a-nish'on), *n.* [= F. *exinanition* = Sp. *exinanicion* = Pg. *exinanición* = It. *esinanizione*, < L. *exinanitio(n)-s*, an emptying, < *exinanire*, empty: see *exinanite*.] 1. An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvi.*

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits, and disabbling all animal operations. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.*

Hence—2. Privation; loss; destitution; low estate.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between *exinanition* and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.*

exindusiate (eks-in-dū'si-āt), *a.* [*< ex-priv. + indusiate.*] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek'sin), *n.* Same as *extine*.

exinguinal (eks-ing'gwi-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + inguen (inguin-), groin: see inguinal.*] *I. a.* In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See *II.*

II. n. The second joint of a spider's leg, the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

extine (eks-in'tin), *n.* [*< ex(tine) + intine.*] A name given by Fritzsche to a supposed middle membrane intermediate between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intertine*.

exist (eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= *F. exister = Sp. Pg. existir = It. esistere (= G. existiren = Dan. cristere = Sw. cristira, after F.), < L. exister, exsistere, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < ex, out, + sistere, set, place, caus. of stare, stand: see stand. Cf. assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist.*] 1. To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

The bright Idea both exists and lives,
Such vital Heat thy genial Pencil gives.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

New freedom could not exist in safety under the old tyrant. *Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.*

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb *to be*, which does not necessarily imply existence, he founded his argument against the possibility of creation: creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being; nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 1.*

Hence—2. To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot exist without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou exist'st on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak., M. for M., III. 1.*

We know that the reindeer and the aurochs existed in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern pent boys. *Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.*

existability (eg-zis-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *existibility*.

existence (eg-zis'tens), *n.* [*< ME. cristenice, < OF. cristenice, F. cristenice = Pr. Sp. Pg. cristenencia = It. esistenza (= G. existenz = Dan. Sw. existens, after F.), existence, < ML. existentia, < L. existen(t)-s, existent: see existent.*] 1. Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being*.

Between creatures of mere existence and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.*

If I know I doubt, I have as certain perception of the existence of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke, Human Understanding, IV. ix. § 3.*

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an existence natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding. *Bp. Berkeley.*

Hence—2. Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an existence? *Addison, Vision of Mirza.*

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

I use the term Struggle for Existence in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.*

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some Existence more exalted than man. *Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.*

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a boy's?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Existence—that is to say, the only Existence contemplated by us—is objective Experience: it is the external aspect of Feeling. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 8.*

4†. Reality; fact; truth.

She [Fortune] maketh, thurgh hir adversaite,
Men fulle clerly for to se
Hym that is freend in existence
From hym that is by apparence.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5546.

Being of existence. See *being*.—**Finite existence.** See *finite*.

existency (eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *existence*.

Nor is it only of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 13.*

existent (eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. existant = Sp. Pg. existente = It. esistente, < L. existen(t)-s, existen(t)-s, existing, ppr. of exister, exsistere, exist: see exist.*] *I. a.* Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly existent. *Dryden.*

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God. *Encyc. Brit., II. 522.*

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power*.

II. n. That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.*

existential (ek-sis-ten'shal), *a.* [*< ML. "existentialis (in deriv. existentiāla(t)-s), < existentia, existence: see existence.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that existential good. *Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 483.*

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses. *S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.*

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form, "There was an execution," as the predicative form, "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other. *J. Venn, Mind, XIII. 415.*

existentially (ek-sis-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [Rare.]

Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

exister (eg-zis'ter), *n.* One who or that which exists. [Rare.]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison." *The Atlantic, LIX. 572.*

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< existible: see -bility.*] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability*.

The *existability* of perfect numbers. *Nature, XXXVII. 417.*

existible (eg-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [*< exist + -ible.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind. *N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.*

existimatio† (eg-zis-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [*< L. existimatio(n)-, judgment, opinion, estimation, < existimare, existumare, judge, estimate, < ex, out, + aestimare, aestumare, value, estimate: see esteem, estimate.*] Esteem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places; there the hearers fare as though the whole *existimatio* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrown. *Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.*

Men's *existimatio* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator, No. 456.*

exit (ek'sit), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exito = It. esito, < L. exitus, a going out, egress, a way out (in the stage use, in E., < exit, v.), also in ML. issue, offspring, vent, < exire, pp. exitus, go out, < ex, out, + ire, go. Cf. issue, n., nearly a doublet of exit.*] 1. A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found
Only the landward exit of the cave.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits, and their entrances.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 7.

Hence—3. Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our exit out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars. *Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 76.*

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the exits of great and excellent men. *Steele, Spectator, No. 133.*

exit (ek'sit). [*L.*, he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*, *n.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage. **exitial** (eg-zish'al), *a.* [*< L. exitialis, destructive, fatal, < exitium, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like exitus) a going out, egress, < exire, go out: see exit.*] Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concommited with the tokens, exanthemata, anthracos, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey, The Plague.*

exitious (eg-zish'us), *a.* [*< L. exitiosus, destructive, etc., < exitium: see exitial.*] Same as *exitial*.

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then judged harmless, in experience proved not only harmful, but *exitious* and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion. *Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, III.*

exitus (ek'si-tus), *n.* [*L.*: see *exit*, *n.*] In law: (a) Issue; offspring. (b) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exlet (ek'sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *arlet*. *Florida.*

ex lege (eks lē'jē), [*L.*: *ex*, out of; *lege* abl. of *lex*, law.] Arising from law.

exlex (eks'leks), *n.* [*L.*, prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < *ex*, out of, + *lex*, law: see *legal*. Cf. *E. outlaw*.] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks li'bris), [*L.*: *ex*, out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber*, a book.] 1. Literally, from the books (of): as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—2. A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impresa the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris*. . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates. *N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 486.*

ex necessitate (eks nē-sēs-i-tā'tē), [*L.*: *ex*, out of; *necessitate*, abl. of *necessitas* (t)-s, necessity: see *necessity*.] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-. [*Gr. ἔξω, adv., without, out of, outside, < ἔξ, prep., out: see ex-.* Cf. *ecto-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside': used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to *ecto-*: opposed to *endo-* or *ento-*.

exoarian (ek-sō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having external genitalia, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoarii*: opposed to *endoarian*.

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ἄριον, dim. of ἄρι = L. ovum, egg.*] The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii*.

exocardiac (ek-sō-kār'di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial*.

exocardial (ek-sō-kār'di-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρδιά, = E. heart, + -āl.*] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sō-kār'di-nēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔξω, outside, + L. cardo (cardin-), a hinge.*] A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines*.

exocarp (ek'sō-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

exoccipital (ek-sok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + occiput (occipit-), occiput: see occipital.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. n. A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum. It is the neuropophysal element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Anura*, *Balanidae*, *Cyclopus*, and *Exoco.*) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exocoides (ek-sō-sē'i-dēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Exocetidae*.

Exocephala (ek-sō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **exocephalus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, without, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephaloporous forms: contrasted with *Endocephala*.

Exochinata (ek-sok-nā'th), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognatha*, neut. pl. of **exognathus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillae outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous decapod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kōr'dā), *n.* [NL. (so called because the thread-like placentas are left standing after the fall of the carpels), < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of northern China, closely related to *Spiraea*. The only species, *E. grandiflora*, is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

Exocelular (ek-sō-sē'lār), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοίλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the hollow of the body, the belly, + *-ar*.] In *zool.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the celoma or body-cavity; somatopleural: said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleure or parietal division of the mesoderm.

From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocelular*—that is, the outer, or parietal—celom-epithelium.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 271.

Exocelarium (ek'sō-sē-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *exocelular*.] In *zool.*, the exocelular layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the celoma; exocelular celarium. Haeckel.

Exocetidae (ek-sō-sē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocetus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocetus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long denticular weapons, though sometimes elongated; feeble teeth; posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well-developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Belontiidae* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebral. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying-fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocetinae*, *Hemirhamphinae*, and *Scomberominae*. Also *Exocetidae*.

Exocetinae (ek'sō-sē-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocetus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Exocetidae*.

Exocetine (ek-sō-sē'tin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocetinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exocetinae*.

Exocetoid (ek-sō-sē'toid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocetidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Exocetidae*.

Exocetous (ek-sō-sē'tus), *a.* [< *L. exocetus*: see *Exocetus*.] Same as *exocetoid*.

Exocetus (ek-sō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < *L. exocetus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοίτος*, a bed, sleep, < *κοιβάω*, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocetidae* and *Exocetinae*. Eight species have been recorded as visitors to the United States coast, among which are *E. volitans*, *E. exilis*, and *E. ronaldsi*, which are found along the eastern coast, and *E. californicus* (one of the largest of the genus), which is common along the Lower Californian coast. See cut under *flying-fish*.

Exocorium (ek-sō-kō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *exocoria* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κόριον*, *q. v.*] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.

Exoculation (ek-sok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *L. exoculare*, pp. *exoculatus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excecution. [Rare.]

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation. Southey, Roderick, li. note.

Exocyclic (ek-sō-sik'lik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocyclia*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.

Exocyclia (ek-sō-sik'li-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κύκλος*, circular, < *κύκλος*, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which

have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exode. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

Exode¹ (ek'sōd), *n.* [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the *exode*, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. Bellingbrooke, *Minutes of Essays*.

Exode² (ek'sōd), *n.* [F. *exode*, < *L. exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. *ἔξοδος*, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of *ἔξοδος*, of or belonging to an exit (*ἔξοδος νόμος*, the finale of a play), < *ἔξοδος*, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] 1. In the *Gr. drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—2. In the *Rom. drama*, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. Roscannon.

Exodic (ek-sōd'ik), *a.* [= F. *exodique*; as *exode* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to an *exodus*, or a going out. Specifically—2. In *physiol.*, same as *exferent*.

Exodist (ek'sō-dist), *n.* [Exode + *-ist*.] One who makes an *exodus*; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

As Want was the prime for these hardy *exodists* had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional feud is long in wearing out of the stock. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

Exodus (ek'sō-dus), *n.* [LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. *ἔξοδος*, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < *ἔξω*, out, + *ὁδός*, a way.] 1. A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

Exodus out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land. Theodore Parker, *Int. to Sermon on Theism*, etc.

Exodus of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded. T. Gill, *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 730.

2. [cap.] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemōth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. i. xiv.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. xx-xi.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex.*, *Exod*.

Exody (ek'sō-di), *n.* [Irreg. aecom. of LL. *exodus*.] An *exodus*.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*, at least. Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Manhood*.

ex officio (eks ō-fish'i-ō). [L.: *ex*, from; *officio*, abl. of *officium*, office: see *officer*.] By virtue of office (and without other special authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take oaths of the peace; also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sō-gam'ik), *a.* [Exogamy + *-ic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. Science, III. 54.

exogamitic (ek'sō-ga-mit'ik), *a.* [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sō-gā-mus), *a.* [Exogamy + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *exogamy*; characterized by *exogamy*; practising *exogamy*.

Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*. no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself. Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 223

Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force. McLennan, *Prim. Marriage*, iii

exogamy (ek-sō-gā-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 103.

exogastritis (ek'sō-gas-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *-itis*.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek'sō-jen), *n.* [NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γενής*, producing: see *gen*, *genous*.]

In bot., a plant in which the growth of the stem is in successive concentric layers. The *exogens*, otherwise called *dicotyledons* (see *dicotyledon*), form the larger of the two classes into which phanerogamous plants are divided. They are usually considered as including two subclasses, the angiosperms and the gymnosperms, though the latter, which

have essentially the same structure and mode of growth, but differ in having naked ovules, are by some late authorities separated as a distinct class. See *endogen*.

Exogenæ (ek-soj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In bot., the *exogens*.

exogenetic (ek-sō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. Duglison.

exogenite (ek-soj'e-nit), *n.* [Exogen + *-ite*.] A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood of unknown affinities.

exogenous (ek-soj'e-nus), *a.* [NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] 1. Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in bot., belonging to or characteristic of the class of *exogens*.—2. Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

The various processes of the vertebrae have been divided into those that are *autogenous*, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents. W. H. Flower, *Osteology*, p. 18.

The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or *endogenous*. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf-forming shoots. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 149.

Exoglossinae (ek'sō-glo-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoglossum* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and mesially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum mazatlanum*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-lips* and *stone-toler*.

exoglossine (ek-sō-glos'in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossinae*.

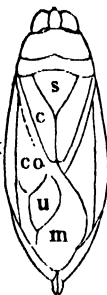
II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinae*.

Exoglossum (ek-sō-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular rami of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinae*. Rafinesque.

exoleter (ek'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolescere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olescere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat; insipid.

There is a Greek inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolete* letters. Corrat, *Cratities*, I. 223.

exomis (ek-sō'mis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξωμις*, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < *ἔξω*, out, + *ὤμος*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.



Exocorium. Dorsal view of water bug (*Belostoma*). s, scutellum; c, corium; co, corium; u, uncus; m, membrane.

exomologesis (ek-sō-mol-ō-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. ἐξομολόγησις, a full confession, < ἐξομολογέσθαι, confess in full, < ἐξ, out, + μολογέιν, agree, assent, confess: see *homologate*.] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zom'fā-lōs, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξομφαλός, with prominent navel, as *n.* a prominent navel, < ἐξ, out, + ὀμφαλός, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek'son), *n.* [See *essoine*.] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sō-nār'theks), *n.* [MGr. ἐξωνάρθηξ, < ἐξω, outside, + νάρθηξ, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex*.

The *exonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 246.

exoner (eg-zon'ēr), *v. t.* [F. *exonérer* = Sp. *Pg.* *exonerar* = It. *exonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,

But death will me *exoner*.

Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zon'ēr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating*. [F. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-priv.* + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus*, *onerous*.] 1. To unload; disburden.

Neither did this river *exonerate* it self into any sea, but was swallowed up by an hideous gulfe into the bowels of the earth.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 113.

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it *exonerates* itself.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 289.

2. To ease (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they sit all the day long, unless they rise to *exonerate* nature, and forthwith return again.

Sandys, Travels, p. 51.

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to *exonerate* one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not *exonerate* an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself.

H. Spenser, Social Statics, p. 166.

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail *exonerates* himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the diocess is in the bishop, he cannot *exonerate* himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.

=Syn. 3. To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate.

exonerate (eg-zon'ēr-āt), *a.* [F. *exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth *exonerate* from toil.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

exoneration (eg-zon'ēr-ā'shon), *n.* [F. *exonération* = Sp. *exoneración* = Pg. *exoneração*: < LL. *exonération* (*n.*), an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He [Henry VIII.] chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for *exoneration*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 263.

exonerative (eg-zon'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* [F. *exonerate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of exonerating; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zon'ēr-ā-tor), *n.* [LL. *exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate*.] One who exonerates.

exoneratur (eg-zon'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* [L., he is discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In law, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender to the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sō-nū'ral), *a.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + νευρον, nerve: see *neural*.] In anat., situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

exoneurally (ek-sō-nū'ral-ly), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek'son-ship), *n.* [F. *exon* + *-ship*.] In England, the office of exon of the royal body-guard.

exopathia (ek-sō-path'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + πάθος, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathia*.

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathia* one, although a small residue of it may be *autopathia*.

Ranyc. Brit., XVIII. 362.

exoperidium (ek'sō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + NL. *peridium*.] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Gaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium*.

exophagus (ek-sōf'ā-gus), *a.* [F. *exophagy* + *-ous*.] Practising *exophagy*.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe.

London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophagy (ek-sōf'ā-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + φαγέιν, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and *exogamy* are co-extensive among cannibals.

London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophthalmia (ek-sōf-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξοφθαλμός, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus*.] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmus*.

exophthalmic (ek-sōf-thal'mik), *a.* [F. *exophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with *exophthalmia*.—**Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by *exophthalmia*, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *Basedow's disease*.

exophthalmus (ek-sōf-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξοφθαλμός, with prominent eyes, < ἐξ, out, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] 1. A person exhibiting *exophthalmia*, or protrusion of the eyeball.—2. Protrusion of the eyeball.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery efflorescence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmus (ek-sōf-thal'mi), *n.* [NL. *exophthalmia*.] Same as *exophthalmia*.

exophyllous (ek-sō-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous*.

exoplasm (ek'sō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcode, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm*. It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is oftener indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "*exoplasm*" and "*endoplasm*" described in Amoebæ, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance—what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 838.

exopodite (ek-sōp'ō-dit), *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + ποῖς (pod-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*.] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite*. Compare *epipodite*. Like the *endopodite*, the *exopodite* is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail-fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the *endopodite* is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See cut under *Cyclope*.) In maxillary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see cut under *Cyclope*); in an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed *endopodite* (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxilliped, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpi-form.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 271.

exopoditic (ek'sō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [F. *exopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *exopodite*: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable (eg-zop'tā-bl), *a.* [F. *exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation*.] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]



Gaster tennipes.
a, endoperidium; b, b, exoperidium. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

exoptation (ek-sop-tā'shon), *n.* [F. *exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long for, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation*.] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

exoptile (ek-sop'til), *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, + πτερον, a feather, down, plumage.] In *bot.*, a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon*. [Not in use.]

exorable (ek'sō-rā-bl), *a.* [F. *exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *exorable* = It. *esorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorate*.] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seemed offended at the very rumour of a Parliament divulg'd among the people: as if he had tak'n it for a kind of slander that men should think him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to those that give us greatest cause of offence.

Barrow, Works, I. i.

exorate (ek'sō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating*. [F. *exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] To obtain by request. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

exoration (ek-sō-rā'shon), *n.* [F. *exoratio* (*n.*), < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate*.] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind

To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble

To all impulsive *exorations*.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 8.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zōr'bi-tāns, -tānsi), *n.* [F. *exorbitance* = Sp. *Pg.* *exorbitancia* = It. *esorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitant* (*-is*), exorbitant: see *exorbitant*.] 1. A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthies heertofore by disobeying Law oftentimes have sav'd the Common-wealth: and the Law afterward by firme Decree hath approv'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

To such *exorbitancy* were things arriv'd.

Evelyn, Diary, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power.

Addison, The Head-dress.

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zōr'bi-tānt), *a.* [F. *exorbitant* = Sp. *Pg.* *exorbitante* = It. *esorbitante*, < L. *exorbitant* (*-is*), ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit*.] 1. Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew

His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd

By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.

Milton, P. L., III. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent

A ducent at less than three hundred per cent.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 87.

=Syn. 2. Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable.

exorbitantly (eg-zōr'bi-tānt-ly), *adv.* 1. In an *exorbitant*, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flaunt in.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitate (eg-zōr'bi-tāt), *v. i.* [F. *exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> *Pg.* *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant*.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.

Bentley, Sermons, viii.

exorcisation (ek-sōr-si-zā'shon), *n.* [ME. *exorcisacioun*, < OF. *exorcisacion*, < ML. *exorcizatio* (*n.*), < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] Exorcism; conjuration.

Olde wyes, sorceresses,

That usen *exorcisations*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1263.

exorcise (ek'sôr-sîz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorcised*, ppr. *exorcising*. [Formerly also *exorcize* (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in -ize); < ME. **exorcisen* (in deriv.), < OF. *exorciser*, F. *exorciser* = Sp. Pg. *exorcizar* = It. *esorcizzare*, < LL. *exorcizare*, < Gr. *ἐξορκίζω*, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier *ἐξορκνν*, swear a person, administer an oath, < *ἐξ* + *ὀρκίζω*, *ὀρκνν*, administer an oath, < *ὀρκος*, an oath.] 1. To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to *exorcise* evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpope, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of *exorcising* goblins by dint of venison and Madeira.

Peacock, Melincourt, i.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And *exorcise* the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!

Browning, King and Book, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to *exorcise* a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 28.

Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am.

Spencer, No. 402.

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up. He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church.

Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

exorciser (ek'sôr-sî-zër), *n.* 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*.

Horsley, Works, I. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gui. No *exorciser* harm thee!
Arc. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek'sôr-sîzm), *n.* [*<* ME. *exorcisme* = F. *exorcisme* = Sp. Pg. *exorcismo* = It. *esorcismo*, < LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*, eccles. *exorcism*, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < *ἐξορκίζω*, swear a person, *exorcise*: see *exorcise*.] 1. The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose.

Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants, in the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous *exorcism*?

Macaulay, Milton.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised *exorcism*.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, l. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? . . . Madam, sit you, and fear not; whom we raise, we will make fast within a hallow'd verge.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

exorcismal (ek'sôr-sîz'ml), *a.* [*<* *exorcism* + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the *exorcismal* practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease [hysteria].

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., X.I. 740.

exorcist (ek'sôr-sîst), *n.* [*<* ME. *exorcist* = F. *exorciste* = Sp. Pg. *exorcista* = It. *esorcista*, < LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. *ἐξορκιστής*, an *exorcist*, < *ἐξορκίζω*, *exorcise*: see *exorcise*.] 1. One who exorcises evil spirits; *eccles.*, a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits.

This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the *exorcist*: "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art."

Foote (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 109).

Some few *exorcists* among the Jews cured some demons and distracted people.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 239.

The *exorcist*, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stench, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 206.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.

Shak., J. C., II. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr'dî-âl), *a.* [*<* *exordium* + -al.] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweening of this life is to under-value that unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 25.

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 158.

exordium (eg-zôr'dî-um), *n.* [= F. *exorde* = Sp. Pg. *exordio* = It. *esordia*, *esordio*, < L. *exordium*, a beginning, the warp of a web, < *exordiri*, begin, weave, < *ex*, out, + *ordiri*, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole *exordium* [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, as I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural.

Addison, Spectator, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the *exordium* "To my beloved son."

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 299.

=Syn. Proem; Prelude, Preface, etc. See introduction.

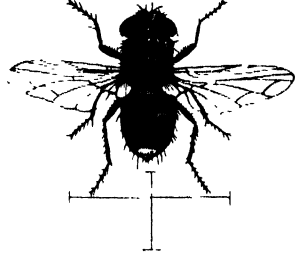
exorganic (ek-sôr-gan'ik), *a.* [*<* *ex-priv.* + *organic*.] Having ceased to be organic or organized. North British Rev.

exorhiz, **exorhiza** (ek'sô-rîz, ek-sô-rî-zâ), *n.* [NL. *exorhiza*, < Gr. *ἑξωρίζω*, outside, + *ρίζα*, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked: equivalent to *exogen* or *dicotyledon*. [Rare.]

exorhizal, **exorhizous** (ek-sô-rî-zâl, -zus), *a.* In bot., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an *exorhiz*. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sô-rîs'tâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξορίστας*, banished, < *ἐξορίζω*, banish, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀρίζω*, separate by a boundary, bound: see *horizon*.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family *Tachinidae*, chiefly distinguished by the antennæ, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint.

The larvae are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. *E. flavicauda* (Riley) is parasitic upon the army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta* (Haworth). See *tachina-fly*.



Yellow-tailed Tachina-fly (*Exorista flavicauda*). (Crown shows natural size.)

exornate† (eg-zôr'nâ-t), *v. t.* [*<* L. *exornatus*, pp. of *exornare* (> Sp. Pg. *exornar* = It. *esor-nare* = OF. *exorner*), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < *ex*, out, + *ornare*, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see *ornate*.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their hemimeris of halfe foote served not by licence Poeticall or necessitie of words, but to bewittie an *exornate* the verse.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

exornation† (ek-sôr-nâ'shôn), *n.* [= Sp. *exornacion* = Pg. *exornação* = It. *esor-nazione*, < L. *exornatio(n)-*, < *exornare*, pp. *exornatus*, adorn: see *exornate*.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this art another manner of *exornation*, which resteth in the fashioning of our makers language and style.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and *exornation* in the composure.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

Hyperbolic *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

exortivet (eg-zôr'tiv), *a.* [*<* L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < *exoriri*, pp. *exortus*, rise out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sô-skop'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑξωσκόπος*, outside, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + -ic.] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution. — **Exoscopic method**, in *algæ*, a method of considering a quantum in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. J. J. Sylvester, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zôs'kû-lât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exosculated*, ppr. *exosculating*. [*<* L. *exosculatus*, pp. of *exosculari*, kiss fondly, < *ex* + *oscu-*

lari, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sô-skêl'e-tâl), *a.* [*<* *exoskeleton* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. *Exoskeleton* has acquired such latitude of signification that *exoskeletal* is nearly synonymous with *tegumentary*, *cuticular*, or *epidermal*, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the endonion; while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular *exoskeletal* parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sô-skêl'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξωσκέλετον*, outside, + *σκέλετον*, a dried body: see *skeleton*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the *dermoskeleton*: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

In the highest Annulosa, the *exoskeleton* and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 409.

exosmic (ek-sôs'mîk), *a.* Same as *exosmotic*.

exosmose (ek'sôs-môs), *n.* [*<* NL. *exosmosis*.] Same as *exosmosis*.

exosmosis (ek-sôs-mô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξωμός*, out, + *ὥμος*, a thrusting, an impulse, < *ὠθεῖν*, thrust, push, drive; cf. *ἑξωθεῖν*, thrust out, force out: see *osmosis*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *diosmosis*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called *endosmosis*. See *endosmosis*, *osmosis*.

exosmotic (ek-sôs-mot'ik), *a.* [*<* *exosmosis* (*exosmot-*) + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an *exosmotic* current. Also *exosmic*.

exosperm (ek'sô-spêrm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑξωσπέρμα*, outside, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Same as *exospore*.

exospore (ek'sô-spôr), *n.* [*<* NL. *exosporium*: see *spore*.] 1. The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains: same as *episperm*. — 2. An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of *Peronospora* and *Mucor*.

Exosporeæ (ek-sô-spô-rê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξωσπόρος*, outside, + *σπορος*, seed, + -æ.] The first of the two groups into which the *Mycomycetes* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidiophore, and includes a single genus, *Ceratium*, which Saccardo's classification refers to *Hypomycetes*. Compare *Endosporæ*.

exosporium (ek-sô-spô-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξωσπόριον*, outside, + *σποριον*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *exospore*.

The product of conjugation is termed a *zygospore*. Its cellulose coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the *exosporium*, and an inner colourless layer, the *endosporium*.

Huxley, Biology, v.

exosporous (ek-sô-spô-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑξωσπόρος*, outside, + *σπορος*, seed (see *spore*), + -ous.] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate† (ek-sôs'ât), *v. t.* [*<* L. *exossatus*, pp. of *exossare*, deprive of bone, bone, < *exossus*, *ex-ossus*, also *exos* (*exoss-*), without bones, < *ex*, out, + *os* (*oss-*), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. Bailey, 1731.

exossation† (ek-sôs-sâ'shôn), *n.* [*<* *exossate* + -ion.] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 854.

exosseoust (ek-sôs'c-us), *a.* [*<* L. *exossus*, *ex-ossus*, boneless (see *exossate*), + -ous. Cf. *exosseous*.] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and *exosseous* animal, whereof in the naked and greater sort . . . nature, near the head, hath placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 13.

Exostema (ek-sô-stê'mâ), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the exerted stamens), < Gr. *ἑξωστέμα*, outside, + *στέμα*, stamen.] A genus of rubiginous trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to *Cinchona*. West Indian or Princewood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic, is obtained from *E. Caribbeum*.

exostome (ek'sô-stôm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑξωστόμειον*, outside, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In bot.: (a) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen.

(b) The outer peristome of mosses.



exostosed (ek-sos'tōzd), *a.* 1. Affected with exostosis. *Erasmus Wilson, Anat.*—2. Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.*

exostosis (ek-sos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ὅσσις, bone, + -osis.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage.—2. In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos-tot'ik), *a.* [*< exostosis (-ot) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'trā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exostracized*, ppr. *exostracizing*. [*< Gr. ἐξοστρακίζω, banish by ostracism, < ἐξ, out, + ὀστρακίζω, ostracize: see ostracize.*] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing. *F. Hall, False Philol., p. 70.*

exoteric (ek-sō-ter'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. exotérique* = *Sp. exotérico* = *Pg. exotérico* = *It. esoterico* (= *D. G. exoterisch* = *Dan. Sw. exoterisk*), < LL. *exotericus*, < Gr. ἐξωτερικός, external, belonging to the outside, < ἔξω, outside, + -τικός, compar. suffix.] 1. *a.* External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular: originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fancied or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric*.
He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and *esoteric* doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.
He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called *esoteric*, the other *exoteric*. For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines; to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.*

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See *extract* under *esoteric*.

II. n. One admitted only to exoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.

I am an *exoteric*—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay, Petrarch.*

exoterical (ek-sō-ter'ik-əl), *a.* [*< exoteric + -al.*] Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, nor for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business: why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the exoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form? *A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.*

exoterically (ek-sō-ter'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In an exoteric or public manner.

But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objects that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblachus's authority must decide between us. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.*

exotericism (ek-sō-ter'ik-sizm), *n.* [*< exoteric + -ism.*] Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

exoterics (ek-sō-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (ῥα) ἐξωτερικά, neut. pl. of ἐξωτερικός, exoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy: originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii., note.*

exotery (ek-sō-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *exoterics* (-iz). [*< exoteric + -y.* Cf. *esotery*.] That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric. [Rare.]

Reserving their exoterics for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker, Light of Nature.*

exotheca (ek-sō-thē'kə), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θήκη, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca*.

exothecal (ek-sō-thē'kəl), *a.* [*< exotheca + -al.*] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They [the costs of the coral] may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("exothecal dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 374.*

exothecate (ek-sō-thē'kāt), *a.* [*< exotheca + -ate¹.*] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.
exothecium (ek-sō-thē'gi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sō-thér'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θερμ, heat, + -ic.*] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sō-thér'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic*.

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = *F. exotique* = *Sp. exótico* = *Pg. exotico* = *It. esotico* (cf. *G. exotisch* = *Dan. Sw. exotisk*), < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. ἐξωτικός, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < ἔξω, outside.] 1. *a.* Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.
Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the [Russian] ambassador. *Enelyn, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.*

I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not only denized them, but brought them into request.

Boyle, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.
Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind
I to the Limits of my Court confin'd.

Prior, Solomon, ii.
I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic*.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 8.

II. n. Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay, Milton.*

exotical (eg-zot'ik-əl), *a.* [*< exotic + -al.*] Same as *exotic*.

exoticalness (eg-zot'ik-əl-nes), *n.* The state of being *exotic*.

exoticism (eg-zot'ik-sizm), *n.* [*< exotic + -ism.*] 1. The state of being *exotic*.—2. Anything *exotic*, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sō-kon'ti-an), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων, lit. from things not being: ἐξ, from; οὐ (before vowels οὐκ), not; ὄντων, gen. pl. of ὄν, neut. of ὄν, ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*), *ens, entity, ontology.*] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian*.*

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων)" hence the name of *Exoucontian* sometimes given to his followers. *Encyc. Brit., II. 537.*

expalpat (eks-pal'pāt), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + NL. palpat, a feeler, + -ate¹.*] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

expand (eks-pand'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. expandir* = *It. espandere, spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pandere*, spread, perhaps connected with *pater*, be open: see *patent*.] 1. *trans.* To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton, P. L., i. 225.*

My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.*

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.

[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.
Hence—3. To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affections, or the sphere of benevolence.

Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude. *Howell, Letters, iv. 29.*

The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.*

Expanded type, in *typog.*, a form of Roman type of broader or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—To *expand an insect*, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting-board.—To *expand a pair*, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen.—**Syn.** 1. To unfold, evolve.—2. To swell, blow up, fill out, increase.

II. intrans. 1. To open out; become unfolded, spread out, or displayed.

His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom. *Couper, Task, iv. 661.*
Shine out.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Just so much play as lets the heart *expand*. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 66.*

The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thorau, Walden, p. 202.*

When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect.

B. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.

3. In *zool.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.

Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is *Erebus odora*, Drury; it *expands* about five inches.

Packard.
Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, etc. See the nouns.

expander (eks-pan'dér), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expans (eks-pans'), *a. and n.* [*< ME. expans*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, expand: see *expand*.] 1. *a.* Expanded; spread out.—2. Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.

These tables Tolletanes forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lacked nought,
Neither his collect, ne his *expans* years. *Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.*

II. n. [*< L. expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] 1. Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

Let there be lights
High in the *expans* of heaven, to divide
The day from night. *Milton, P. L., vii. 340.*

On the smooth *expans* of crystal lakes
The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *zool.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expans* or *extent*.—3. Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]

To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expans*. *Motley, United Netherlands, IV. 532.*

= **Syn.** 2. See *extent*.
expanset (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [*< L. expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*.] To expand; stretch out.

The like doth Beda report of Belerophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanset*, pendulous in the ayre. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.*

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. expansibilidad* = *Pg. expansibilidade*; as *expandible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being *expandible*; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.

Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Grece.*

A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best. *Silliman's Journal, IX. 106.*

expandible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. expansible* = *Sp. expansible* = *Pg. expansível* = *It. espandibile*, < L. as if **expansibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*, *expansive*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expandible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle, Works, V. 614.*

Bodies are not *expandible* in proportion to their weight. *N. Grece.*

Expandible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expandibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expandibility.

expandibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an *expandible* manner; so as to be expanded.

expansile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [*< L. expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile*.] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expansile* action. *Scott.*

expansion (eks-pan'shon), *n.* [= *F. expansion* = *Sp. expansión* = *Pg. expansão* = *It. espansione*, < L. *expansio* (n-), a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*.] 1. The act of expanding. (a) The act of spreading out.

The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon *expansions*, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 5.

(b) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an *expansion*, an awakening, a coming to manhood in a graver fashion.

H. James, Jr., *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 220.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubical expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to .003667 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{273}$ —that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at -273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless *expansions* either of designs or desires.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 19.

Some remarkable examples of *expansion* are furnished by the *remarkable* of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge.

Ure, *Diet.*, II. 319.

Specifically—3. The increase in bulk of steam in the cylinder of an engine when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.

—4. A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal *expansion* covering the base of the antennæ.—5. Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.

Sir R. Blackmore, *Cretation*.

Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial pow'r
Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
Beneath the starry'd *expansion* of the skies.

Beattie, *Lucretius*, i.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xv. 1.

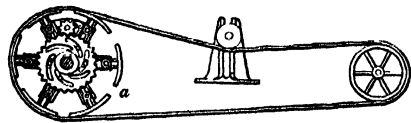
6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle.

Ellipsoid of expansion. See *ellipsoid*.

expansion-cam (eks-pān'shōn-kām), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pān'shōn-kērb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pān'shōn-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with



a. Expansion-drum.

a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.

expansion-engine (eks-pān'shōn-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—**Triple expansion-engine**, a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three cylinders in succession, the exhaust from the first driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pān'shōn-gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the main valve-system and thus to the cylinder. The expansion-gear is intermediate between the actual controlling system of mechanism, which makes the engine automatic, and the steam,

controlling the automatic system by independent eccentric systems that may be automatic or may be controlled by the governor or by appliances practically outside the engine. The effect of this supplementary system is to cut off the supply of steam to the slide-valves at any required point of the stroke, for the purpose of using the expansion of the steam already admitted to finish the stroke. This cut-off of the steam may be variable where the expansion admits of it, changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some predetermined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. The most common apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide valve and controlled by an eccentric cam on the shaft or by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion*.

expansionist (eks-pān'shōn-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-joint (eks-pān'shōn-jōint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (a) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (b) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

expansion-valve (eks-pān'shōn-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. See *expansion-gear*.

expansive (eks-pān'siv), *a.* [= *F. expansif* = *Sp. Pg. expansivo*, < *L. expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*, *expanse*.] 1. Capable of causing or effecting expansion: as, the *expansive* force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an *expansive* force.

J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 258.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatate: as, the *expansive* quality of air; *expansive* gases or substances.—3. Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide-extending; comprehensive: as, *expansive* benevolence; an *expansive* outlook.

A distant view of *Ægina* and of *Megara*, of the *Piræus* and of *Corinth*, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states.

Eustace, *Tour through Italy*, x.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action, sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an *expansive* people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead.

N and Q, 6th ser., X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance*.

expansively (eks-pān'siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pān'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine *expansiveness*.

New Princeton Rev., II. 81.

expansivity (eks-pān'siv'i-ti), *n.* [*< expansive + -ity*.] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word, offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the last fifteenth year that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhadamanthus-Scribblers to pack him out of doors.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV. 87.

expansure (eks-pān'sūr), *n.* [*< expanse + -ure*.] Expanse.

Now love in night, and night in love exhorts
Courtship and dances: all your parts employ,
And suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy.

Marlowe and Chapman, *Hero and Leander*.

ex parte (eks pār'tē). [*L.*, from a part: *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t)-*, a part: see *party*.] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte*.

ex-parte (eks-pār'tē), *a.* [*< ex parte*.] In law, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question: with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. *Ex parte* hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief, or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often insinuates partiality or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement.—**Ex-parte council**, in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to cooperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and *ex-parte*. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte council* is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed.

H. M. Dexter, *Congregationalism* (ed. 1865), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pā'shi-āt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating*. [*< L. expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari*, *expatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely *expatiated*.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 16.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 254.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* therein.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to *expatiate* in the sun.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 79.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon*.

[He] talked with ease, and could *expatiate upon* the common topics of conversation with fluency.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, vii.

The passions of kings are often *expatiated on*; but, in the present anti-monarchical period [time of Charles I.], the passions of parliaments are not imaginable!

I. D'Israeli, *Curios. of Lit.*, IV. 380.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and public undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital?

C. Darnant, *Essays on Trade*, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pā'shi-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< expatiare + -ion*.] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error.

Farinon, *Sermons* (1647), I. II.

expatiator (eks-pā'shi-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< expatiare + -or*.] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "Endoventilicus" I presume is Thomas Reimerus.

Pegge, *Anonymiana*, p. 201.

expatiatory (eks-pā'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< expatiare + -ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Biasett*.

expatriate (eks-pā'tri-āt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating*. [*< ML. expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (> *It. patriare* = *Sp. Pg. expatriar* = *F. patrier*), banish, < *L. ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = *F. father*: see *patrial*. Cf. *de-patriate*, *repatriate*.] 1. To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well-informed, sensible, ingenious, high-principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the *expatriated* landed interest of France.

Burke, *Policy of the Allies*.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pā'tri-ā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. expatriation* = *Sp. expatriacion* = *Pg. expatriação*, < *ML. as if *expatriatio(n)-*, < *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, *expatriate*: see *expatriate*.] 1. The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls.

Palfrey.

2. In law, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The right of *expatriation*, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country: it was finally established by Congress in 1808, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt'), *v.* [= *OF. expecter*, *expecter* = *It. aspettare*, < *L. expectare*, *expectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle*. Cf. *aspect*, *inspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *suspect*.] I. *trans.* 1. To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

The guards,

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 591.

Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body *expecting* what would be next and what he would do. *Evelyn, Diary*, Feb. 8, 1680.

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, *expecting* the issue of this great adventure. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, i. 6.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When *expect* you them?

Cap. With the next benefit of the wind.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Whilst evil is *expected*, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.

Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to *expect* reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 183.

3. To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance: as, to *expect* obedience or aid; I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; you are *expected* to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is *expected* of us, and more than others would have done.

Dryden, Amphitryon, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly: as, I *expect* you to obey, or to perform a task.

England *expects* every man to do his duty.

Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future: as, I *expect* he went to town yesterday. [*Prov. Eng.*, and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *suspect*: as, I rather *expect* he doesn't intend to come.] = *Syn.* To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. "*Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope*; when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect*." (*Angus, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue*, p. 378.) *Expect, Suppose.* *Expect* properly refers to the future; *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to *expect* a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.

D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I *suppose*,

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.

Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† *intrans.* To wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call.

Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a Banquet presented, if there be Persons of Quality there, the People must *expect* and stay till the great ones have done. *Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 80.

Frosts that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb *expecting* lie.

Dryden, Astræa Redux, i. 132.

expect' (eks-pek't'), *n.* [*< expect, v.*] Expectation.

And be't of less *expect*
That matter needless, of importless burden,
Divide thy lips.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 3.

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. expectable* = *Pg. expectavel*, *< L. expectabilis, expectabilis*, to be expected, *< expectare, expectare*, expect: see *expect*.] To be expected; that may be expected. [*Rare.*]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tans, -tans-i), *n.* [*< ML. expectantia, < L. expectan(t)-s*, ppr. of *expectare, look for*, expect: see *expectant*.] 1. The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 5.

How bright he stands in popular *expectance*!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, . . . though not dispensed according to the *expectances* of our narrow conceptions. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. [*Rare.*]

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

The Nations hailed
Their great *expectancy*.

Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2.—**Estate in expectancy, or expectant estate**, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or executory interests.—**Tables**

of *expectancy*, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tant), *a. and n.* [*< ME. expectant, < OF. expectant = F. expectant = Pg. expectante, < L. expectan(t)-s, expectan(t)-s*, ppr. of *expectare, expectare*, look for, expect: see *expect*.] I. *a.* 1. Having expectation; expect-
ing.

Expectant ay till I may mote

To geten mercy of that swete.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood *expectant* by

To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.

Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift*.

3. In *med.*, relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an *expectant* medicine.

Dunglison.—Expectant estate. See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectance*.—**Expectant method**, in *med.*, the therapeutic method which recognizes the futility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. *n.* 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest *expectants* have found unhappy frustration.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an *expectant*; but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.

E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in public before a congregation till first he be tried after the same manner. *Act of Assembly of Glasgow*, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tant-li), *adv.* In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened *expectantly*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 357.

expectation (eks-pek'tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. expectation = Pr. expectacio, expectacio = Sp. expectacion = Pg. expectação = It. aspettazione, < L. expectatio(n)-, expectatio(n)-, < expectare, expectare*, expect: see *expect*.] 1. The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat

The livelong day with patient *expectation*,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.

Shak., *J. C.*, i. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations* produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving*.

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of *expectation*, always hoping for something new and good; heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 409.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand . . .

Why our great *Expectation* should be call'd

The seed of woman. *Milton, P. L.*, xii. 378.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Ps. lxxii*, 5.

You must know that I have a devilish rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest *expectations*. *Sheridan, School for Scandal*, iii. 3.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott*.

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;

It ill becomes your *expectation*.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;

Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.

Otway.

6. In *med.*, same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*).—7. In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.—**Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age.—**Expectation week**, the interval between As-

cension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter. = *Syn.* 2. Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'tā-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. expectative = Sp. Pg. expectativa = It. aspettativa, n.*, *< ML. *expectativus* (fem. *expectativa, n.*), *< L. expectare, expectare*, pp. *expectatus, expectatus*, expect: see *expect*.] I. *a.* 1. Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [*Rare.*]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice. *Robertson*.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to an expectative. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an *expectative*, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession. *Donne, Sermons*, x.

Specifically—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative*. The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance, expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship*.

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Louth, Wykeham*, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the see of Toledo. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek'tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. L. expectator, expectator*, one who watches, a spectator, *< expectare, expectare*, look out, expect: see *expect*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones*. [*Not in use.*]

expectatorium (eks-pek'tā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *expectatoria* (-i). [*ML.*, *< L. expectare, expectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect*.] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox.

Walpole, Letters (1758), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tēr), *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector*.

Aeneas, call my brother Troilus to me;

And signify this loving interview

To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, *expectingly* he lies.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pek'tles), *a.* [*< expect + -less.*]

1. Unsuspicious.

But when he saw me enter so *expectless*,

To hear his base exclams of murder, murder.

Chapman, Revenge of Russy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

2. Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen.

expector (eks-pek'tōr), *n.* Same as *expecter*.

Dam. Who's that, boy?

Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your

expectors would be gone hence, now, at the first act; or expect no more hereafter than they understand.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i.

expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *a. and n.* [= *F. expectorant = Sp. Pg. expectorante = It. espettorante, < L. expectoran(t)-s*, ppr. of *expectare*: see *expectate*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating*. [*< L. expectoratus*, pp. of *expectare* (> *It. espettorare = Sp. Pg. expectorar = F. expectorer*), only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, *< ex*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast: see *pectoral*.] I. *trans.* 1. To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

They affirm that as well the one as the other doth expectorate the fleame gathered in the chest.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excretebrate all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting; by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to expectorate is often the immediate cause of death.

Quain, Med. Dict.

expectoration (eks-pek-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoracion* = Pg. *expectoracão* = It. *espettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio* (n-), < *expectorare*, pp. *expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectorate*.] 1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting; euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of expectoration is, as a rule, most easy in that position in which respiration is most free.

Quain, Med. Dict.

2. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid expectoration.

Quain, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek-tō-rā-tiv), *a. and n.* [= Sp. *expectorativo*; as *expectorate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration. II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other expectoratives, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough.

Harvey, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeded*, ppr. *expeding*. [= D. *expediëren* = G. *expediren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedier*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espédire*, *spédire*, despatch, < L. *expédire*, expedito, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable or expedient, < ex, out, + pes (ped-) = E. foot. Cf. *impede*, despatch, despatch, impeach. Also *expedite*; hence (from L. *expédire*) *expedient*, *expédite*, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the chancery for seizing on all the temporalities of the bishoprick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope, upon which his bulls were expedited at Rome.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, i.

To expedite letters, in Scots law, to write out the principal writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expediate (eks-pē-di-āt), *v. t.* [*L.* as if **expediatus* for *expeditus*: see *expede* and *expédite*.] To expedite.

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve for the present instant to expediate their business.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

expedience (eks-pē-di-ens), *n.* [*OF.* *expediencia*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expedien*(t)-s, expedient: see *expedient*.] 1. Fitness; suitability: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The expedience of retirement is yet greater, as it removes us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful temptations that are incident to human nature.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

2. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear expedience.

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due expedience.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

expediency (eks-pē-di-en-si), *n.* [As *expedience*: see *-ency*.] 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitability to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the expediency of keeping the functions of cook and coachman distinct.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against expediency, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled.

Whately, Rhetoric, ii. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the highest expediency.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sin-

ister meaning often attached to this word is not inherent in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral considerations in determining what is expedient. Expediency may under proper conditions be consonant with the highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society expediency is the only governing principle.

Brougham.

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language: to many it will sound like the language of expediency rather than of ethics.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 639.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of expediency, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one which the person debating it has a private interest in deciding one way or the other—when he himself will gain pleasure or avoid pain by either decision—the admission of expediency as the ground of decision is apt to give him an excuse for deciding in his own favour.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 330.

4. An expedient. Davies.

He proposed a most excellent expediency (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church.

Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pē-di-ent), *a. and n.* [*OF.* *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espédiente*, < L. *expedien*(t)-s, ppr. of *expédire*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expédite*.] I. *a.* 1. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,

Ere further leisure yield them further means.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

2. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are expedient to this town.

Shak., K. John, II. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is expedient for you that I go away.

John xvi. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient.

1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly expedient.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that should be expedient for the honour of Sparta.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,

And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.

Goldsmith, Retaliation, i. 40.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profitable, useful, best, wise.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance a desired result; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzles the wisest among our selves to find out expedients to keep us from ruining one of the best Churches of the Christian World.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, i. viii.

What sure expedient then shall Juno find,

To calm her fears, and ease her boiling mind?

A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency; a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out expedients, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishments.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, xxi.

New expedients must accordingly be devised to meet the unexpected emergency.

Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The expedient, in this case, was a very simple one, neither more nor less than a bribe.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. Expedient, Resource, Resort, Contrivance, Device, Shift. Expedient, contrivance, and device indicate artificial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment; resource indicates natural means or something possessed; resort and shift may indicate either. A shift is a temporary, poor, or desperate expedient. When one's resources begin to fail, one has recourse to contrivances, expedients, etc., and finally to almost any shift. Resort is less often applied to the thing resorted to than to the act of resorting. Contrivance and device suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different resources, and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show a very different amount of resource in dealing with the same difficulty.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 262.

Between justice as my prime support,

And mercy, fled to as the last resort,

I glide and steal along with Heav'n in view.

Cowper, Hope, i. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assiduously, and to adopt contrivances for making their labour more effectual.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., i. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that scorns to bend

To mean devices for a sordid end.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Ded.

You see what shifts we are enforced to try,
To help out wit with some variety.

Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expediential (eks-pē-di-en'shal), *a.* [*expedience* (ML. *expedientia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency: as, an expediential policy.

Calculating expediential understanding.

Harv.

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal significance and left it with a mere expediential or political value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called Congregationalism tinged with Episcopacy.

The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pē-di-en'shal-i), *adv.* In an expediential manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save expedientially.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 89.

expediently (eks-pē-di-ent-li), *adv.* 1. Hastily; quickly.

Do this expediently, and turn him going.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

expediment (eks-ped'i-ment), *n.* [*ML.* *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but prop. of opposite meaning, < L. *expedire*, set free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expédite*. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedient.

A like expediment to remove discontent.

Barrow.

expedite (eks-ped'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeditured*, ppr. *expediting*. [*ML.* (Law L.) *expeditatus*, pp. of *expéditare*, < L. *ex-priv.* + *pes* (ped-) = E. foot.] In Eng. forest law, to cut out the balls or claws of the fore feet of, as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not expeditured forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.

Chambers.

expedition (eks-ped-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*ML.* *expeditatio* (n-), < *expéditare*, expedite: see *expédite*.] The act of expediting, or the state of being expedited.

expédite (eks-pē-dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expédited*, ppr. *expediting*. [*L.* *expéditus*, pp. of *expédire*, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] 1. To remove impediments to the movement or progress of; accelerate the motion or progress of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent orders to expédite the march of the army; artificial heat may expédite the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved,

To expédite your glorious march.

Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw forever from the country, if his absence would expédite a settlement satisfactory to the provinces.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 519.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be expédited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion.

Bacon.

Orders were undoubtedly expédited from Jerusalem to Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.

De Quincey, Esenes, i.

=Syn. 1. To speed, forward, advance, press on, press forward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expédite (eks-pē-dit), *a.* [= D. *expédiet* = Dan. Sw. *expédit* = Sp. Pg. *expédito* = It. *espédito*, *spédito*, < L. *expéditus*, unimpeded, free, ready, easy, pp. of *expédire*, despatch: see *expede*, *expédite*, v.] 1. Cleared of impediments; unobstructed; unimpeded; unencumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and expédite.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear, ready, and expédite.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for expédite use and assurance sake.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 224.

Speech is a very short and expédite way of conveying their thoughts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 19.

expeditely (eks-pē-dit-li), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and expeditely by imitating one good copy than by hearkening to a thousand oral prescriptions?

Barrow, Works, III. ii.

expedition (eks-pē-dish'on), *n.* [= D. *expeditio* = G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F. *expédition* = Sp. *expedicion* = Pg. *expedición* = It. *espedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio* (n-), a despatching, a military enterprise, an expedition, < *expédire*, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expédite*.] 1. The state of being freed from impediments; hence, expeditiousness; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch.

Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all *expedition* his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii., Pref.

Even with the speediest *expedition*,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

With winged *expedition*,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked.
Milton, S. A., i. 1283.

2†. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

The silent *expedition* of the bloody blast from the murdering Ordinance. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, i. 27.*

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit: as, the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring *expedition*; a trading *expedition* to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an *expedition* to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=*Syn.* 1. Celerity, nimbleness, alertness.— 3. Trip, raid. *expeditionary* (eks-pē-dish'ōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*< expedition + -ary.*] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.
Fresh water was extremely scarce, the *expeditionary* force spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

Lord Wolseley, who commands the *expeditionary* army.
The American, IX. 350.

expeditioneer (eks-pē-dish'ōn-ēr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist*.

expeditionist (eks-pē-dish'ōn-ist), *n.* [*< expedition + -ist.*] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [*Rare.*]

Fortunately the zeal of the *expeditionists* averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *a.* [*< expediti-on + -ous.*] 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy: as, an *expeditious* march.

That method of binding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and *expeditious* which makes use of manacles and fetters. *Bacon, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.*

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be *expeditious*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xlv.

expeditiously (eks-pē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; with celerity or despatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and *expeditiously*.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Bailey, 1727.*

expeditive† (eks-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= *F. expéditif* = *Sp. expeditivo* = *It. expeditivo, speditivo*; as *expedite + -ive.*] Performing with speed; expeditious.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

expeditory† (eks-ped'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. expeditorius, < L. expeditre, pp. expeditus, despatch: see exped, expedite.*] Making haste; expeditious. *Franklin.*

expel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling*. [*Formerly also expell; < ME. expellen, < OF. expeller = Sp. expeler = Pg. expeller = It. espellere, < L. expellere, drive or thrust out or away, < ex, out, + pellere, drive, thrust: see pulse. Cf. compel, dispel, impel, propel, repel.*]

1. To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily: as, to *expel* air from a bellows or from the lungs; to *expel* an invader or a traitor from a country; to *expel* a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to *expell*,
To view strange countrys hee intends.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).
Till that infernal feend with foule uprore
Forewasted all their land and then *expell*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

Off with his robe! *expel* him forth this place!
Whilst we rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians *expelled* the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [*Rare.*]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3†. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 96.

=*Syn.* 1. *Exile, Exclude*, etc. (see *banish*), expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge.

expellable (eks-pel'ā-bl), *a.* [*< expel + -able.*] 1. Capable of being expelled or driven out: as, "acid *expellable* by heat." *Kirwan.*— 2. Subject to expulsion: as, members of a club not *expellable* on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel: as, an *expellant* medicine. *Thomas, Med. Dict.*

II. *n.* That which expels: as, calomel is a powerful *expellant*.

expeller (eks-pel'ēr), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Cuneogiasus he cometh to the foresaid Maglocennus, whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles, and the *expeller* of manie tyrants. *Holinshed, Chron., England, i. v. 17.*

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice.
Fauschauer, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *expense*. See *-ce†*.

expend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [= *OF. expendre, spendre* = *Sp. Pg. expender* = *It. spendere, < L. expendere, weigh out, pay out, expend, < ex, out, + pendere, weigh, akin to pendere, hang: see pend, pendent, poised. Cf. dispend and spend.*]

1. To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

I held it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two latter darken and *expend*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt.
Sir J. Haywood.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to *expend* it like a gentleman.
Cotton.

2. To consume by use; spend in using: as, to *expend* time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely *expended*.

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time *expend* with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak., Othello, i. 3.*

Youth, health, vigor to *expend*
On so desirable an end.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, l. 33.

expendable (eks-pen'dā-bl), *a.* [*< expend + -able.*] That can be expended or consumed by use: as, articles *expendable* and not *expendable*.

expender (eks-pen'dēr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large *expenders* of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 49.*

expeditor (eks-pen'di-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. expendedor*, a spendthrift, = *It. spenditore, < ML. expeditor, < L. expendere, expend: see expend.*]

In old *Eng. law*, a person appointed to disburse money.

expeditrix (eks-pen'di-triks), *n.* [*< ML. *expeditrix, fem. of expeditor: see expeditor.*]

A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celler was the go-between and *expeditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons.
Roger North, Examen, p. 257.

expenditure (eks-pen'di-tūr), *n.* [*< ML. expeditus, irreg. pp. of L. expendere (cf. expeditor), + -ure.*]

1. The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expenditure* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. [*Rare.*]

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our *expenditure* defrays his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

expense (eks-pens'), *n.* [Until recently also *expence*; *< ME. expence, expence, < OF. expence, expence* = *Sp. Pg. expensas, pl., = It. spesa, < ML. expensa* (see *pecunia*), *L. expensum*, money spent, fem. and neut. of *L. expensus*, pp. of *expendere, expend: see expend.*]

or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of giftes, grettist in *expence*,
Ay furse on his fos, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3766.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deservng honourable remembrance for his good minde, and *expence* of life in so vertuous an enterprize.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 145.

Extraordinary *expence* must be limited by the worth of the occasion.
Bacon, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Months without hands, maintained at vast *expence*;
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 401.

Specifically— 2. Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solemn feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in *expence*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 5.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your *expences* would bring you to.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his *expences* by his income.

For his *expence* and for his aray,
For hors or men that maye be for your spede,
He shall not lakke no thng that hym nede.
Generaydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 348.

We shall not spend a large *expence* of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by *at*: as, he did this *at the expense* of his character.

Courting popularity at his party's *expense*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired at the *expense* of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed*. = *Syn.* 3. *Charge*. *Cost*, etc. See *price*.

expensful (eks-pens'fūl), *a.* [*< expense + -ful.*] Costly; expensive. [*Archaic.*]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more *expensful* courses.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

My mind very heavy for this my *expensful* life.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more . . . *expensful* . . . than windows.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

expensfully (eks-pens'fūl-i), *adv.* In an expensful or costly manner; with great expense. [*Archaic.*]

expenseless (eks-pens'les), *a.* [*< expense + -less.*] Without cost or expense. [*Rare.*]

What health promotes, and gives uneasy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* [*< expense + -ive.*]

1. Costly; requiring or entailing much expense: as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shining fires of more laborious and *expensive* actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam, distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very *expensive* master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

2†. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

Hee is now very *expensive* of his time, for hee will wait vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness.
Bp. Sprat.

expensively (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense.

I never know him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile.
Swift.

expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance: as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds.
Bp. Louth, Wykeham, p. 203.

expergefaction† (eks-pēr-jē-fak'shōn), *n.* [*< L. expergefaction(n-), an awakening, < expergefacer, pp. expergefactus, awaken, arouse, < expergere, awaken, arouse* (see *experrection*), + *facere, make.*] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *expergefaction*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 45.

experience (eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [*< ME. experientia, experientia, < OF. experientia, F. expérience = Pr. experientia, experientia = Sp. Pg. experiencia = It. esperienza, sperienza, esperienzia, sperienza, < L. experientia, a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, < experientia, ppr. of experiri, try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, < ex, out, + periri, go through, in pp. peritus, experienced, expert: see expert and peril.*] 1. The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long experience; experience teaches even fools.

He that hath as much Experience of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.*

We were sufficiently instructed by experience what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rained all Night. *Maudsrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.*

A man of science who . . . had made experience of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. *Hawthorne, Birthmark.*

Till we have some experience of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 245.*

2. In *philos.*, knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Celsius and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek *ἐμπειρία* of the Stoics. See *empiric*.

The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is experience, by which we mean not the experience of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated experience of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The unity of experience embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 387.*

Specifically—3. That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

That which all men's experience teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 8.*

Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted By all the mistresses of war, care, counsel, Quick-ey'd experience, and victory twin'd to him? *Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.*

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast, Full of sad experience, moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of experience, which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson, Old Age.*

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an experience or information about the concrete. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 21.*

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects, which we learn only by a generalization of experiences. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*

This is what distance does for us; the harsh and bitter features of this or that experience are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black.*

5†. An experiment.

She caused him to make experience Upon wild beasts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If my affection be suspected, make Experience of my loyalty, by some service. *Shirley, Love Tricks, I. 1.*

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to experiences, is this, that those experiences which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God coming to the mind. *Edwards, Works, III. 32.*

The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the experiences of the Methodists are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.*

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious experiences; a covenant or conference meeting.

He is in that ecstasy of mind which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an experience meeting and pour out a flood of feeling in the tritest language and the most conventional terms.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 127.

= **Syn.** Experience, Experiment, Observation. Experience is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while experiment is that which one actively undertakes. Observation is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by observation, and quite another to know of it or them by experience. To know of a man's goodness by experiment would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice*.

experience (eks-pē'ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced*, ppr. *experiencing*. [*< experience, n.*] 1. To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all experience pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we experience good and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

Your soul will then experience the most terrible fears. *Southwell, Poetical Works, Pref., p. 56.*

You have not yet experienced at her hands My treatment. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 309.*

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care Their arms experience and for sea prepare. *W. Harte, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius.*

To experience religion, to become converted. [*Colloq.*] I experienced religion at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Widow Bedott Papers, p. 108.*

experienced (eks-pē'ri-ent), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an experienced artist; an experienced physician.

I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well-experienced a Knight as Sir Talbot Bows is to be my Colleague and Fellow-Burgess. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 4.*

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are experienced in them. *Locke.*

experienter (eks-pē'ri-ent-er), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [*Rare.*]

A curious experienter did affirm that the likeness of any object, . . . if strongly lightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, . . . even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, viii.*

experient† (eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* [*< OF. experient, < L. experient(-is), ppr. of expiri: see experience.*] Experienced.

Which wisdom sure he learn'd Of his experient father. *Chapman, All Fools, I. 1.*

Why is the Prince, now ripe and full experient, Not made a dore in the State? *Brau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iii. 1.*

experiential (eks-pē'ri-en'shal), *a.* [*< L. experientia, experience, + -al.*] Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws — laws of nature — are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or experiential information. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and experiential truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered — the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; experiential truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and experiential truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy. *Wheverl, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 27.*

But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our experiential attitude. *Mind, IX. 358.*

experientialism (eks-pē'ri-en'shal-izm), *n.* [*< experiential + -ism.*] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

experientialist (eks-pē'ri-en'shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< experiential + -ist.*] 1. *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per'i-ment), *n.* [*< ME. experimēt = D. G. Dun. Sw. experiment, < OF. experimēt, experiment = Sp. Pg. experimento = It. esperimento, < L. experimentum, a trial, test, experiment, < experiri, try, test: see experience.*] 1. A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

The craft of conjuracioun tho cumly did vse;

With Spretis & experimēt so spend that there lyf. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13217.*

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain fictions relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of experiment. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All successful action is successful experiment in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative experiment, which detours us from repetition. *Jenns, Social Reform, p. 253.*

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful experiment for our future conduct. *Defoe.*

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance. — **Controlling experiment**. See *control*. — **Syn.** Observation, etc. (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per'i-ment), *v.* [= *D. experimenteren = G. experimentieren = Dan. experimenter = Sw. experimentera, < F. experimenter (OF. experimenter) = Pr. experimental, experimenter = Sp. Pg. experimentar = It. esperimentare, sperimentare, < ML. experimentare, experiment; from the noun.*] I. *intrans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

We live, and they experiment on life, Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof To overlook the farther. *Browning, In a Balcony.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully experimented on one of Alexander's pages. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.*

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments while he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

experimenta, *n.* Plural of *experimentum*.

experimental (eks-per-i-men'tal), *a.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. experimental (in comp.), < F. expérimental = Sp. Pg. experimental = It. esperimentale, < ML. *experimentalis, < L. experimentum, experiment: see experiment.*] 1. Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, experimental knowledge or philosophy; an experimental philosopher.

He [Calvert] was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if amateurish, interest in experimental science. *E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 209.*

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations, Which with experimental seal doth warrant The tenour of my book. *Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.*

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and experimental Christians. *H. Humphrey.*

Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no experimental knowledge. *Macauley, History.*

Experimental proposition, in *logic*, a proposition which is founded upon experience. — **Experimental philosophy**, that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific researches into nature.

The chief reason why I prefer the mechanical and experimental philosophy before the Aristotelian is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions. *Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., 2d ed. (1667), p. 47.*

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practised externally from some ulterior considerations; a state of religious feeling or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalise, *v. i.* See *experimentalize*. **experimentalist** (eks-per-i-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*< experimental + -ist.*] One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous experimentalist who adopts any novelty. *Whately, Rhetoric, I. iii. § 2.*

experimentalize (eks-per-i-men'tal-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized*, ppr. *experimen-*

talizing. [*< experimental + -ize.*] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalise*.

The Impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be experimentalized upon. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xlviii.

The old school has gone -- gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalizing*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII, 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men'tal-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, iii, 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt, that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigorousness of a holy life. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally*. *J. S. Mill, Logic*.

experimentalist (eks-per'i-men-tal-ist), *n.* [*< experiment + -arian.*] **I.** A relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentalist* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *D. Stewart*.

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentalist* for the reception of revealed religion.

Boyle, Works, V, 537.

experimentation (eks-per'i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. expérimentation*; as *experiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill, Logic*, III, vii, § 3.

experimentalist (eks-per'i-men-tal-ist), *n.* [*< experiment + -ative.*] Experimental. *Coleridge*.

experimentator (eks-per'i-men-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. expérimentateur* = *Sp. Pg. experimentador* = *It. sperimentatore, sperimentatore*, *< ML. experimentator*, *< experimentare*, *experiment*: see *experiment*, *v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentators*, requiring such chasmas. *Boyle, Works*, IV, 507.

experimented (eks-per'i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II, 1.

experimenter (eks-per'i-men-tēr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentalist (eks-per'i-men-tist), *n.* [*< experiment + -ist.*] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per'i-men-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing*. [*< experiment + -ize.*] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise*.

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentize* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tā). [*L.*: see *experiment*.] An experiment. — **Experimentum crucis**, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial*, 3.

experrection (eks-pe-rek'shon), *n.* [*< L. experrectus*, pp. of *expergisci*, be awakened, awake, *< expergere*, tr., wake, arouse, *< ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, *< per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent*. Cf. *insurrection*, *resurrection*.] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 1069.

expert (eks-pert' as *u.*; eks-pert' or eks-pert' as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. expert*, *< OF. expert*, *expert*, *F. expert* = *Pr. expert*, *expert* = *Sp. Pg. experto* = *It. esperto*, *sperto*, *< L. expertus* (for **expertus*; cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thaire planntes best to growe But sette hem nowe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And nought to hem of elde that bene *experte* In governaunce, nurture, and honeste.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skilful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool, Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden*.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue.

Goldsmith, English Clergy.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert workmanship*; *expert testimony*.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*, . . . Hath power to give thee as thou wert?

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

= *Syn.* *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful*.

II. *n.* 1. An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle; and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts*.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I, 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with especial aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II, 68.

2. In *law*, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts. = *Syn.* *Adept, Expert*. See *adept*, *n.*

expert (eks-pert'), *v. t.* [*< L. expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert*, *a.*] 1. To experience.

We deeme of Death as doome of ill desert; But knewe we, foolies, what it us brings untill, Dye would we daily, once it to *expert*!

Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. [*< expert, n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *experted*. [Colloq.]

expertly (eks-pert'li), *adv.* [*< ME. expertly*; *< expert + -ly*.] 1. By actual experiment.

Unlynde it theenne, and there *expertly* se How oon tree is in tll an other romne.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pert'nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be f' the camp, a Frenchman; what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars.

Shak., All's Well, iv, 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul.

T. Cogan, Theol. Disquisitions, II.

= *Syn.* *Facility, Knack*, etc. See *readiness*.

expetible (eks-pet'i-bl), *a.* [*< L. expetibilis*, desirable, *< expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, *< ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*, *compete*.] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.

T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 410.

expiable (eks-pi-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. expiable*, *< L.* as if **expiabilis*, *< expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Capable of being expiated or atoned for: as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence.

Peltham, Resolves, II, 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as immoderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself says are *expiable* by fear of death.

Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, II, II, § 2.

expiament (eks-pi-a-ment), *n.* [*< L.* as if **expiamentum*, *< expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks-pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating*. [*< L. expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> *It. expiare* = *Sp. Pg. expiar* = *F. expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, *< ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, *< pius*, devout, pious: see *pious*.] 1. To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of (a

crime or evil act), or counteract its evil effects, by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I, II.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay, Lord Holland*.

2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.] Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele.

T. H. Dyer, Hist. Rome, § 2.

expiate (eks-pi-āt), *a.* [*< L. expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expired.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate*. *Shak., Rich. III.*, III, 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. expiation* = *Pr. expiacio* = *Sp. expiacion* = *Pg. expiação* = *It. espiazione*, *< L. expiatio(n)-*, *< expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] 1. The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement*.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*.

Irvine

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Dict.* In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered; for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the rages of the gods are glutted.

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 83.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak, The blood of bulls and goats.

Milton, P. L., xii, 291.

3. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices.

Sir J. Hayward.

The Great Day of Expiation, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the 10th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expiational (eks-pi-ā'shon-al), *a.* [*< expiation + -al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expiational* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest.

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 91.

expiator (eks-pi-ā-tor), *n.* [= *It. expiatore*, *< LL. expiator*, *< L. expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] One who expiates.

expiatorious (eks-pi-ā-tō-ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. expiatorius*: see *expiator*.] Same as *expiator*.

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*.

Jer. Taylor, Office Ministerial, § 7.

expiatory (eks-pi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. expiatoire* = *Sp. Pg. expiatorio* = *It. expiatorio*, *< LL. expiatorius*, *< L. expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate*, *expiator*.] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

expilate (eks-pi-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. expilatus*, pp. of *expilare* (> *It. expilare* = *Pg. expilar*), pillage, plunder, *< ex*, out, + *pilare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile* and *pillage*.] To pillage; plunder.

expilation (eks-pi-lā'shon), *n.* [= *Pg. expilação* = *It. espilazione*, *< L. expiliatio(n)-*, *< expilare*, pillage: see *expiate*.] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expiations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic spoil as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the first two). . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi

expilator (eks-pi-lā-tor), *n.* [= *It. expilatore*, *< L. expilator*, *< expilare*, pillage: see *expiate*.] One who expilates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetoric.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii

expirable (eks-pir'ā-bl), *a.* [*< expire + -able.*] That may come to an end. *Smart*.

expirant (eks-pir'ant), *n.* [= *F. expirant* = *Sp. espirante*, *< L. expiran(t)-*, *expiran(t)-*, ppr. of

expirare, expirare, expire: see *expire*.] One who is expiring. *Is. Taylor.*

expiration (eks-pi-rā'shən), *n.* [= *F. expiration* = *Pr. espiracio* = *Sp. expiration* = *Pg. expiração* = *It. espirazione*, < *L. expiratio*(*n*-), *expiratio*(*n*-), a breathing out, < *expirare, expirare, breathe out*: see *expire*.] 1. The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspiration*.

The movements [in respiration] are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during expiration, especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1339.*

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death. This is a very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy-dews of meditation. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.*

We have heard him breathe the groan of expiration. *Johnson, Rambler.*

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the expiration of a month or year; the expiration of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the expiration of thy time.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle expiration. *Alp. Sharp, Dissertations, p. 41.*

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the expiration of oxygen by plants. [Rare or obsolete.]

The true cause of cold is an expiration from the globe of the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 866.*

expirator (eks'pi-rā-tor), *n.* [*L. expirare, pp. expiratus, breathe out*: see *expire*.] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has . . . a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator. . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as expirator, the tube is drawn farther out. *Ure, Dict., I. 261.*

expiratory (eks-pir'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< expire + -atory*.] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expired*, ppr. *expiring*. [*< OF. expirer, expirer, F. e.pirer* = *Pr. expirar, expeirar* = *Sp. expirar* = *Pg. expirar* = *It. espirare, spirare*, < *L. expirare, expirare, breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire*, < *ex, out, + spirare, breathe*: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire*.] I. *trans.* 1. To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire*.

All his hundred Mouths at once expire
Volumes of curling Smoke.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, II.

This year Captain Miles Standish expired his mortal life. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.*

This cha'd the boar, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, I. 121.

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [Rare or obsolete.]

And force the veins of dashing flints to expire
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 60.*

3t. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will expyre thy date?
Lyly, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 308.

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit the breath: opposed to *inspire*. Specifically—2. To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be expired in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Hoswell, Letters, II. 59.*

Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies
Th' expiring swan, and as he sings he dies.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 66.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I expire.
Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will expire on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire expired.

And when forty years were expired, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. *Acts vii. 30.*

For still he knew his power
Not yet expired. *Milton, P. R., IV. 395.*

4t. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The instocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. *Dryden.*

= *Syn. 2. Perish, etc.* See *die*.

expiring (eks-pir'ing), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or expiring organ of any animal be stoppt, it suddenly dies. *I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, expiring efforts; expiring groans.

expiry (eks'pi-ri), *n.* [*< expire + -y*.] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the expiry of the term. *Lamb, To Wordsworth.*

Expiry of the legal, in *Sents law*, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis'kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. expiscatus, pp. of expiscari, search out, find out, lit. fish out*, < *ex, out, + piscari, fish*, < *piscis* = *E. fish*.] To search out; hence, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns. *Chapman, Illad, x. 181.*

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magnus Muir, so much and no more could I expiscate. *R. L. Stevenson, Hist. of Fife.*

expiscation (eks-pis-kā'shən), *n.* [*< expiscate + -ion*.] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyselfe must patronise
By quaffing more of the Castalian head;
In expiscation of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heaveie lead
To make them sinke and catch.
Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

expiscator (eks'pis-kā-tor), *n.* [*< expiscate + -or*.] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty expiscators and exploders of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 329.*

expiscatory (eks-pis'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< expiscate + -ory*.] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and expiscatory questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off. *Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xvi.*

explain (eks-plān'), *v.* [*< OF. explaner* = *Sp. Pg. explanar* = *It. spianare*, < *L. explanare, flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explain*, < *ex, out, + planare, flatten, make level*, < *planus, level, plain*: see *plain, plane*. Cf. *explanade, splanade*.] I. *trans.* 1t. To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chestnut, is turgid with buds and ready to explain its leaf. *Evelyn, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.*

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Cowper, Task, II. 528.

Commentators explain the difficult passages. *Gay.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to explain?
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once explained by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed. *Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we explain this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization, and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley, Logic, III. II. 2.*

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of; clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, to explain away a passage of Scripture; to explain away one's fault or offense.

Those explain the meaning quite away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is explained away. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 312.*

= *Syn. Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate.* Explain is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. Expound is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to expound a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To interpret is to explain, as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to interpret Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To elucidate is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like expound, a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See *translate*.

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it. *Sheridan, The Rivals, IV. 3.*

The aim in expounding a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and perennial significance. *Lowell, Among myr Books, 2d ser., p. 44.*

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian scene;
A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 2.

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendence use, as it confirms, elucidates, and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity. *Rp. Hurd, Works, VI. IV.*

II. intrans. To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

explainable (eks-plā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< explain + -able*.] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically explainable, and implieeth purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the inwards and legs thereof in water. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.*

explainer (eks-plā'nēr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole explainer of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a pudder about his fundamentals. Another explainer, of as good authority as he, will set up others against them. *Locke, Vind. of Christianity.*

explaitt, *n.* [*ME. explait, explait, explait, explait*, < *OF. explait, explait, explait*, an action, exploit, etc.: see *exploit*, *v.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. Achievement.—2. Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For explait of their spede, thai spekyen in fere
To chese hom a cheffayn to be chefe of them all.
Destuction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 3661.

explaitt, *v. t.* [*Also explate*; < *ME. *explaiten, explaiten*, < *OF. explaiter, explaiter*, achieve, perform, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. To perform; achieve; promote.—2. To explicate; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solon's self explaitst the knotty laws
With endless labours. *B. Jonson, Underwoods, Ixv.*

explanate (eks-plā-nāt), *a.* [*< L. explanatus, pp. of explanare, flatten, spread out*: see *explain*.] 1. In bot. and zool., flattened; spread out.—2. In entom., having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge: said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plā-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. explication* (rare) = *Sp. explicacion* = *Pg. explicação*, < *L. explanatio*(*n*-), an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare, explain*: see *explain*.] 1. The act of explaining. (a) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the explanation of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra-sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces; and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 3.*

(b) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word explanation occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause, that is, by stating the law or laws of causation, of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xii. § 1.*

What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.

G. H. Lewes, Aristotle, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher; hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the ransomer, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. C. S. Peirce.

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and heresy with all possible zeal.

Rp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reestablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. = *Syn.* 1. Explanation, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan'ā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. as if *explanatus, < explanare, pp. explanatus, explain: see explain.*] Explanatory.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before. Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 5.

explanatorily (eks-plan'ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the matter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. Philadelphia Times, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan'ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. Bailey, 1727.

explanatorius (eks-plan'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. explanatorius, < L. explanare, pp. explanatus, explain: see explain.*] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues without *explanatory* observations appeared absurd.

Eustace, Tour in Italy, I., Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Chinese are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

explatet, *v. t.* See *explatit*.

explatit, *explatet*, *n.* and *v.* See *explatit*.

explement (eks'plē-mēt), *n.* [*< L. explemētum, that which fills up, a filling, < exple, fill up: see expletion. Cf. complement.*] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle falls short of four right angles.

expletion (eks-plē'shon), *n.* [*< L. expletio(n)-, a filling up, a satisfying, < expletus, pp. of exple, fill up, < ex, out, + plet, fill: see plenty. Cf. completion, depletion.*] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfillment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.

Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.

expletive (eks'plē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. expletif = Pr. expletiu = Sp. Pg. expletivo = It. espletivo, < LL. expletivus, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), < L. expletus, pp. of exple, fill up: see expletion.*] 1. *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets. Johnson, Addison.

II. *n.* 1. Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcii.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line, or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 346.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced.

H. Spencer, Style.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differentiated from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 16.

expletively (eks'plē-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks'plē-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *expletorius, < exple, pp. expletus, fill up: see expletion.*] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.

British Critic, Feb., 1797.

explicable (eks'pli-kā-bl), *a.* [= *F. explicable = Sp. explicable = Pg. explicavel = It. espicabile, < L. explicabilis, < explicare, unfold, explicate: see explicate.*] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 143.

explicableness (eks'pli-kā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. Bailey, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kand'), *n.* [*< L. explicandus, ger. of explicare, explicate: see explicate.*] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [*< L. explicatus, pp. of explicare (> It. esplicare = Sp. Pg. Pr. explicar = F. expliquer), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, < ex, out, + plicare, fold: see plait, pleat, plicate.* From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come *E. explicit, explait, exploit, q. v.*] 1. *trans.* 1st. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own moral consciousness.

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference—i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statements concerning classes—there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembl'd the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragically, he says, were too ominous.

Milton, Apology for Smectymninus.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [*< L. explicatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Unfolded; explicated.

Thus was his person made tangible, and his name utterable, and his mercy brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumcision of this holy babe.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 6.

explication (eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. explication = Sp. explicacion = Pg. explicação = It. explicazione, < L. explicatio(n)-, < explicare, unfold, explain: see explicate.*] 1. The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 208.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The exposition and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. Goldsmith, Criticisms.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminate evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an exposition when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

explicative (eks'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. explicatif = Pr. explicativu = Sp. Pg. explicativo = It. espicativo, < L. as if *explicativus, < explicare, pp. explicatus, unfold, explicate: see explicate.*] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 578.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks'pli-kā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. explicateur = Pg. explicador = It. espicatore, < L. explicator, < explicare, unfold, explicate: see explicate.*] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

explicatory (eks'pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< explicate + -ory.*] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.

Barrow, Works, I. xxi.

explicit (eks-plis'it), *a.* [= *F. explicite = Sp. Pg. explicito = It. esplicito, < L. explicitus, pp. of explicare, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. explicatus being more common: see explicate and exploit.*] 1. Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt.

Bancroft.

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure.

Barham, Ingoldshy Legends, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *Differentiation*. — **Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus if $y = x^2 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, y is an explicit function of x , while x is an implicit function of y . Brande —

Explicit proposition or declaration, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. = *Syn.* *Explicit*, *Express* definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, V.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

explicit (eks'pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of *L. explicatus (est liber)*, the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See *etymology*.

The Liber Festivals of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit*: Emprynted at Westminster, &c., mcccclxxxij."

Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, *στίχοι*, which it contained — probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was *εἰλεῖν* and *ἐξεῖλεῖν*, *plieare* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicatus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *incipit liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber, explicit, explicit, &c.*

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 141.

explicitly (eks-plis'it-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

explode (eks-plōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exploded*, ppr. *exploding*. [= It. *esplodere* = G. *explodieren* = Dan. *explodere* = Sw. *explodera*, < L. *explodere*, *explaudere*, pp. *explosus*, *explausus*, drive out by clapping, hoot off (an actor), hence drive away, disapprove, reject, < *ex*, out, + *plaudere*, clap, applaud: see *applaud*, *plausible*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To deery or reject with noise; express disapprobation of with noise or marks of contempt; hiss or hoot off: as, to *explode* a play or an actor.

That which one admires another *explodes* as most absurd and ridiculous.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22. I am, therefore, in the first place, to acknowledge with all manner of gratitude their civility, who were pleased . . . not to *explode* an entertainment which was designed to please them.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref. He was universally *exploded* and hissed off the stage.

Asop's Fables (ed. c. 1720). 2. To destroy the reputo or demonstrate the fallacy of; disprove or bring into discredit or contempt; do away with: as, an *exploded* custom; an *exploded* hypothesis.

I shall talk very freely on a custom which all men wish *exploded*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 25. Some late authors have thought that this [Mount Tabor] was not the place of the transfiguration; but as the tradition has been so universal, their opinion is generally *exploded*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 65. Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error.

Burke. 3. To cause to burst suddenly and noisily into an expanded or gaseous state, or into fragments, as gunpowder or the like, a steam-boiler, etc. See II.

Some of these experiments [on gun-cotton] are made by *exploding* under water equal weights of the same substances under identical circumstances. Ure, Dict., II. 761.

4. To drive out with sudden violence and noise.

But late the kindled powder did *explode* The massy ball.

Sir R. Blackmore. 5. In *physiol.*, to cause to break out or burst forth; bring into sudden action or manifestation; develop rapidly and violently.

From some peculiar neurotic state, either induced by alcohol, or existing before alcohol was used, or *exploded* by this drug, a profound suspension of memory and consciousness and literal paralysis of certain brain-functions follow.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 189. II. *intrans.* 1. To burst with force and noise, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, through suddenly developed chemical reaction, as from the application of fire or friction.

Chloride of nitrogen, when covered with a film of water, *explodes* with great violence when brought into contact with a decomposing agent.

Ure, Dict., II. 321. 2. To be broken up suddenly with a loud report by an internal force; fly into pieces with violence and noise from any cause, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam, a bombshell from the expansion of its charge by heat, or a wheel from too rapid revolution.—3. To burst noisily into sudden activity; break out with loud noise from some internal force, or into violent outcry or speech, as from emotion: as, a geyser which *explodes* at regular intervals; to *explode* with rage or with laughter.

No lack of customers beating their bosoms and *exploding* with incredulity at the prices demanded.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 241.

4. In *physiol.*, to break out or burst forth; become suddenly manifest in operation or effect.

The irritation may exist as such for an indefinite time, or may so reduce the vitality and resisting power of the tissue of the disc and surrounding parts, as to develop gradually, or *explode* suddenly, into an actual inflammation—that is, into a neuritis.

Allen, and Neurol., VIII. 130. Exploding mass, in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore*.

explosive (eks-plō'dent), *n.* In *philol.*, same as *explosive*, 2.

exploder (eks-plō'dér), *n.* 1. One who or that which *explodes*.—2†. A hisser; one who rejects with contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.

South, Works, VI. vii.

exploit (eks-ploit'), *n.* [*<* ME. **exploit*, *exploit* (also *exploit*, *espleit*, *exploit*, *exploit*: see *exploit*), advantage, achievement, < OF. *exploit*, *exploit*, earlier *espleit*, *espleit*, an exploit, action, deed, an execution of or upon a judgment, a seizure, the possession or using of a thing, also revenue, profit, etc., mod. F. *exploit*, an exploit, etc., a writ, = Pr. *esplec*, *esplec*, *espleit*, *espley*, m., *esplecha*, f., < ML. **explicium*, pl. *explicia*, also (altered partly in imitation of the OF., and partly by merging with L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explere*) *explicetum*, *explicetus*, *explicetus*, etc., a ju-

dicial act, writ, execution, seizure, revenue, profit, products of land (*esplices*, q. v.), contr. of L. *explicium*, neut. of L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, display, arrange, settle, adjust, regulate, etc.: see *explicate*, and cf. *plait*, *pleat*.] 1. Achievement; performance; usually, a deed or act of some exceptional or remarkable kind; a conspicuous performance; more especially, a spirited or heroic act; a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Caesar, of Wellington.

He seem'd For dignity compos'd and high exploit.

Milton, P. L., II. 111. His own *exploits* with boastful glee he told, What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold.

Crabbe, Works, I. 101. Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lusthood which could be enacted no more.

Prof. Blackie. The recovery of Acre from the forces of the King of Naples . . . was the one brilliant *exploit* of a long and otherwise unhappy reign.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

2†. Advantage; benefit.

The sail goth up and forth they straight, But none *exploit* thereof they caught.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 258.

= Syn. 1. Deed, Feat, etc. See *feat*.

exploit (eks-ploit'), *v.* [*<* ME. **exploiten*, *exploiten*, also **exploiten*, *exploiten* (see *exploit*), < OF. *exploiter*, later *exploiteier*, earlier *espleiter*, perform, despatch, execute, achieve, etc., mod. F. *exploiter*, cultivate, farm, work, grow, etc., = Pr. *exploitar*, *exploitar*, *espleyar*, *esplechar*, < ML. *explicare*, *explicare*, execute: from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1†. To achieve; accomplish.

There . . . a man may see well and diligently *exploited* and furnished, not only those things which husbandmen do commonly in other countries, as by craft and cunning to remedy the barrenness of the ground—but also a whole wood by the hands of the people plucked up by the roots in one place, and set again in another place.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 7. He mad. haste to *exploit* some warlike service.

Holland. 2. To make complete use of; work up; bring into play; utilize; cultivate. [Recent, from modern French *exploiter*.]

Perhaps it was as well that they did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism as an advertisement.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 89. Freedom—that was the word; the right of a man to *exploit* his nature from the top to the bottom.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 96. Plutarch's dialogue "On the Cessation of Oracles" a quarry largely *exploited* by the poets, but still unexhausted.

N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 161. Specifically—3. To employ or utilize selfishly; turn to one's own advantage without regard to right or justice; make subservient to self-interest. [Recent.]

Better far, he [Marx] holds, for the labourer to stick to day's wages, for he can be much more easily and extensively *exploited* by the piece system.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166. He *exploits* them all for his own service.

G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar (1883), p. 118. In the economic field as amongst animals, in the struggle for existence and in the conflict of selfish interests, the strongest will crush or *exploit* the weakest, unless the State, as an organ of justice, intervene to secure to each what is his due.

Orpen, tr. of Lavely's Socialism, p. 272. The noisy, passionate quarrel between the two factions of the ruling class about the question, which of the two *exploited* the labourers the more shamefully, was on each hand the midwife of the truth.

Marx, Capital (trans.), xxv § 5. II. *intrans.* To make research or experiment; explore. [Rare.]

Some two years ago, M. Debay, a Belgian engineer, proposed to *exploit* for petroleum.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 857. **exploitable** (eks-ploi'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *exploitable*, < ML. *explicabilis*, < *explicare*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] Capable of being exploited, in any sense.

It is not the diminished rate either of the absolute or of the proportional increase in labour-power, or labouring population, which causes capital to be in excess, but conversely this excess of capital that makes *exploitable* labour-power insufficient.

Marx, Capital (trans.), xxv.

exploitage (eks-ploi'tāj), *n.* [*<* *exploit* + *-age*.] Same as *exploitation*, 2.

It [more profit-sharing with workmen in one's employ] would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.

William Morris, The Century, XXXII. 397. **exploitation** (eks-ploi-tā'shōn), *n.* [*<* F. *exploitation*, cultivation, improving, working, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exploiting, making use of, or working up; utilization by the application of industry, argument, or other means of turning to ac-

count: as, the *exploitation* of a mine or a forest, of public opinion, etc.

Joint stock companies, or associations of capital, are now very advantageously employed for the *exploitation* of different branches of industry.

J. C. Brown, Kéboisement in France, p. 201. Specifically—2. The act of exploiting solely for one's own purposes or advantage; selfish use or employment, regardless of abstract right; self-seeking utilization: as, the *exploitation* of the weak by the strong, or of the laborer by the capitalist. Also *exploitage*.

Marx holds that the system of piece payment is so prone to abuse that when one door of *exploitation* shuts another only opens, and legislation will always remain ineffectual.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166. All who voluntarily engage in the *exploitation* of man by man, or of race by race, as opposed to the service of the common weal, are slave-drivers at heart.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 374. **exploitative** (eks-ploi'ta-tiv), *a.* Serving for or used in *exploitation*: as, *exploitative* industry.

exploiter (eks-ploi'tér), *n.* [= F. *exploiteur*, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] 1. One who exploits or utilizes; one who works up or develops.

Happy mining company, . . . these fortunate *exploiters*.

The Nation, March 10, 1870, p. 152. Specifically—2. One who exploits selfishly, unjustly, or oppressively.

The pockets of all the railroad *exploiters* of that State have now for some years been examined with public money.

The Nation, Feb. 17, 1870, p. 101. **exploiter** (eks-ploi'tér), *v. t.* [*<* *exploiter*, *n.*] An error for *exploit*.

It is sad to see the well-meaning, but ignorant, disciples of this Church in America *exploited* by a twofold Jesuitry.

Theodore Parker, Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology.

exploiture (eks-ploi'tūr), *n.* [*<* *exploit* + *-ure*.] The act of exploiting.

The commentaries of Julius Caesar, which he made of his *exploiture* in France and Britaine.

Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, I. 11. **explorable** (eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *explorable*; as *explorable* + *-able*.] Capable of being explored.

explorator (eks-plō'rāt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *exploratus*, pp. of *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] To explore.

They [snails] will . . . exclude their horns, and there-with *explore* their way.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 20. **exploration** (eks-plō-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *exploration* = Sp. *exploracion* = Pg. *exploração* = It. *esplorazione*, < L. *exploratorius*, < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] The act of exploring; search, examination, or investigation, especially for the purpose of discovery; specifically, the investigation of an unknown country or part of the earth.

For the apostolical imposition of hands that there was an *exploration* of doctrine, and a profession of faith, the history doth manifestly witness.

Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands, Acts xix. Good folk, who dwell in a lawful land, . . . may for want of *exploration* judge our neighbourhood harshly.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 28. **explorative** (eks-plōr'a-tiv), *a.* [*<* *explorate* + *-ive*.] Exploring; tending to explore; exploratory.

explorator (eks-plō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explorateur* = Sp. Pg. *explorador* = It. *esploratore*, < L. *explorator*, a searcher out, an examiner, scout, spy, skirmisher, etc., < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. [Rare.]

This envious *explorator*, or searcher for faults.

Hallywell, Melampromera, p. 92. **exploratory** (eks-plōr'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *exploratoire*, < L. *exploratorius*, < *explorare*, pp. *exploratus*, explore: see *explore*, *explorator*.] Exploring; searching; examining.

All honor to the pioneers by whom this first *exploratory* work has been so nobly done.

Griekie, G. O. Sketches, II. 33. **explore** (eks-plōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *explored*, ppr. *exploring*. [= OF. *explorer*, *explorer*, F. *explorer* = Sp. Pg. *explorar* = It. *esplorare*, < L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore, < *ex*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail, weep; cf. *deplorare*.] 1†. To search for; look for with care and labor; seek after.

Explore the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.

Pope, Messiah, I. 51. 2. To search through, examine, or investigate, especially for the purpose of making discoveries in general or for the discovery of some particular thing; hence, to examine or search into

with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

Explore all their intents;
And what you find may profit the republic,
Acquaint me with it. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, III. 2.
Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er
The labour past, and tolls to come *Crabbe, Works*, I. 9.

The attempt to *explore* the Red river, . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful.

Jefferson, Works, VIII. 66.
To *explore* the hitherto unexplored resources of our own country. *D. Webster, Speech*, Boston, June 5, 1838.

= *Syn.* 2. *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.

exploremment (eks-plōr'ment), *n.* [*< explore + -ment.*] The act of exploring; search; trial. [*Rare.*]

It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *exploremment* of many, could scarce find one. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III. 13.

explorer (eks-plōr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically—(a) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (b) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (c) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring parties*.

explosible (eks-plō'zī-bl), *a.* [= *F. explosible*; *< L. explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible*.] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed.

Athenæum, No. 3155, p. 473.

explosion (eks-plō'zhon), *n.* [= *F. explosion* = *Sp. explosión* = *Pg. explosão* = *It. esplosione*, *< L. explosio(n-)*, a driving off by clapping, *< explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clap, explode: see *explode*.] 1. The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Summer, I. 1131.

Explosive mixtures of coal-gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc. *E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry*, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—3. A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland. *H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists? *O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears, if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Allen and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

Somewhat, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organization of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*. *Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 261.

explosive (eks-plō'siv), *a. and n.* [*< L. explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—2. *In philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Gun-cotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as potentite, forcite, etc., are some of the explosives more re-

cently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are gun-cotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. *In philol.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explosent*.

The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plō'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plō'siv-nes), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation (eks-pō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. expoliación*, *< L. expoliatio(n-)*, *expoliatio(n-)*, *< expoliare*, *expoliare*, rob, spoil, *< ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip: see *spoil*.] A spoiling; spoliation.

Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *expoliation* begins that violence. *Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion*.

expolish (eks-pō'lish), *v. t.* [After *polish*, *q. v.*, *< L. expoliare*, smooth off, polish, *< ex*, out, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*.] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
Heywood, Hist. Women (1624).

exponet (eks-pōn'), *v. t.* [= *D. exponeren* = *G. exponiren* = *Dan. exponere* = *Sw. exponera* = *Sp. exponer* = *It. esporere*, *esporre*, *< L. exponere*, set forth, expound: see *expound*.] 1. To set forth; explain; expound.

Expone me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant.
Drummond, Skiamachia.

2. To expose, as to danger.

The *exponing* of this christian calling to be enill spoken of is a greater sinne.
Rollocke, On 1 Thess., p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

He declared the marquis of Argyll his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 200.

exponent (eks-pō'nent), *a. and n.* [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. exponent* = *Sp. Pg. exponente* = *It. esponente*, *< L. exponen(-t-)*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound: see *exponere*, *expound*, and *expose*.] 1. *a.* Exemplifying; explicating.—**Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called *exponible*, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible*.

II. *n.* 1. One who expounds or explains.
We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clerisy." *Saturday Rev.*

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public sense is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.
The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 235.

3. *In alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being unity, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law ($ab^c = a(bc)$), and the distributive law $a^{b+c} = ab^c ac^c$. But in quaternions and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(ab)^c = a(cb)$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.
exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.—**Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions.—**Exponential curve or equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function.—**Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real.—**Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{u} du.$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \text{etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \text{etc.}$, or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x .

exponible (eks-pō'ni-bl), *a.* [= *It. esponibile*, *< L. exponere*, set forth (see *exponere*, *expound*), + *-ible*.] 1. That can be explained.—2. Admitting or requiring exposition.—**Exponible enunciation**. See *enunciation*.—**Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, Man alone cooks his food; Every man but Enoch and Elijah is mortal.

export (eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= *F. exporter* = *Sp. exportar* = *D. exportieren* = *G. exportieren* = *Dan. exportere* = *Sw. exportera*, *< L. exportare*, carry out, carry away, *< ex*, out, + *portare*, carry, bear: see *port*.] 1. To take or carry away.

They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon, Followers and Friends* (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 410.

export (eks-pōrt'), *n.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. export*; from the verb.] 1. The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week. *The Engineer*, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale: generally in the plural.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.
The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars. *D. Webster, Senate*, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< export + -able*.] Capable of being exported.

We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products. *The American*, IX. 477.

exportation (eks-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exportation* = *Sp. exportación* = *Pg. exportação* = *It. esportazione*, *< L. exportatio(n-)*, a carrying out, exportation, *< portare*, carry out: see *port*.] 1. The act of carrying out or taking away.

They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave. *Bourne, Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—2. The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift*.

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who exports: specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*. *Locke*.

exposal (eks-pō'zāl), *n.* [*< expose + -al*.] Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit. *Swift, Advice to a Young Poet*.

expose (eks-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed* pp. *exposing*. [*< OF. exposer* (= *Pr. expaular*). *< L. exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open. expose (see *exponere*, *expound*), but in form confused with *OF. poser*, etc., *ML. pausare*, place. Cf. *appose*, *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*.] 1. To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

To deal plainly with you, it were an injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 12.

The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid then perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrini*, p. 362.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *expose* goods for sale.

It was now near Easter, and many images were *exposed* with scenes & stories representing y^e Passion. *Evelyn, Diary*, March 18, 1644.

The Chatelet (where those are *exposed* who are found murdered in the streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

3. To present to the action or influence of something: as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke*.

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place: as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke*.

The hero, we are told, was grandson to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 211.

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable: as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 4.

From them I go
This uncouth errand solo, and one for all
Myself *expose*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 828.

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to.

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation: as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests.

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment. *Whipple*, Ess., and Rev., I. 159.

7. To expound, as a theory. [Rare.]

exposé (eks-pō-zā'), *n.* [*F.*, < *exposer*, *expose*: see *expose*.] 1. A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case.—2. Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests.

Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 12.

= *Syn.* *Exposition*, *Exhibit*, etc. See *exhibition*.

exposed (eks-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Unconcealed; bare or open; specifically, in *entom.*, externally visible; not concealed under other parts: especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Coleoptera*.—2. Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.: as, an *exposed* situation.—*Exposed antennæ*, antennæ which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pōzēd-nēs), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure: as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō-zēr), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.: as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pō-zish'ŋn), *n.* [*ME.* *expositiōn*, *expositiō*, < *OF.* *expositiō*, *f.* *expositiō* = *Pr.* *expositio*, *espositio* = *Sp.* *exposición* = *Pg.* *exposição* = *It.* *esposizione*, < *L.* *expositiō(n)*, a setting forth, narration, explanation, < *exponere*, *pp.* *expositus*, set forth: see *exponere*, *exponere*, *expose*.] 1. The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent, in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls.

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city (Philadelphia) to the *exposition* grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [Rare.]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 20.

4. The act of expounding; an extended explanation, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *exposicion* written wel with cunning honde To strive toward devocyon and hit the better understonde. Quoted in *Hampton's Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. vii.]

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson*, Woman.

5. In *logic*, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek *ἐκθεσις* as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *exposition* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

6. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbuthnot*.

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating-sickness partly to the incommensurable form and bad *exposition* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the sluttishness within doors. *Jortin*, Erasmus (ed. 1808), I. 69.

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *exposition*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

Exposition of the sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.*—**Transcendental exposition**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood.—*Syn.* 2. *Exposure*, *Expose*, etc. See *exhibition*.—4. *Elucidation*, *explication*.

expositive (eks-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *expositus*, *pp.* of *exponere*, *exponere* (see *expose*), + *-ive*.] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-pōz'i-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *expositeur*, *OF.* *expositeur*, *expositeur*, *expositeur*, *expositeur* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *expositor* = *It.* *expositore*, < *L.* *expositor*, < *exponere*, *pp.* *expositus*, expound: see *expose*, *expound*, *exposition*.] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Luttrell*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 227.

expositorium (eks-pōz-i-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*ML.*, neut. of **expositorius*: see *expository*.] Same as *monstrance*.

expository (eks-pōz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= *OF.* *expositoire*, < *ML.* **expositorius*, < *L.* *expositus*, *pp.* of *exponere*, set forth, expose: see *exponere*, *expound*, *expose*.] 1. Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson*, Abridged Dict., Pref.

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in *logic*, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak'tō), [*More accurately written ex postfacto*; *L.L.*, adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently: *ex*, from; *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. of *postfactus* (a loose compound, also written *post factus*), done afterward: *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *ex*, *post*, and *fact*.] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively: as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto*; a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner.—**Ex post facto law**, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed; as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done, or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act, or in any way so to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pōs'tū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and *pp.* *expostulated*, *pp.* *expostulating*. [*L.* *expostu-*

latus, *pp.* of *expostulare*, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate. < *ex*, out, + *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*.] 1. *Intrans.* To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done: followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expostulate* with the Lords, asking them what Years they thought him to be. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Sir J. Hayward*.

The Moone, say they, *expostulated* with God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

[He] sensibly enough *expostulated* upon my obstinacy. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

= *Syn.* *Expostulate* with *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*, and list under *remonstrate*.

II. *Trans.* To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expostulate* What majesty should be, what duty is, Why day is day, night, night, and time is time, Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.

That makes me to *expostulate* the wrong So with him, and resent it as I do. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, IV. 1.

I could say more, But 'tis dishonour to *expostulate* These causes with a woman. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, IV. 3.

expostulation (eks-pōs'tū-lā'shŋn), *n.* [*L.* *expostulatio(n)*, < *expostulare*, expostulate: see *expostulate*.] 1. The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expostulations and well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator*.

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expostulation* was far and commendable. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 7.

2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pōs'tū-lā-tor), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is no opponent, only an *expostulator*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

expostulatory (eks-pōs'tū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* *expostulatio* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation: as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This table is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due *discourses*, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, III.

exposuret (eks-pōs'tūr), *n.* [As if ult. < *ML.* **expositura*, < *L.* *expositus*, *pp.* of *exponere*, *expose*: see *expose*.] (*Cf.* *exposure*, and *composure*, *composure*.) Exposure.

Determine on some course More than a wild *exposure* to each chance That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shak.*, Cor., IV. i. (fol. 1628).

exposure (eks-pō-zūr), *n.* [*L.* *exposure* + *-ure*.] 1. The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing: as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid, That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet, And question this most bloody piece of work, To know it further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, II. 3.

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.: as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter, or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species (*Sphenophyllum antiquum*) was fully described by me . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposures* at Gaspé Bay. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 65.

4. In *photog.*, the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light: as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 261.

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern exposure.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern exposure. Evelyn.

I believe that is the best exposure of the two for wood-cocks. Scott.

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the exposure of a child. = Syn. 1. Exposition, Exposure, etc. See exhibition. — 2. Venture, Hazard, etc. See risk, n.

expound (eks-poun'), v. t. [*ME. expownden, expownen, expownen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < *OF. expondre* = *Pr. esponer, exponer, expondre* = *Sp. exponer* = *Pg. expôr* = *It. esporre*, < *L. exponere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *expono*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*.] 1. To lay open; examine.

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to expound a text of Scripture; to expound a law.

"In English," quod Pacyence, "it is wel harde wel to expowen."
Ac somdel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstonde."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 277.

He expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently expound himself in another place of the same book.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.
That ancient Fathers thus expound the page,
Gives truth the reverend majesty of age.
Dryden, Religio Laici, i. 336.

= Syn. 2. Interpret, Elucidate, etc. See explain.
expounder (eks-poun'dér), n. [*ME. expowner, expowner, expowner*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an expounder of the Constitution.

The Pandits are the expounders of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.

Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.
The people call you prophet: let it be:
But not of those that can expound themselves.
Take Vivien for expounder.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

expouner, v. t. An obsolete form of *expound*.
express (eks-pres'), v. t. [*ME. expressen*, < *OF. expresser* = *Sp. expresar* = *Pg. expressar*, < *L. expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> *It. esprimere* = *Sp. P. g. exprimir* = *Pr. exprimar, exprimer, exprimir* = *F. exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*.] Cf. *appressed*, *compress*, *depress*, *impress*, *repress*.] 1. To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to express the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is expressed from the blood. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balm expressed out of the herbe Copalbas. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him (the farmer) would shrivel in his presence — he solid and unexpressive, they expressed to gold-leaf.

Emerson, Farming.

2. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot express from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, lii. 1.

3. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour,
My words express my purpose.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

Affliction
Expresseth virtue fully, whether true,
Or else adulterate. Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

They expressed in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. Addison.

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to express one's self properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to express myself.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sires and dams express.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little peece of plate, wherein was expressed effigies of the Virgin Mary. Coryat, Crudities, I. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, expressed as it were crying. Pepys, Diary, I. 66.

In mode of olden time
His garb was fashioned, to express
The ancient English minstrel's dress.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are expressed by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [*Express*, a., 4; *express*, n., 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to express a letter, a package, or merchandise. — **Expressed oils**, in chem., vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods. = Syn. 3. To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

express (eks-pres'), a. and n. [*I. a.* < *ME. expresse*, < *OF. expres*, *F. expreso* = *Sp. expreso* = *Pg. expresso* = *It. espresso*, < *L. expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express*, v. *II. n.* = *D. G. expresse* = *Dan. expres* = *Sw. express* = *Sp. expreso* = *Pg. expresso* = *It. espresso*; from the adj.] *I. a.* 1. Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, express terms; an express interference. In law, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied*: as, express warranty; express malice; an express contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal express consent, as in councils. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

An express contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite; as, man, not man. Burgeradius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of express agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract. Woolsey, Introq. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing their round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 354.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made express provision for my comfort.

Rapes make wele to smelle
In condymy is nowe the tyme expresse.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [*Express*, n., 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, express haste; an express messenger. — **Express allegiance, contract, malice, notice**, etc. See the nouns = Syn. 1. See *explicit*.

II. n. 1. A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby (by hieroglyphical pictures) they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their expressions. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the expressions of a mother's affection? Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captions which some men use in their speeches and expressions. Eikon Basilike.

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of ye commission, and so not empowered to determine, sent an *express* to his Majesty and Council to know what they should do. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular *expresses* with every movement of the army. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European *Express*; to travel by *express*. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of

personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Goho, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handing him the carbine, took from him my *express*. Haggard, Maiva's Revenge.

express (eks-pres'), adv. [*ME. expresse*, < *OF. expres*, *F. expres* = *It. espresso* = *G. expresse*; from the adj.] 1. Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke dismailed all *expresse*,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4347.

As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1158.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *expresse*,
To schaw his collours and ensenlie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *expresse*, gave the right cue to the mob. Diaristi, Coningsby, vi. 3.

3. [*Prop. express*, n., 3, used elliptically.] As an *express* — that is, with special witness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *expresse*.

I . . . journeyed *expresse* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail-train beyond Lyons. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, i. 3.

expressage (eks-pres'áj), n. [*Express*, n., 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres'hú'let), n. A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle-bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres'kär), n. A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres'ér), n. One who expresses.

expressible (eks-pres'i-bl), a. [*Express*, v., + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being squeezed out by pressure. — 2. Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word Vaidya. Sir W. Jones, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressing† (eks-pres'ing), n. An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better *expressings* than I have given of them. Donne, Letters, xcv.

expression (eks-pres'hon), n. [= *F. expression* = *Sp. expresion* = *Pg. expressão* = *It. espressione*, < *L. expressio(n)-*, a pressing out, a projection, *L. L. expression*, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expressus*, press out, express: see *express*, v. t.] 1. The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by *expression* or infusion. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . rudely tried out by exposure in vats or hot *expression* in iron boilers. Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 23.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an *expression* of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other *expressions* of military triumphs. Evelyn, Diary, 1641.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
But beyond *expression* fair
With thy floating flaxen hair.
Tennyson, Adeline, i.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds *expression*.

Emerson, Remarks at Free Relg. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. J. Caird.

3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal expression is laughter. *Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.*

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks expression, or the faculty of expression.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of expression, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce expression (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar expression.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 319.*

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the expression of fatigue? *F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 255.*

The general law of expression is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind, XI. 73.*

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon expression.

[They] offered us a great present of wampompeag, and beavers, and otter, with this expression, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Naragansetts. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 403.*

Light and darkness are our familiar expression for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson, Misc., p. 29.*

7. In rhet., the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In art and music, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their expression [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Ruskin.*

9. In alg., any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)^2$. An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation; but an equation or inequality, since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. = *Syn. 6.* See *term*.

expressional (eks-pres'h'on-al), *a.* [*< expression + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the fine arts, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of expressional art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and expressional solutions which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 36.*

expressionless (eks-pres'h'on-less), *a.* [*< expression + -less.*] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kalmuks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their expressionless, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 340.*

The hard, glittering, expressionless eyes were watching her. *W. Black, Princess of Thule, xvi.*

expression-mark (eks-pres'h'on-märk), *n.* In musical notation, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as *<*, *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc. The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-pres'h'on-point), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the expression-point of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another expression-point of progress be reached. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.*

expression-stop (eks-pres'h'on-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

expressive (eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= *F. expressif* = *Pr. expressiu* = *Sp. expresivo* = *Pg. expressivo* = *It. espressivo*, *< L.* as if **expressivus*, *< expres-sus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see *express*.] 1. Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content: and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most expressive tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepys, Diary, IV. 9.*

The inheritance of most of our expressive actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Blair, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.*

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by of: as, a look expressive of gratitude.

Each verse so swells expressive of her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. = *Syn. 1.* Forceful, energetic, lively, vivid.—2. Indicative.

expressively (eks-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in music, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the expressiveness of a word or an adage; the expressiveness of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at expressiveness therein. *Fuller, Worthies, Devonshire.*

The murrain at the end [of the third George] has all the expressiveness that words can give it. *Addison, Virgil's Georgics.*

expressless (eks-pres'les), *a.* [*< express + -less.*] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms, With words of love, whose meaning intercourse Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate Of our expressless bound afflictions. *Martine, Tamburlaine, I. v. 1.*

expressly (eks-pres'li), *adv.* [*< ME. expressly; < express, a., + -ly.*] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well write, That bothe kinde and lawe write Expressly stonden there ayein. *Gower, Conf. Amant., I.*

Kill the boys and the luggage! 'tis expressly against the law of arms. *Shak., Hen. V., IV. 7.*

The religion of the Jews is expressly against the Christian, and the Mahometan against both. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 25.*

expressman (eks-pres'man), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [*< express, n., + man.*] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express-wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment (eks-pres'ment), *n.* [*< ME. expressement; < express + -ment.*] The act of expressing: expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions, named Eboryn, as shall appear by his conditions ensuing, when the tyme convenient of the expressement of them shall come. *Pabyan, Works, I. xxxvii.*

expressness (eks-pres'nes), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens, such as the Prophet speaks, had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and expressness of it; and yet they repented. *Glennville, Sermons, ix.*

express-rifle (eks-pres'rī'fl), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-pres'trān), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations: distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure (eks-pres'hūr), *n.* [*< express + -ure. Cf. pressure.*] 1. The process of squeezing out.—2. Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine Than breath, or pen, can give expressure to. *Shak., T. and C., III. 3.*

3. Mark; impression.

Nightly, meadow-fairies, look, you sing, Like to the Garter's compass in a ring: The expressure that it bears, green let it be, More fertile-fresh than all the field to see. *Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.*

express-wagon (eks-pres'wag'on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

exprimer, *v. t.* [*< OF. exprimer, < L. exprimere, express: see express, v.*] To express.

exprobratē (eks-prō'brā'tē), *v. t.* [*< L. exprobratus, pp. of exprobrare (> It. esprobrare = Pg. exprobrar = OF. exprobrer), reproach, upbraid, censure, < ex, out, + probrum, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. opprobrium.*] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to exprobrate their stupidity, he induceth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 27.*

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius exprobrates to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 229.*

exprobratō (eks-prō-brā'tō), *n.* [= *OF. exprobratio, exprobración = Pg. exprobração, < L. exprobratio(-n), < exprobrare, censure: see exprobrate.*] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful exprobration of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 622.*

This weak exprobration itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.*

exprobratīv (eks-prō-brā'tiv), *a.* [*< exprobrare + -iv.*] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an exprobrative term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley, Travels.*

exprobratōr (eks-prō-brā'tō-rī), *a.* [= *Pg. exprobratório; as exprobrare + -ory.*] Same as *exprobratīv*.

ex professo (eks-prō-fes'ō). [*L.: ex, out of; professo, abl. of professus, pp. of profiteri, profess: see profess.*] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prō-mish'ən), *n.* [*< L. as if *expromissio(-n), < expromissus, pp. of expromittere, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < ex, out, + promittere, promise: see promise.*] In civil law, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prō-mis'sor), *n.* [*< LL. expromissor, < L. expromittere, promise to pay: see expromission.*] In civil law, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prō-pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating*. [*< L. as if *expropriatus, pp. of *expropriare (> It. espropriare = Sp. expropiar = Pg. expropiar = F. exproprier, > Dan. expropriere = Sw. exproprier), < ex, out, + proprius, one's own; cf. appropriate, v.*] 1. To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your expropriated will to God. *Boyle, Seraphic Love.*

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to expropriate mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator, No. 3018, p. 572.*

Hence—3. To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the labourers, have been expropriated as to their rights as human beings, just as the labourers were expropriated as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev., CXXV. 213.*

It has been urged as a justification for expropriating savages from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā'shən), *n.* [= *F. expropriation = Sp. expropiación = Pg. expropiación = It. espropriazione, < L. as if *expropriatio(-n), < *expropriare: see appropriate.*] 1. The act of expropriating, or discharging appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the expropriation of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

pacify; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude.
W. Montague, *Devoute Essays* (1648), i. 842.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—3. The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord.
Gladstone.

There is no theory of socialism thought of at present, so far as we know, in which questions of property do not occupy the first place, and the *expropriation* of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system or systems.

Woolsey, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 13.

expuater (eks-pū-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. expuere*, *expuere*, pp. *expuitus*, *expuitus*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = *E. spew*: see *expulsion*.] Spit out; ejected.

A poore and *expuater* humour of the Court.

Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, ii. 1.

expugnat (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [= OF. *expugner* = Sp. Pg. *expugnar* = It. *espugnare*, < *L. expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce, < *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a battle, fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *impugn*.] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Sin lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath *expugnat*!

Chapman, *Bussy d'Ambois*, iii. 1.

When they could not *expugne* him by arguments.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pūg'- or eks-pū-nā-bl), *a.* [= OF. and F. *expugnable* = Sp. *expugnable* = Pg. *expugnabel* = It. *espugnabile*, < *ML. expugnabilis*, < *L. expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnace (eks-pūg'-nans), *n.* [< *expugn* + *-ance*. Cf. *repugnance*.] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Ægls beards, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnace* of well-built Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.

Chapman, *Iliad*, viii. 247.

expugnation (eks-pūg-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *expugnacion* = Sp. *expugnacion* = Pg. *expugnação* = It. *espugnazione*, < *L. expugnatio* (n-), < *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault.
[Rare.]

Since the *expugnacion* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Kyd (?) *Soliman and Perseda*.

Solyman, . . . whose wishes and endeavours are said to have aimed at three things, . . . but the third, which was the *expugnacion* of Vienna, he could never accomplish.
Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 26.

expugner (eks-pū-nér), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.

He will prove
Of the yet faintless fortress of Hyron
A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, i. 1.

expulsion, *n.* See *expulsion*.

expulser (eks-puls'), *v. t.* [= F. *expulser* = Sp. Pg. *expulsar*, < *L. expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel: see *expel*.] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will *expulse* business.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 22.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland, and our poore *expuls'd* Brethren of New England!

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. *expulsion* = Sp. *expulsion* = Pg. *expulsão* = It. *espulsione*, < *L. expulsio* (n-), < *expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, drive out: see *expulse*, *expel*.] The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment: as, the *expulsion* of the Tarquins; the *expulsion* of morbid humors from the body; the *expulsion* of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise?
Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsive (eks-pul'si-tiv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive*.] Expulsive.

The philosophers have written of the nature of ginger, tis *expulsive* in two degrees.
Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive*.] Serving to expel; having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an *expulsive* Virtue to shun all that is erroneous.
Howell, *Letters*, i. v. 9.

expulsiveness (eks-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The expulsive faculty.
Bailey, 1727.

expunction (eks-pungk'shon), *n.* [< *LL. expunctio* (n-) (only in derived sense of 'execution, performance'), < *L. expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, expunge: see *expunge*.] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*.
Roscoe, *tr. of Sismondi's Lit. South of Europe*, xxxvi., note.

expunge (eks-pun'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging*. [= Sp. Pg. *expungir* = It. *espungere*, < *L. expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, < *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce: see *pungent*, *point*.] 1. To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would expunge out of our Litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.

Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?

Sandys, *Paraphrase of Job*, p. 13.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its journal a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson. = *Syn. Erase, Cancel*, etc. See *efface*.

expunger (eks-pun'jér), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson.

The *expungers* had the numbers; but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.

N. Sargent, *Public Men*, i. 339.

expurgate (eks-pér-gāt or eks-pér-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating*. [< *L. expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> It. *espurgare*, *spurgare* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = Pr. *espurgar*, *espurjar* = F. *expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, < *ex*, out, + *purgare*, purge, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds: as, to *expurgate* a book; an *expurgated* edition of Shakspeare.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by *expurgating* from the English calendar names of saints dear to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. . . .
Stille, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 228.

expurgation (eks-pér-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *expurgacion* = OF. *espurgacion*, F. *expurgation* = Sp. *expurgacion* = Pg. *expurgação* = It. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*, < *L. expurgatio* (n-), < *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] 1. The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire [bees'] dwelling places *expurgacion*

Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende

Wel have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damaged.

Milton.

All the intestines . . . serve for *expurgation*.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

2†. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse*.

expurgator (eks-pér-gā-tór), *n.* [= Pg. *expurgador* = It. *espurgatore*, < *NL. expurgator*, < *L. expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal *expurgators*.
Jenkins, *Hist. Ex. of Councils*, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pér-gā-tō-ri-ál), *a.* [< *expurgatory* + *-al*.] Expurgatory or expunging; expurgatory.

Himself he expulpat by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pér-gā-tō-ri-us), *a.* [< *NL. expurgatorius*: see *expurgatory*.] Same as *expurgatory*. [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

expurgatory (eks-pér-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expurgatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expurgatorio* = It. *espurgatorio*, < *NL. expurgatorius*, < *L. expurgare*, pp. *expurgatus*, purge: see *expurgate*.] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index*.

expurget (eks-pérj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *expurger*, < *L. expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurgating* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. Milton, *Areopagitica*.

exquiret (eks-kwír'), *v. t.* [= OF. *esquerre*, *exquerre*, < *L. exquirere*, rarely *exquerere*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, < *ex*, out, + *querere*, ask: see *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, *require*.] To search into or out.

Make her name her conecal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to *exquire*.

Chapman, *Bussy d'Ambois*, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not *exquir'd*.
Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 3.

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*
And with variety of fortunes tire?

Sandys, *Paraphrase of Job*, p. 16.

exquisite (eks'kwí-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *exquisite* = Sp. Pg. *exquisito* = It. *esquisito* (cf. F. *exquis*), < *L. exquisitus*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquirere*, search out, seek out: see *exquire*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind: as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship; an *exquisite* miniature; *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and *exquisite* new fashions. Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from *exquisite* gemmed work of precious marbles.
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 169.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating: as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [learned men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the *exquisite* observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 33.

Having before gathered out of the whole bodie of their Law an hundred most *exquisite* questions.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 259.

By *exquisite* reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 16.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant: as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!

An *exquisite* revenge! but peace, no words!

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, i. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious

It should be *exquisite*.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), *Lovers' Progress*, iv. 3.

But [among the Turks] the man-slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain, to be by them put to death with all *exquisite* torture. Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 45.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience.

J. M. Mason.

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-*exquisite*

To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 359.

5. Skilful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as *exquisite* traitors

As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy *exquisite*, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

6†. Recondite; deep. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, i. 10. = *Syn.* 1. Delicate, matchless, perfect.—2. Discriminating, refined.—3. Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. Bulwer.

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an *exquisite*.

Macaulay, *Boswell's Johnson*.

His contemporaries soon found out that he [the Earl of Peterborough] was something more than an *exquisite* of the first order, who had served a campaign or two for fashion's sake, as others made the grand tour.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 189.

=*Syn. Fop, Dandy*, etc. See *cozomb*.

exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* 1. In an exquisite manner.

We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is exquisitely pleasant at this time of year.

Addison, *Sir Roger at Vauxhall*.

(a) Elegantly; daintily; with great perfection: as, a work exquisitely finished.

Hor shape

From forehead down to foot, perfect—again

From foot to forehead exquisitely turned.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

(b) With nice perception or discrimination.

We see more exquisitely with one eye shut.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

(c) With intense or keen feeling, or susceptibility of feeling: as, to feel pain exquisitely.

She is so exquisitely restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 427.

Every one of Spenser's senses was as exquisitely alive to the impressions of material as every organ of his soul was to those of spiritual beauty.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 169.

To feel widely and at the same time to feel exquisitely is an exceptional gift.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 712.

2t. With particularity.

Also there shall be one lawir who . . . shall sett downe and teache exquisitely the office of a justice of pence and sherrife, not meddling with ples or cunning pointes of the law.

Sir H. Gilbert, *Queene Elizabethes Achademy*

[*E. E. T. S.*, extra ser., i. 7.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* The quality of being exquisite. (a) Nicety; exactness; elegance; finish; perfection: as, *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

Separated from others, first in cleanness of life; secondly, in dignity; thirdly, in regard of the *exquisiteness* of those observations whereto they were separated.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, II. viii. § 3.

To make beautiful conceptions immortal by *exquisiteness* of phrase is to be a poet, no doubt.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 211.

(b) Nicety of perception or discrimination. (c) Keeness; sharpness; extremity: as, *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as befalls other men.

South, *Works*, III. iv.

exquisitism (eks'kwi-zit-izm), *n.* [*< exquisite + -ism.*] The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. [Rare.]

exquisitive (eks'kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [*< L. exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, search out (see *exquire*, *exquisite*), + *-ive*.] Curious; eager to discover; particular. [Rare.]

exquisitively (eks'kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitely* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

exquisitiveness (eks'kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Wrongly used for *exquisiteness*.

If this specimen of Shalwenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 118.

exsanguinate (ek-sang'gwī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsanguinated*, ppr. *exsanguinating*. [*< L. exsanguinatus*, deprived of blood, bloodless, as if pp. of **exsanguinare*, *< ex-priv. + sanguinare*, be bloody.] To render bloodless.

exsanguine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [*< ex-priv. + sanguine*, after *L. exsanguis*, bloodless, *< ex-priv. + sanguis*, blood.] Bloodless.

Such versicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit.

Lamb, *To Barton*.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind), *a.* [*< exsanguine + -ed*.] Drained of blood; bloodless; hence, pale or wan: as, *exsanguined* lips or cheeks.

exsanguineous (ek-sang'gwin'g-us), *a.* [*As exsanguine + -ous.*] Same as *exsanguinous*.

exsanguinity (ek-sang'gwin'i-ti), *n.* [*< exsanguine + -ity.*] In *pathol.*, deficiency of blood; anemia.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [*As exsanguine + -ous.*] Destitute of or deficient in blood, as an animal; anemic. Also *exsanguineous*.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-us), *a.* [*< L. exsanguis*, bloodless (see *exsanguine*), + *-ous.*] Exsanguinous.

The *exsanguinous* [insects] alone . . . cannot be fewer than 3000 species, perhaps many more.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, i.

exscind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [*< L. exscindere*, cut out, tear out, extirpate, *< ex*, out, + *scindere*, cut, tear, rend, or break asunder.] To cut off; cut out.

Eusebius had mentioned seven Epistles, but Usher—deceived by a mistake on the part of St. Jerome—*exscinded* the Epistle to Polycarp, and condemned it as spurious.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 478.

exscinded (ek-sin'ded), *p. a.* In *entom.*, ending suddenly in an angular notch.

exscribet (eks-krib'), *v. t.* [*< L. exscribere*, write out, copy, *< ex*, out, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To copy; transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Mishnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*.

Hooker.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it, Though not in these, in rhymes not wholly dumb, Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become A better lover and much better poet.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xlvii.

I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells' hands the sermon faithfully *exscribed*.

Donne, *Letters*, lxxv.

exscript (eks-kript'), *n.* [*< L. exscriptum*, neut. of *exscripsit*, pp. of *exscribere*: see *exscribe*.] A copy; a transcript.

Alh, might it please Thy dread Exuperance

To write th' *exscript* thereof in humble hearts!

Davies, *Holy Rood*, p. 13.

exsculptate (eks-kulp'tāt), *a.* [*< L. exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpere*, carve out (*< ex*, out, + *sculpere*, carve), + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, said of a surface covered with irregular and varying longitudinal depressions, so that it appears like carved work.

exsculption (eks-kulp'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. exsculptio(n)*, a carving out: see *exsculptate*.] The act of carving or cutting out; excision of a hard material so as to form a cavity.

[This word signifies] the manner by which that excavation [of Christ's tomb] was performed, by incision or *exsculption*.

Bp. Pearson, *On the Creed*, p. 396, note.

exscutellate (ek-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + NL. scutellum + -ate*.] Same as *excutellate*.

exsect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *erect*; *< L. exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare*, *excare*, *excicare*, cut out or away, *< ex*, out, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut out; cut away.

In this case, also, there is a descending lethal process of the same form as in the *exsected* nerve—that is, with an initial rise and a subsequent fall and entire loss of irritability.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, v. 142.

exsection (ek-sek'shōn), *n.* [Formerly also *exrection*; *< L. exsectio(n)*, *< exsecare*, pp. *exsectus*, cut out: see *exsect*.] A cutting out or away.

Sometimes also they [frogs] would nimbly leap first out of the vessel, and then about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts, some about an hour, and some longer.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 69.

exserted, exsert (ek-sér'ted, -sért'), *a.* [Also badly written *exert*, *exerted*; *< L. exsertus*, thrust out, pp. of *exserere*, *exserere*, stretch out, thrust out, etc.: see *exert*.] Protuded; projecting from a cavity or sheath; projecting beyond the surrounding parts: as, stamens *exserted*; *exserted* organs in an animal, etc.: opposed to *included*.

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted*.

Barnes.

The *exserted* stigma of the long-styled form [*Coccythium*] stands a little above the level of the *exserted* anthers of the short-styled form.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 133.

Exserted aculeus, sting, or ovipositor, in *entom.*, an aculeus, etc., that cannot be withdrawn into the body.

—**Exserted head**, in *entom.*, a head entirely free from the thorax, as in most *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exsertile (ek-sér'til), *a.* [*< exsert + -ile*.] Capable of being protuded; protusile.

exsertion (ek-sér'shōn), *n.* [*< exsert + -ion*. (*< exserere*.)] The state or quality of being *exserted*.

The degree of *exsertion* of the spire.

T. Gill.

exsiccant (ek-sik'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *exsicant*; *< L. exsiccan(-t)s*, ppr. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] *I. a.* Drying; removing moisture; having the property of drying.

If it be dry bare, you must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine.

Wiseeman, *Surgery*, vi. 5.

II. n. In *med.*, a drug having drying properties.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others, dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones.

Wiseeman, *Surgery*, vi. 5.

exsiccata, exsiccati (ek-si-kā'tā, -tī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, f. (sc. *planta*) and m. (sc. *fungi*, etc.) of *L. exsiccatum*, pp. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] In *bot.*, dried specimens of plants, especially specimens issued in uniform numbered sets for herbariums. Cryptogams, as fungi and algae,

are frequently distributed by hundreds (centuries), each hundred or century constituting a volume in the series.

exsiccate (ek-sik'āt or ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsiccatum*, ppr. *exsiccatum*. [Also written *exsiccate*; *< L. exsiccatum*, *exsiccatum*, pp. of *exsiccare*, *exsiccare*, dry up, make quite dry, *< ex* + *siccare*, make dry, *< siccus*, dry; cf. *desiccate*.] To dry; remove moisture from by evaporation or absorption.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

exsiccati, n. pl. See *exsiccata*.

exsiccation (ek-si-kā'shōn), *n.* [Also written *exsiccation*; = *F. exsiccation* = *Fr. exsiccatio* = *Pg. exsiccatão* = *It. essiccatione*, *< LL. exsiccatio(n)*, a drying up, *< L. exsiccare*, pp. *exsiccatum*: see *exsiccate*.] The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; desiccation; dryness.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

An universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth.

Bentley, *Sermons*, iv.

Had the *exsiccation* been progressive, such as we may suppose to have been produced by an evaporating heat, how came it to stop at the point at which we see it?

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xxii.

exsiccative (ek-sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. exsiccativo* = *It. essiccativo*; as *exsiccate* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

II. n. A medicine or preparation having drying properties.

It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastrs which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and *exsiccatives*.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xxiv. 13.

exsiccator (ek-si-kā-tor), *n.* [= *It. essiccatore*, *< NL. *exsiccatōr*, *< L. exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] 1. An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel having a tightly fitting cover and containing strong sulphuric acid or other absorbent of moisture, in which chemical preparations are dried, or crucibles, etc., are allowed to cool before weighing. Also *desiccator*.

exspuition (ek-spi-ū'shōn), *n.* [= *F. expuition*, *< L. expulsiō(n)*, *expulsiō(n)*, a spitting out, *< expuere*, spit out, *< ex*, out, + *puere* = *E. spew*.] A discharge of saliva by spitting; the act of spitting. Also spelled *expuition*. [Rare.]

exsputory (ek-spu'tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. exsputus*, *exsputus*, pp. of *expuere*, *expuere*, spit out (see *expuition*), + *-ory*.] Spit out or rejected. [Rare.]

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines.

Comper.

exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< ex-priv. + stipulate*, *a.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

exstrophy (eks'trō-fī), *n.* [Irreg. for **ecstrophy*, *< Gr. εκστροφή*, dislocation, lit. a turning out, *< εκστροφή*, turn out, turn inside out, *< εκ*, out, + *στροφή*, turn: see *strophe*.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out of a part; specifically, a congenital malformation of the bladder.

exstruction, *n.* [*< L. exstructio(n)*, a building up, erection, *< exstruere*, pp. *exstructus*, build up, *< ex*, out, + *struere*, build; cf. *construct*, *deconstruct*, *destroy*. The sense here given is imported from *destruction*.] Destruction. Heywood.

exsuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [Also written *exsuccus*; *< L. exsuccus*, prop. *exsuccus*, juiceless, sapless, *< ex-priv. + succus*, prop. *succus*, juice, sap.] Destitute of juice or sap; dry.

exsuction (ek-suk'shōn), *n.* [*< L. exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugere*, suck out, *< ex*, out, + *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] The act of sucking out.

Boyle.

exsudation, n. See *exudation*.

exsufflate (ek-suf'lat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsufflatus*, ppr. *exsufflatus*. [*< LL. exsufflare*, *exsufflare*, blow away, *< ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow away, *< L. ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow upon, blow at, *< sub*, under, + *flare* = *E. blow*.] *Eccles.*, to exorcise, drive away, or remove by blowing. In the early church, a catechumen before baptism was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan.

The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of *exsufflating* it, or blowing it away, which our Mojave Indian illustrated by the gesture of blowing away an imaginary spirit, and which is well known as forming a part of the religious rites of both the Greek and Roman Church.

E. B. Tylor, *Science*, IV. 547.

exsufflation

exsufflation (ek-suf-lā'shən), *n.* [**< OF. exsufflation, < ML. exsufflatio(n-), the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. exsufflare, exsufflate: see exsufflate.**] 1. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next [degree] is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon, Physiological Remains.*

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate*.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required.

T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 282.

exsufflet, *v. t.* [**< OF. exsuffler, < LL. exsufflare, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see exsufflate.**] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 768.

exsufflicate (ek-suf-li-kāt), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspeare's *intrinsecate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate*, *a.*, < LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon: see *exsufflate*, *v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspeare in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blow'd surmises.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

exsuperable (ek-sū'pē-rā-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exsuperable*; < L. *exsuperabilis, exsuperabilis*, that may be overcome, < *exsuperare, exsuperare*, overcome: see *exsuperate*.] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperance (ek-sū'pē-rāns), *n.* [Also spelled *exsuperance*; < L. *exsuperantia, exsuperantia*, prominence, < *exsuperan(t)-s*, preëminent: see *exsuperant*.] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The *exsuperance* of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the *exsuperance* of B to the same water is 100 degrees. *Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, x.*

exsuperant (ek-sū'pē-rant), *a.* [Also spelled *exsuperant*; < L. *exsuperan(t)-s, exsuperan(t)-s*, surpassing, preëminent, ppr. of *exsuperare, exsuperare*, surpass: see *exsuperate*.] Passing over or beyond; surpassing.

exsuperate (ek-sū'pē-rāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exsuperate*; < L. *exsuperatus, exsuperatus*, pp. of *exsuperare, exsuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, < *ex*, out, + *superare*, rise above, surmount, surpass, < *super*, above: see *super*.] To pass over or beyond; surpass; exceed; surmount.

exsurgent (ek-sēr'jēnt), *a.* [Also spelled *exsurgent*; < L. *exsurgēn(t)-s, exsurgēn(t)-s*, ppr. of *exsurgere, exsurgere*, rise up, < *ex*, out, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge* and *source*. Cf. *insurgent, resurgent*.] Rising up.

exsuscitate (ek-sus-i-tāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exsuscitate*; < L. *exsuscitatus*, pp. of *exsuscitare, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite*, < *ex*, out, + *suscitare*, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see *cite*, *excite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite.

exsuscitation (ek-sus-i-tā'shən), *n.* [Also spelled *exsuscitation*; < L. *exsuscitatio(n-), < exsuscitare, arouse: see exsuscitate*.] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell, Excellency of Moral Virtue, p. 54.*

extance (eks'tāns), *n.* [See *extancy*.] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extance*. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.*

extancy (eks'tān-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; < L. *extantia, extantia*, a standing out, prominence, < *extant(t)-s, extant(t)-s*, ppr. of *extare, extare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant*.] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous. —2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odds but the order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle, Works, I. 687.*

extant (eks'tant or eks-tant'), *a.* [= F. *extant* (OF. *estant* = Sp. Pg. *estante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple L. *stan(t)-s*, ppr.), < L. *extant(t)-s, extant(t)-s*, ppr. of *extare, extare*,

stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, < *ex*, out, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *constant, instant, restant*.] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson.*

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself *extant* to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together. *H. B. Smith, System of Theology, p. 138.*

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the *extant* works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are *extant* among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. *Milton, Hist. Eng., v.*

I do not know that there is to this Day *extant* in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model. *Congreve, Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.*

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant*. *Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

extasy, **extatic**. See *ecstasy, ecstatic*.

extemporal (eks-tem'pō-rāl), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporal* = It. *estemporale*, < L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, < *extempore*: see *extempore*.] Extemporary; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Demades (that passed Demosthenes
For all *extemporal* orations).

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

extemporality (eks-tem-pō-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [**< extemporal + -ity.**] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study. *Bailey, 1727.*

extemporally (eks-tem-pō-rāl-i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2.*

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-ān), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous*.

And for those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, *extemporaneous* stilo, tautologies, apish imitation, etc. *Burton, Democritus to the Reader, p. 9.*

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporáneo* = It. *estemporaneo*, < L. as if **extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal*.] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an *extemporaneous* address or performance; *extemporaneous* support or shelter.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 1.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete. *A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 149.*

= **Syn.** *Extemporaneous, Unpremeditated.* There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extemporary* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited*.

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is *extemporaneous*.

H. W. Beecher, Yale Lect. on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . .
dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.

Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

extemporarily (eks-tem-pō-rā-rī-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly.

Plutarch, Morals (trans.), I. 1.

extemporary (eks-tem-pō-rā-rī), *a.* [**< L. as if *extemporarius, equiv. to extemporalis: see extemporal.**] 1. Composed, performed, uttered,

extend

or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an *extemporary* sermon.

I believe they have an *extemporary* knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an *extemporary* provision.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 194.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

= **Syn.** See *extemporaneous*.

extempore (eks-tem'pō-rē), *adv., a., and n.* [Prop. an adv. phrase, L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: *ex*, out of, from; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time, point of time, moment: see *temporal*.] **I. adv.** On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak *extempore*.

Prithee sing a verse *extempore* in honour of it. *B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.*

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered *extempore*, confuted the accusation of his enemies.

Goldsmith, Hist. Eng., II. iii.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore*.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv.

II. a. Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching.

Carlyle.

= **Syn.** See *extemporaneous*.

III. n. Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [Rare.]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's *extempore*, but in an established form of words.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

extemporiness (eks-tem'pō-rī-ness), *n.* [**< extempore, a., + -ness.**] Extemporeness.

extemporization (eks-tem'pō-rī-zā'shən), *n.* [**< extemporize + -ation.**] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation*. **extemporize** (eks-tem'pō-rīz), *v.; pret. and pp. extemporized, ppr. extemporizing.* [**< extempore + -ize.**] **I. trans.** 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner; to *extemporize* a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell, Eldon.*

The fraternization to be successful should not have been *extemporized* in the heats of a strike.

The American, VI. 807.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he *extemporized* a brilliant accompaniment.

II. intrans. 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South, Works, II. iii.*

Preachers are prone either to *extemporize* always, or to write always.

A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise*.—

Extemporizing-machine, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporisize*.

extemporizer (eks-tem'pō-rī-zēr), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporisier*.

extend (eks-tend'), *v.* [**< ME. extenden, < OF. extendre, extendre, F. étendre = Pr. *estendre*, *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, pp. *extensus*, later, and in derivatives, *extensus* (cf. Gr. *ektrivēv*: see *ectasis*), stretch out, < *ex*, out, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch (cf. Gr. *trivvā*, stretch): see *tend*.] **I. trans.** 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area; expand or dilate: as, to *extend* roads, limits, or bounds; to *extend* the territories of a kingdom; to *extend* a metal plate by hammering.**

The Vines . . . may the more *extend* their branches in length. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 102.

Athena *extended* her citizenship over all Attica; she *extended* her dominion over the greater part of the *Ægean* coasts and islands, and over some points beyond. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 315.

2. To place horizontally, at full length.

Her Father and Idæus first appear,
Then Hector's Corps, *extended* on a Bier.
Congreve, Iliad.

3. To hold out or reach forth.

I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. *Shak., T. N.*, II. 5.
Peace o'er the world her olive wand *extend*.
Pope, Messiah, I. 19.

And innocently *extending* her white arms,
"Your love," she said, "your love — to be your wife."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To make more comprehensive; enlarge the scope of; give a wider range to: as, to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce; to *extend* a treatise or a definition.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

The invention of the barometer enabled men to *extend* the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 121.

5. To continue; prolong: as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* a leave of absence.

If I *extend* this sermon, if you *extend* your devotion, or your patience, beyond the ordinary time, it is but a due and a just celebration of the day. *Donne, Sermons*, vii.

With lenient airs *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, I. 410.

6. To hold out as a grant or concession; communicate; bestow; impart: as, to *extend* mercy to an offender.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. *Isa. lxxi. 12.*
It is more grace than ever I could have hoped, but that it pleaseth your ladyships to *extend*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

7. To hold out in effort; put forth the strength or energy of: used reflexively. [*Rare.*]—8†. To take by seizure; become seized of; pass by seizin or right of possession.

Lablennus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia.
Shak., A. and C., I. 2.
But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Mansinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

9. In *law*, to make a seizure of; fasten a process or grant upon, as lands under a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or a writ of execution to levy and value.—10†. To magnify; extol.

2d *Gent.* You speak him far.
1st *Gent.* I do *extend* him, sir, within himself.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 1.

11†. To plant or set out.

In landes drie and hoote noo vync *extende*.
Palladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

12†. To survey; measure the extent of, as land. *Robert of Brunne. — Extended compass, harmony, etc.* See the nouns. — *Extended letter*, in printing, a letter the face of which is broader relatively to the height than is usual. — *To extend a deed*, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, etc., for signature; engross a deed. [*Scotch.*]

II. *intrans.* To be stretched or drawn out; be continued in length, or in all directions; be expanded; stretch out: as, the line *extends* from corner to corner; the skin *extends* over nearly the whole body; his influence is gradually *extending*.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. *Ps. xvi. 2.*
The commandment *extendeth* more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 97.

It used to be thought that the eastern, the most inland division, was the elder, and that the city *extended* to the west.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 162.

extendant (eks-ten'dant), *a.* [*< OF. extendant, extendant (F. étendant), ppr. of étendre, < L. extendere, extend: see extend.*] Extending; stretched out; in *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extended (eks-ten'ded), *p. a.* 1. Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

We perceive it [body] as something different from our perception, and we perceive it as having something not in our perception; we perceive it, in short, as *extended*.
McCook, Berkeley, p. 67.

As soon as definite perception begins, the body as an *extended* thing is distinguished from other bodies, and such organic sensations as can be localized at all are localized within it.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

2. In *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extendedly (eks-ten'ded-li), *adv.* In an *extended* manner; with extension.

My lords; being to speak unto your lordships, somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use, . . . I find myself obliged, etc. *Parliamentary Hist.*, 12 Charles II., 1660.

extender (eks-ten'dér), *n.* [*< ME. extendour; < extend + -er.*] 1. One who or that which extends or stretches.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, . . . as the first *extender*, Gluteus major.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

2†. A surveyor; one who appraises landed property.

In his anhtend gere that William was regnand,
Extendours he sette forth to extend the land,
Erlidam & baronic how mykelle thei helde.
Robert of Brunne, p. 83.

extendibility (eks-ten-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< extendible: see -bility.*] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*.
Old Poem, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

extendible (eks-ten'di-bl), *a.* [*< extend + -ible. Cf. extensible.*] 1. Capable of being extended or expanded; extensible.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants!
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 263.

2. In *law*, capable of being taken by a writ of extent and valued.

extendless† (eks-ten'd'les), *a.* [*< extend + -less.*] Extended without limit.

extendlessness† (eks-ten'd'les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

Certain molecule seminales must be supposed to make up that defect, and to keep the world and its integrals from an infinite and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

extendure† (eks-ten'dūr), *n.* [*< extend + -ure. Cf. extensure.*] Extent.

Abridg'd the large *extendure* of your grounds.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

extense (eks-ten's'), *a.* [= *OF. extense, extense, < L. extensus, pp. of extendere, extend: see extend.*] Extended. [*Rare.*]

Men and gods are too *extense*;
Could you slacken and condense?
Emerson, Alphonso of Castile.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. extensibilité = Sp. extensibilidad = Pg. extensibilidade; as extensible + -ity.*] The quality of being extensible: as, the *extensibility* of a fiber or of a plate of metal.

The *extensibility*, and consequently the divisibleness, of gold is probably far more wonderful.
Boyle, Subtlety of Effluviu, II.

The articulation of the lower jaw loses in strength, while it gains in *extensibility*, as is seen in the development of the line of the eels among fishes.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

extensible (eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [*< F. extensible = Sp. extensible = Pg. extensible, < L. as if *extensibilis, < extendere, pp. extensus, later extensus, extend: see extend, extense.*] 1. Capable of being extended; admitting of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement or expansion.

The lungs act like a sphygmoscope: they are dilated by internal pressure until their resistance to further dilatation is equal to the dilating force. The less *extensible* they are, the sooner will this limit be reached.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 301.

2. In *zool.*, capable of being thrust out; extensile; protrusile.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward.
Holder.

extensibleness (eks-ten'si-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility.

extensile (eks-ten'sil), *a.* [*< L. extensus, pp. of extendere, extend (see extend, extense), + -ile.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, capable of being extended; extensible; protrusile; adapted for stretching out.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irregular repetition an illustration of the same law.
Owen, Anat., x.

extension (eks-ten'shon), *n.* [= *OF. extension, extension, F. extension = Sp. extensión = Pg. extensão = It. estensione, < L. extensio(n-), a stretching out, extension, < extendere, pp. extensus, extensus, stretch out: see extend.*] 1. The act of extending; a stretching or expanding. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. (b) In *anat.*: (1) The protrusion of a part away from another part: as, *extension* of the tongue. (2) The straightening of a part, as a limb. (3) The action or function of any extensor muscle, whatever its effect. The continued action of a muscle which straightens a limb may carry a part not only to but beyond a right line, or, if the successive joints of a part be already straight, may bend them. Thus, when the hand is bent back at the wrist, or the end of the thumb is re-curved, or the whole trunk of the body is thrown back from the hips, the action or movement is literally *flexion*; but it results from the action of muscles which in most positions of the parts tend to straighten or extend them, and is termed *extension*. See *abduction, adduction, flexion*.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest *extension* seemed to be south by east.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 52.

3. In *physics* and *metaph.*, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. . . . This space, considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance: if considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think it may be called capacity. The term *extension* is usually applied to it in what manner soever considered. . . . There are some who would persuade us that body and *extension* are the same thing. . . . If therefore they mean by body and *extension* the same that other people do — viz., by body something that is solid and extended, whose parts are separable and movable different ways, and by *extension* only the space that lies between the extremities of those solid coherent parts, and which is possessed by them — they confound very different ideas with one another. . . . If any one ask me what this space I speak of is, I will tell him when he tells me what his *extension* is. For to say, as is usually done, that *extension* is to have parts extra partes, is to say only that *extension* is *extension*, for what am I the better informed in the nature of *extension* when I am told that *extension* is to have parts that are extended exterior to parts that are extended? . . . To avoid confusion in discourses concerning this matter, it were possibly to be wished that the name *extension* were applied only to matter or the distance of the extremities of particular bodies.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iv. — xiii.

Doubtless, *Extension* is the fundamental aspect of the objective world as it offers itself to our apprehension. In our everyday view of things, which psychology has to render account of, space has the same appearance of external reality as the body that fills it; and *extension* is the one attribute that is common alike to body and to space.
G. C. Robertson, Mind, XIII. 420.

4. The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

Rate not th' *extension* of the human mind
By the phœbean standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic tow
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view.
Jenyns, Immortal of Soul.

5. In *logic*, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable. Logical extension is generally understood to consist of individual objects, but some logicians make it consist of species. The *extension* is also called the *suppositum*, the *subjective parts*, the *external quantity*, the *scope*, the *denotation*, and the *breadth*. (See *breadth*.) It is contrasted with *comprehension* and *intension*. Many logicians say that the greater the extension of a term, the less its comprehension — that is, the more subjects it can be asserted of it universally. But this statement takes no account of increase of knowledge.

6. A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day. Specifically—(a) In *legal proceedings*, a postponement by agreement of the parties or act of the court, of the time set for service of papers or for other acts. (b) In *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; more especially, an agreement made between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, by which the latter agree to wait a fixed time after their claims are due before demanding payment, in order to enable the former to meet his obligations. The agreement is often effected by issuing notes that mature at various times.

7. That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building; as, a dining-room *extension*. The term applies whether the extension is part of the original building or is a subsequent addition. — **Difform extension**, the extension of a heterogeneous body, such as a puddling stone. — **Extension of title**, in *law*, in parts of the United States issued by a local commissioner appointed for the purpose, to designate the particular land on which an original grant is to take effect. It is a title of possession, and necessary to perfect the original grant, which does not attach to any specified land. By its issue the grant is said to be extended upon the land designated. — **Uniform extension**, the extension of a homogeneous body, such as a piece of gold.

extensional (eks-ten'shon-al), *a.* [*< extension + -al.*] Pertaining to or having extension or extent; existing in space.

You run upon these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously as upon the quick wriggings up and down of pismires. *Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*

extension-pedal (eks-ten'shon-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, a pedal for raising the dampers

and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten'shōn-tā'bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining-tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten'si-ti), *n.* [*L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ity*; after *intensity*.] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve-terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, *extensity*.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 46.

Extensity is Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow. W. James, *Mind*, XII. 183, note.

extensive (eks-ten'siv), *a.* [= *F. extensif* = *Pr. extensiu* = *Sp. Pg. extensivo* = *It. estensivo*, *stensivo*, < *Lil. extensivus*, < *L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] 1†. That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two

Make the rest ductile, malleable, *extensive*.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii. 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. Boyle.

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Op'ning the map of God's *extensive* plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.

Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure. J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 53.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes. W. James, *Mind*, XII. 536.

4. Pertaining to logical extension.—**Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness.—**Extensive distinctness**, the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coordinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoological or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species.—**Extensive energy**. See *energy*.—**Extensive proposition**, in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained.—**Extensive quantity**. (a) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Müller.

(b) Logical extension.

The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. Sir W. Hamilton.

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multitude of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion.—**Syn. 2.** Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten'siv-ly), *adv.* 1. With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to procure tactile impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be)—efforts not interpretable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction—we distinguish this and that *extensively* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own bodily frame. G. C. Robertson, *Mind*, XIII. 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent: as, a story *extensively* circulated.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*.

Watts, *Improvement of Mind*.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflexions at every possible angle, if you would agitate the popular mind *extensively*.

De Quincey, *Style*, i.

extensiveness (eks-ten'siv-nos), *n.* 1. The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very *extensiveness* of his bounty.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xxvi.

2†. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, i.

3. Same as *extensity*. [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element. W. James, *Mind*, XII. 2.

extensometer (eks-ten-som'e-tōr), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion*.

extensor (eks-ten'spōr), *n.*; pl. *extensors*, *extensores* (eks-ten'sōrz, eks-ten-sō'rēz). [= *F. extenseur* = *Pg. extensor* = *It. estensore*, < *Lil. extensor*, lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < *L. extendere*, pp. *extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] In anat., a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*. See *cut under muscle*.—**Extensor brevis digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *brevextensor digitorum*.—**Extensor carpi radialis brevis**, the shorter radial wrist-extensor; the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi radialis longior**, the longer radial wrist-extensor; the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi ulnaris**, the ulnar wrist-extensor; a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor coccygis**, the extensor of the coccyx; a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back: in many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail.—**Extensor communis digitorum**, the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See *cut under muscle*.—**Extensor indicis**, the extensor of the forefinger; a deep-seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand.—**Extensor longus digitorum**, the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively.—**Extensor minimi digiti**, the special extensor of the little finger.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Extensor patagii**, in ornith. See *patagium*.—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb.—**Extensor proprius pollicis**, the proper extensor of the great toe; a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor hallucis*. See *cut under muscle*.—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps*, *triceps*.**

extensum (eks-ten'sum), *n.* [*L. extensum*, neut. of *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*, *extense*.] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but one physical minimum, or smallest *extensum*, is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational. Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, v. § 3.

extensure† (eks-ten'sūr), *n.* [*L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,

Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms

The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.

Drayton, *The Owl*.

extent (eks-ten't), *n.* [*ME. extente*, valuation, < (*OF. extente, extente, estente, estende, estande*, extent, extension; in law (*AF. extente, AL. extenta*), survey, valuation; < *L. extendere*, pp. *extensus*, extend, *ML. (AL.)*, refl. *se extendere*, extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth: see *extend*.] 1. The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent*. Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, i.

The real measure of *extent* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 353.

The excuses of the appellants were to some *extent* a confession of guilt. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 303.

2†. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen

An emperor in Rome thus overborne,

Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*

Of equal justice, used in such contempt?

Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4.

3. In law: (a) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the pur-

pose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schireffs be sworn to the king or his deputies, that they shall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis.

Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature

Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.

Shak., *As you Like it*, iii. 1.

(b) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton*.) *Extents*, or writs of *extent*, or writs of *extendi facias*, are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extent*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extente in chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extente in aid*). Extents have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £800 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Ferdinand.

Record Soc. *Lancashire and Cheshire*, XI. 9.

4. Logical extension or breadth.—5†. A violent attack. Wright.

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway

In this uncivil and unjust *extent*

Against thy peace.

Shak., *T. N.*, iv. 1.

Alar extent. See *alar*.—**Syn. 1.** *Expanse*, *Extent*; magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoology *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds'.

extent† (eks-ten't), *a.* [*L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended.

Both his hands . . .

Above the water were on high *extent*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 61.

Our king with royal apparayle,

With sword drawn bright and *extent*

For to chastise enemies violent.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 202.

extent (eks-ten't), *v.* [*Extent*, *n.*, 3.] **I. trans.** To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.

Record Soc. *Lancashire and Cheshire*, XI. 41.

II. intrans. To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated*, ppr. *extenuating*. [*L. extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare* (> *It. estenuare, stenuare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. extenuar* = *F. exténuer*), make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex + tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = *E. thin*: see *tenuis* and *thin*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the congealed vapours melts again

Extenuated into drops of rain.

Sandys, *Paraphrase of Job*, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.

N. Grew, *Museum*.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* [in some editions *attenuated*], half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate*.

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*,

Nor set down ought in malice.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions.

Sterck, *Spectator*, No. 346.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;

Who can *extenuate* thee?

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.

J. R. Seelye, *Nat. Religion*, p. 121.

=**Syn. 2.** See *palliate*.

II. intrans. To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

The subtil dew in air begins to soar,
Spreads as she flies, and, weary of her name,
Extenuates still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 379.

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *a.* [*< L. extenuatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Huloet.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten'ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten'ū-ā-shon), *n.* [= *F. extenuation* = *Sp. extenuacion* = *Pg. extenuação* = *It. estenuazione*, *< L. extenuatio(n-)*, a thinning, lessening, diminution, *< extenuare*, make thin; see *extenuate*.] 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey, Consumptions.*

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation*; a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.*

extenuative (eks-ten'ū-ā-tiv), *a. and n.* [*< extenuate + -ive*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North, Examen, p. 370.*

extenuator (eks-ten'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. extenuador*; *< L. as if *extenuator, < extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate*, *r.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.

F. Knott, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten'ū-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. extenuatorius*, attenuating, *< extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

external, *a.* [*< OF. exterior*, *< L. exterius*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outward man *external*,

Though he shewe a fayre apurance.

Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē'ri-or), *a. and n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *exterior*; *< OF. *exterior*, later *exterior*, *F. extérieur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exterior* = *It. esteriore*, *< L. exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, *< ex*, out, + *-ter*, -*terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding *L.* superl. is *extremus*: see *extreme*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is exterior to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be exterior to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning: the larger part is generally regarded as the exterior. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be exterior.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward dutieous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd?

Milton, P. L., ix. 336.

'Twere well if his *exterior* change were all —
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.

Cowper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.*

Scrappick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties
as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick
glasses. *Boyle.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—5. In bot., on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*. [Rare.] **Exterior angle.** See *angle*, 1.—**Exterior epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Exterior object, in metaph.** a real thing independent of our thoughts; an object without the mind.—**Exterior relations** of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school.** See *school*.—**Exterior side, in fort.,** the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—**Exterior slope or talus, in fort.,** that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.—**Syn.** *Exterior, Outward, External, Extraneous, Extrinsic.* *Exterior* is opposed to *interior*, outward to inward, external to internal, extraneous to essential or genuine, extrinsic to intrinsic. *Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accountment.

Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with *outward* calm.

Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 103.

II. *n.* 1. The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant *exterior* made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exteriors* of religion.—**Syn.** *Surface, etc.* See *outside*.

exteriority (eks-tē'ri-or'i-ti), *n.* pl. *exteriorities* (-tiz). [= *F. extériorité* = *Sp. exterioridad* = *Pg. exterioridade* = *It. esteriorità*; *< L. as if *exterioritas* (-tiz), *< exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] 1. The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—2. Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstances has surely seldom been surpassed, a house-builder, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and toothache form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of exteriorities" little favorable to literary composition of any sort.

F. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē'ri-or-i-zā-shon), *n.* [*< exteriorize + -ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and exteriorization of sensations already stored up in the organism.

F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 169.

exteriorize (eks-tē'ri-or-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exteriorized*, ppr. *exteriorizing*. [*< exterior + -ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough, it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē'ri-or-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slender'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind.
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their probosces outside the ring of broad filaments, between them and the petals.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*< L. exterminabilis*, *< L. exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tēr'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exterminated*, ppr. *exterminating*. [*< L. ex-*

terminatus, pp. of *exterminare* (> *F. exterminer*, etc.: see *exterminare*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *exterminare*.] 1. To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chasing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 103.*

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 133.

3. In alg., to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.—**Syn.** 2. To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tēr'mi-nā-shon), *n.* [= *F. extermination* = *Sp. exterminacion* = *Pg. extermiação* = *It. estermiazione*, *< L. exterminatio(n-)*, destruction, *< L. exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation: as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?

Bacon

2. In alg., the process of causing to disappear as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tēr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. exterminateur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exterminador* = *It. esterminator*, *< L. exterminator*, a destroyer *< L. exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenes.

Buckle, Civilization, II. iii.

exterminatory (eks-tēr'mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< exterminate + -ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves.

Burke, To R. Burke

exterminet (eks-tēr'min), *v. t.* [*< F. exterminer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exterminar* = *It. esterminare*, 1. *exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, *< ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermind*. *Shak., As you Like it, III. i.*

exterminion, *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exterminio* = *It. estermio*, *< L. exterminium*, ejection, banishment, *< L. exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she worketh vter confusion and *exterminion*: the same persones she doeth firste laugh upon and flat with some vniquod prosperitie of things.

J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.

extern (eks-tēr'n), *a. and n.* [*< F. externe*, outer outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = *Sp. P. Pg. externo* = *It. esterno*, *< L. externus*, outward, external, *< ex*, outward: see *exterior*.] I. *a.* 1. Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concern the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.

Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 38.

My outward action doth demonstrate

The native act and figure of my heart.

In complement *extern*. *Shak., Othello, I.*

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the denser and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed.

Sir K. Dugl.

Extern maternity, in hospital parlance, the lying-in women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 31.*

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1. Outward form or part; exterior

Were't aught to me I bore the canopy.

With my *extern* the outward honouring?

Shak., Sonnets, ex.

2. A student or pupil who does not live board within a college or seminary; a day scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred number.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, v.

external (eks-tēr'nal), *a. and n.* [*< extern -al*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated on or pertaining to the

outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything *external*, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

2. Outer or outermost; specifically, in *zool.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—3. Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world.

E. Caird, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing mans deprav'd mind, to this power of the Magistrat which contents it self with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the inmost soul. Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpresed by *external* ordinances. Johnson, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear By *external* swelling. Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God.

Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—7. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.—**External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*.—**External adjunct.** In logic, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement.** Agreement in regard to an external adjunct.—**External angle.** See *angle*, 1.—**External capsule.** See *capsule*.—**External cause.** A cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**External criticism.** Denomination, end, epicondyle, good, multiplication, etc. See the nouns.—**External diversity.** The opposite of *external agreement*.—**External form of reasoning.** The mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed.—**External object.** An object whose characters are independent of our thoughts; an exterior thing.—**External perception.** Perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or perception of what is passing in the mind.

External Perception, or Perception simply, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter—if there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. *Internal Perception*, or Self-consciousness, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvii.

External quantity. In logic, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*.—**External world.** The totality of external objects: the world in space and time revealed by external perception; the material or objective world.

Hosteler external. See *hosteler*.—**Syn.** See *exterior*. II. n. 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*; he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul. South, Sermons.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tér-nal-izm), n. [*external* + *-ism*.] 1. Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*.

Prof. Blackie, Self Culture, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only *externalism* and ecclesiastical authority.

Congregationalist, April 29, 1886.

Externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides.

The Century, XXVI. 106.

externality (eks-tér-nal'i-ti), n.; pl. *externalities* (-tiz). [*external* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being external. (a) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (b) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind; the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.

Adam Smith, The External Senses.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 59.

(c) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but adverse to, the *externalities* of sacerdotalism and its rites.

J. Green, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he [Pepys] was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.

R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

externalization (eks-tér-nal-i-zā'shon), n. [*externalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalization* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external; and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*.

Mind, X. 187.

externalize (eks-tér-nal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [*external* + *-ize*.] 1. To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 746.

2. To confer the quality of externality or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalizing* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance.

E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 230.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalized* to the percipient's eye or ear.

Phantasms of the Living, Int., p. lxxv.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood—the visible phantasms, *externalized* in space.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 136.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tér-nal-i), adv. 1. In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy-and-water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ectad.

externat (eks-tér-nat), n. [*F. externat*, a day-school, < *externe*, a day-scholar: see *extern*.] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, viii.

externity (eks-tér-ni-ti), n. [*extern* + *-ity*.] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The intensity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

externalization (eks-tér-ni-zā'shon), n. [*externalize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externalization* of the soul.

Emerson, The Poet.

externize (eks-tér-niz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [*extern* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 304.

externomedial (eks-tér-nó-mé-di-ál), a. Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tér-nó-mé-di-án), a. [*L. externus*, outward, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell.** A cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins: used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein** or *nervure*, a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, limiting the anterior, marginal, or lower field of area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

extraneous (eks-te-rā-nē-us), a. [*LL. extraneus*, of another country, < *ex*, out, + *terra*, country.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

extraterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-ál), a. [*L. ex*, out, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory, territorial*.] Of or pertaining to extraterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-ál'i-ti), n. [*extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—is *extraterritoriality*.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 64.

extraterritorially (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-ál-i), adv. In an extraterritorial manner; with reference to extraterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tér'shon), n. [*L. as* if **extersio* (n-), < *extergere*, pp. *extersus*, wipe or rub off, < *ex*, out, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse*.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extil† (ek-stil'), v. i. [*L. extillare*, exstillare, drop or trickle out, < *ex*, out, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*². Cf. *distil, instil*.] To drop or distil from. Johnson.

extillation† (ek-sti-lā'shon), n. [*extil* + *-ation*.] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

extimulate† (ek-stim-ū-lāt), v. t. [*L. extimulatus*, exstimulatus, pp. of *extimulare*, exstimulare (> *Pg. extimular*), prick up, goad, stimulate, < *ex*, out, up, + *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate.] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

extimulation† (ek-stim-ū-lā'shon), n. [*extimulate* + *-ion*.] Stimulation. Bacon.

extinct (eks-tingkt'), a. and n. [= *Sp. extinto* = *Pg. extinto*, < *L. extinctus*, exstinctus, pp. of *extinguere*, *extinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] I. a. 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii. 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 418.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me.

Job xvii. 1.

Past away
The music, and *extinct* the lay.
Wordsworth, Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's Ossian.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 232.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

II. n. Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.

Ford, Honour Triumphant.

extinct† (eks-tingkt'), v. t. [*L. extinctus*, exstinctus, pp. of *extinguere*, *extinguere*, quench: see *extinct*, a.] To put out; destroy.

Give renew'd fire to our *extinct* spirits,
And bring all Cyprus comfort!

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

extincteur (eks-tingk'tér), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. extinctor*, *extinctior*, an extinguisher, destroyer, < *extinctus*, *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguere*, *extinguere*: see *extinguish*.] Same as *extinguisher* (*b*).

They [the crew] were afraid to open the hatches, to discover where the fire was, until the hose and *extincteurs* were ready to work.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

extinction (eks-tingk'shon), *n.* [= *F. extinction* = *Sp. extinción* = *Pg. extincção* = *It. estinzione*, < *L. extinctio* (*n*), *extinctio* (*n*), extinction, annihilation, < *extinguere*, *extinguere*, pp. *extinctus*, *extinctus*, *extinguish*: see *extinguish*.] 1. The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished; a quenching or putting out, as of fire or flame.

Red-hot needles and wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a vorticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Hence—2. A bringing or coming to an end; a putting out of existence; suppression; destruction.

There is reason to believe that the *extinction* of a whole group of species is generally a slower process than their production.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 289.

An order which takes in few or no new members tends to *extinction*; if it does not die out, it will at least sensibly lessen.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 289.

3. In *optics*, the arresting of a beam of light by polarization, by the imperfect transparency of the medium, or otherwise. Thus, *extinction* takes place when the vibration-planes of the two Nicol prisms in a polariscope are set at right angles to each other (see *polarization*), for then the light which passes through the first, or polarizer, is arrested or extinguished by the second, or analyzer. The *extinction*-directions in a section of a transparent doubly refracting substance are the principal planes of light-vibration; for if the section is placed between the crossed nicols, it remains dark only when these directions coincide with the vibration-planes of the nicols. If these directions coincide with the crystallographic axes, the *extinction* is said to be *parallel*, otherwise it is *oblique*. See *microscope*.—**Extinction of mercury**, trituration of mercury with hard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. *Dunglison*.

extincture (eks-tingk'tür), *n.* [*< extinct + -ure*.] Extinction; the act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished.

Cold modesty, hot wrath,

Both fire from hence and chill *extincture* hath.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 204.

extine (eks'tin), *n.* [*< L. ext(er)us*, outside, + *-ine*².] In *bot.*, the outer coat of the pollen-grain or of a spore. Also *cine*.

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [With suffix *-ish*¹ (after *abolish*, *banish*, etc.), < *L. extinguere*, *extinguere*, pp. *extinctus*, *extinctus*, put out (what is burning), quench, extinguish, deprive of life, destroy, abolish, < *ex*, out, + *stingere* (rare), put out, quench, extinguish. Cf. *distinguish*.] 1. To put out; quench; stifle: as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish*.

Prescott.

2. To destroy; put an end to; suppress: as, to *extinguish* an army; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

King Hardiknut, dying without issue, as having never been married, . . . the Danish line [was] clean *extinguished*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

Thus this late mighty [Turkish] Empire, *extinguish* in Egypt by the Mamelucks, . . . was for a time deprived of all principality.

Sandys, Travels, p. 35.

Natural bodies possess the power of *extinguishing*, or, as it is called, absorbing the light that enters them.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

3. To put under a cloud; obscure; eclipse; make unnoticed or unnoticeable: as, he was completely *extinguished* in this brilliant company.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount:

Mad, natural graces that *extinguish* art.

Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 3.

4. In *law*, to put an end to. See *extinguishment*, 2.

extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [*< extinguish + -able*.] Capable of being extinguished.

The old heroes in Homer dreaded nothing more than water or drowning; probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, I.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-ör), *n.* One who or that which extinguishes, or suppresses or puts out of existence. Specifically—(a) A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the flame of a candle or lamp.

A hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a brode *extinguisher* he makes,
And holds the flames that to their quarry strove.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, I. 281.

(b) A portable apparatus for extinguishing fire. See *fire-extinguisher*.—**Chemical extinguisher**, a fire-extinguisher which acts by a chemical agency, as by the generation of a flow of carbonic-acid gas which can be directed on the fire.

extinguishment (eks-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [*< AF. extinguishment* (in legal use); as *extinguish + -ment*.] 1. The act or process of extinguishing; a bringing to an end: as, the *extinguishment* of a fire, or of life.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France.

Bacon.

For when Death's form appears, she feareth not

An utter quenching or *extinguishment*.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The reasons for persevering in the *extinguishment* of the financial obligations of the Civil War are innumerable.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 209.

2. In *law*, the extinction or annihilation of a right, an estate, etc., by merging or consolidating it with another, generally with one greater or more extensive. *Extinguishment* is of various natures as applied to various rights: as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

These releases may endure. . . . By way of *extinguishment*, as, if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A, this *extinguishes* my right to the reversion.

Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

extirp (ek-stèrp'), *v.* [*< OF. extirper*, *extirper*, *extirpare* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. extirpar* = *It. estirpare*, *stirpare*, < *L. extirpare*, *extirpare*, root out, eradicate, *extirpare*, < *ex*, out, + *stirps*, also *stirpes* and *stirpis*, the lower part of the trunk of a tree (including the roots), the stem, stalk: see *extirpate*.] *I. trans.* To extirpate; root out; eradicate; expel.

Yes, in good sooth, the vice is of a great kindred; it is well allied; but it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, till eating and drinking be put down.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2.

If those persons would *extirp* but that one thing in which they are principally tempted.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 912.

II. intrans. [A mistaken use, appar. intended for **extirp*, with ref. to *L. turpare*, disgrace, abuse, < *turpis*, bad, base.] To speak abusively; rail. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 9.

She did *extirp* against his Holiness.

S. Rowley, When you See me you Know mee, fol. H2, back.

extirpable (ek-stèr'pā-bl), *a.* [*< extirp + -able*.] Capable of being extirpated or eradicated.

Let it infect the ground with a plant . . . not easily *extirpable*.

Reynolds, Terra.

extirpate (ek-stèr'- or eks-tèr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extirpated*, ppr. *extirpating*. [Formerly also *exterpare*, *exterpat*; < *L. extirpatus*, *extirpatus*, pp. of *extirpare*, *extirpare*, root out; see *extirp*.] To pull up by the roots; root out; eradicate; get rid of; expel; destroy totally: as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* cancer or a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

As it *extirpates* all religions and civil supremacies, so itself should be *extirpated*.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.

The king, at the beginning of this campaign, declared that his intention was not to carry on war with the Dobas as with an ordinary enemy, but totally to *extirpate* them as a nuisance.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 85.

=*Syn.* To uproot, exterminate, abolish, annihilate.

extirpation (eks-tèr-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. extirpation* = *Sp. extirpación* = *Pg. extirpação* = *It. estirpazione*, *stirpazione*, < *L. extirpation* (*n*), *extirpation* (*n*), < *extirpare*, *extirpare*: see *extirpate*.] The act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction: as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of a diseased gland; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unseizable and troublesome to one another.

Tillotson.

Men may ask why the Canaanites in Joshua's time were dealt with so severely, that nothing but utter *extirpation* would satisfy the Justice of God against them?

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

extirpative (eks-tèr-pā-tiv), *a.* [*< extirpate + -ive*.] Of the nature of or effecting extirpation.

extirpator (eks-tèr-pā-tor), *n.* [= *F. extirpateur* = *Sp. Pg. extirpador* = *It. estirpatore*, *stirpatore*, < *L. extirpator*, *extirpator*: see *extirpate*.] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-stèr'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< extirpate + -ory*.] Extirpating or serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extirper (ek-stèr'pér), *n.* One who extirps or extirpates.

Extirpers of tyrants, fathers of the people, and other eminent persons in civil merit, were honored.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 72

extispex (eks-tis'pek), *n.*; pl. *extispices* (-pi sez). [*L.*, < *exta*, the nobler internal organs of the body, + *specere*, view.] In *Rom. antiq.* one who inspected entrails for the purpose of divination: same as *haruspex*.

extispicious (eks-tis'pish-us), *a.* [*< L. extispicius*, an inspection, < *extispex* (-spic-), an inspector of entrails for the purpose of divination see *extispex*.] Relating to the inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

Thus hath he deluded many nations in his augural an *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived coincidences divining events succeeding.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 1

extol (eks-töl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extolled*, ppr. *extolling*. [Formerly also *extoll*; < *OF. extoller*, *extoler*, *extoler* = *It. extollere*, *stollere*, < *L. extollere*, raise up, lift up, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, + *tollere*, raise: see *elate* and *tolerate*.] 1. To raise aloft; set on high; elevate.

She left th' unrighteous world, and was to heaven *extol*.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 3

A lone vine in a naked field
Never *extols* her branches, never bears
Ripe grapes, but with a headlong heaviness wears
Her tender body.

B. Jonson, The Barrier

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; praise strongly; eulogize: as, to *extol* the virtues or the exploits of a person.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name
Jah.

Ps. lxxviii.

In the Forrest of merry Sheerwood,

I shall *extol* your fames.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215)

Caesar, to extoll his own Victorie, extoll'd the man who
he had vanquish'd.

Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

The whole assembled troop was pleas'd as well,
Extolled the award, and on their knees they fell,
To bless the gracious king.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 42

=*Syn.* 2. *Applaud*, etc. (see *praise*, *v.*); laud, commend, celebrate, glorify, exalt.

extoller (eks-töl'ler), *n.* One who extols; praiser or eulogizer.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.

Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verg

extolment (eks-töl'ment), *n.* [*< OF. extollment*, < *extoller*, raise: see *extol* and *-ment*.] The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled.

In the verity of *extolment*, I take him to be a soul great article.

Shak., Hamlet, v.

extorsive (eks-tôr'siv), *a.* [Prop. **extortivus* < *L. extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (see *extort*), + *-ive*.] Serving to extort; tending to draw out or secure by compulsion.

The value of all our possessions, by a complication of *extorsive* measures, would be gradually depreciated, till it became a mere shadow.

A. Hamilton, Works, II. 5

extorsively (eks-tôr'siv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion. *Johnson*.

extort (eks-tört'), *v.* [*< L. extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (> *It. extorquere* = *Pg. extorquir* = *OF. extordre*, *extordre*, *F. extorquer*), twist or wrench out or away, take away by force, *c. tort*, < *ex*, out, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *contort*, *detort*, *distort*, *retort*.] *I. trans.* 1. To obtain, as from a holder of desired possession or knowledge, by force or compulsion; wrest or wring away by any violent or oppressive means as physical force, menace, duress, torture, authority, monopoly, or the necessities of other

Till the injurious Romans did extort

This tribute from us, we were free.

Shak., Cymbeline, III.

Thy sad fate *extorts* the heart-wrung tear.

Goldsmith, Taking of Quebec

A man whose irresistible energy and inflexible firmness extorted the respect of his enemies.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v

2. In *law*, to take illegally under color of a fee. See *extortion*. =*Syn.* 1. *Enforce*, etc. (see *coerce*, *t.*); wrench, force.

II. intrans. To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon men where they came.

Spenser, State of Ireland

extort (eks-tört'), *a.* [*< L. extortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Extortionate.

Taking their goods from them, or by spending to same by their *extorte* taking of coyns and livery.

Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, I.

extorter (eks-tôr'tér), *n.* [Formerly also *extortour*; < *OF. extorteur*; < *L. extortor*, < *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, *extort*: see *extort*.] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

Is the violent extortor of other men's goods carried away with his covetous desire? Thou mayest liken him to a wolf. *Boethius*, Philosophical Comfort (trans.), p. 98.

You strict Extorters, that the Poor oppress,
And wrong the Widow and the Fatherless.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

extortion (eks-tôr'shon), *n.* [*< ME. extorcion, extorcion, < OF. extorcion, extorsion, F. extorsion = Pr. extorsion, estorsio = Sp. extorsion = Pg. extorsão = It. estorsione, storsione, < LL. extorsio(n)-, (ML.) extortio(n)-, an extortion, < L. extorquere, pp. extortus, extort: see extort. Cf. torsion.*] 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price, rent, or interest.

Oppression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Dover boatmen, whose extortions may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau. *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 353.

2. In law, strictly, the crime of obtaining money or other property, or service, from another under color of public office, when none is due, or not so much is due, or before it is due. In some of the United States, however, a wider meaning is given to the word by statute.—3. That which is extorted; a gross overcharge; as, the price you paid was an extortion.

extortionable (eks-tôr'shon-ə-bl), *a.* [*< extortion + -able.*] Extortionate. *Lithgow*.

extortionnaire (eks-tôr'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. extorsionnaire = Pg. extorsionario; as extortion + -ary*.] Practising extortion; containing extortion.

extortionate (eks-tôr'shon-āt), *a.* [*< extortion + -ate*.] Characterized by extortion; oppressive; excessive; as, an extortionate price.

extortioner (eks-tôr'shon-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. extorcionere; < extortion + -er*.] One who practices extortion; specifically, one who obtains excessive prices, rent, interest, etc., by means of monopoly or some other advantage.

God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers. *Luke* xviii. 11.

As when some covetous extortioner, out of the strength of his purse, buys up the whole lading of the ship, that he may have the sole power of the wares to sell them at pleasure. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, l. 5.

extortionist (eks-tôr'shon-ist), *n.* [*< extortion + -ist*.] One who extorts something from another, or makes an extortionate demand or charge; an extortioner.

extortionous (eks-tôr'shon-us), *a.* [*< OF. extorsionous, extorsionneus, < extortion, extortion: see extortion and -ous.*] Extortionate. *Craig*.

extortious (eks-tôr'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *extorsious; < extorti-on + -ous*.] Extortionate; oppressive; violent; unjust.

Hardly escaping the fury of the sword and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famine with the same, which their extortious lord has driven them unto. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, l. 24.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the extortious cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 77.

extortiously (eks-tôr'shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

That office . . . was commonly misused extortiously. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1207.

extra (eks'trā), *a.* and *n.* [From the use of *extra* in comp., esp. in *extraordinary*, of which *extra* may be regarded as an abbreviation.] I. *a.* More than what is usual, or than what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; supernumerary: as, an *extra* price; an *extra* edition of a newspaper; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school. — **Extra efficient**. See *efficient*. *n.* — **Extra induced current**, in *elect.* See *induction*.

II. *n.* [= *F. extra, n.*] 1. Something in addition to what is usual or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge, or beyond what is usual.

"I've been to a day-school too," said Alice; "you needn't be so proud as all that."

"With *extran?*" asked the Mock Turtle a little anxiously.

"Yes," said Alice, "we learned French and music." *L. Carroll*, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

Specifically.—2. An edition or a copy of a newspaper issued at an unusual hour to convey special intelligence.

Hourly *extras* were issued, and the circulation, which six months before had been less than 5000, reached upon one day of the riot more than 70,000 copies. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 690.

extra (eks'trā), *adv.* Beyond the ordinary standard or measure; extraordinarily; unusually;

uncommonly: as, this is done *extra* well; that is an *extra* high price. [Colloq.]

People are so apt to fancy that if a man stands up for religion he must pose as a sort of *extra* good fellow, one who has less relish for pleasure and who is stronger against temptations than his neighbours are. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 238.

extra-. [*L. extrā, OL. extrad, adv. on the outside, without, conj. except, prep. outside of, without, beyond; abl. fem. (sc. parte) of exter, outside: see exterior.* As a prefix, *extra-* occurs in classical L. only in *extraordinarius*, *extraordinary*; in LL. it occurs in three or four words; it is more common in ML., but most words with this prefix are of mod. formation.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally an adverb and preposition, meaning 'outside, beyond.' In Latin, and in modern formations on Latin analogies, it is especially used—(a) as a preposition in composition with a noun, the preposition with its object noun forming a unitary phrase to which is then attached an adjective termination, as in *extraordinary* (Latin *extraordinarius*), pertaining to or characterized by something beyond the usual order (*extra ordinem*); (b) as an adverb, in composition with a verb, as in *extravagant*. As a mere English prefix it is often a quasi adjective, and is often detached as an adjective proper. (See *extra, a.*) The compounds given below are chiefly of the first class (a), of the type *extra-* + noun + adjective termination, as *extra-alimentary*: as the second and third elements usually exist also as a simple adjective, the etymology is obvious, and is not usually inserted.

extra-alimentary (eks'trā-al-i-men'tā-ri), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the alimentary canal.

Thousands of embryos [of *Trichina*] . . . bore their way into the *extra-alimentary* tissues of their host. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

extra-atmospheric (eks'trā-at-mōs-fer'ik), *a.* Beyond or outside of the atmosphere.

It appears to be highly probable, from the observations thus far made, that the maximum ordinate in the *extra-atmospheric* curve lies much nearer to the violet than it does in the curve after absorption. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 305.

extra-axillary, -axillar (eks'trā-ak'si-lā-ri, -lār), *a.* In bot., growing from above or below the axils: as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

extracalicular (eks'trā-ka-lik'ū-lār), *a.* Placed outside the calyx or cup of a cœlesterate.

The absence of the "Rand-platte" implies almost necessarily the absence of *extracalicular* calcicoblasts. *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 16.

extracapsular (eks'trā-kap'sū-lār), *a.* Situated outside of a capsule; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated without the central capsule; pertaining to the extracapsularium. Also *extracapsulary*.

Gelatinous substance is frequently formed peripherally by the *extracapsular* protoplasm, constituting a kind of soft mantle which is penetrated by the pseudopodia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.

extracapsularium (eks'trā-kap'sū-lā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *extracapsularia* (-ā). [*NL., < L. extra, beyond, outside, + capsula, capsule, + -arium*.] In *zool.*, the extracapsular part of a radiolarian.

extracapsulary (eks'trā-kap'sū-lā-ri), *a.* In *Radiolaria*, same as *extracapsular*.

extracardial (eks'trā-kār'di-āl), *a.* Situated or coming from outside of the heart: as, *extracardial* murmurs.

extracellular (eks'trā-sel'ū-lār), *a.* Being, occurring, or done outside of a cell: opposed to *intracellular*: as, cavitary or *extracellular* digestion, respiration, etc., as distinguished from any vital process or physiological activity inside of the cells of which the body is composed.

extracerebral (eks'trā-ser'ē-brāl), *a.* Situated or occurring outside the limits of the cerebrum.

extrachristian (eks'trā-kris'ti-ān), *a.* Beyond or outside of Christianity.

Science and philosophy . . . are neither Christian nor Unchristian, but are *extrachristian*, and have a world of their own, which . . . is not only unsectarian, but is altogether secular. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 341.

extracloacal (eks'trā-klō-āk'al), *a.* In *anat.*, situated outside the cloaca, as the penes of snakes and lizards. *Huxley*.

extraconstellary (eks'trā-kon'ste-lā-ri), *a.* [*< L. extra, outside, + E. constell(ation) + -ary*.] Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extracostalis (eks'trā-kos-tā-lis), *n.*; pl. *extracostales* (-lēz). [*NL., < L. extra, outside, + costa, rib: see costal*.] An external intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales externi. *Coues*.

extracranial (eks'trā-krā-ni-āl), *a.* Situated beyond the cranium; not entering into the composition of the cranium, though associated therewith.

The hyoid [in *Insectivora*] is formed generally, like that of the Carnivora, with three complete *extracranial* ossifications in the anterior arch.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 151.

extracrusæus (eks'trā-krō-rē-us), *n.* [*< L. extra, outside, + NL. cruræus, q. v.*] The outer portion of the cruræus muscle, commonly called the *vastus externus*. *Coues*.

extract (eks-trakt'), *v. t.* [*< L. extractus, pp. of extrahere (see extray), draw out, drag out, withdraw, extricate, also prolong, protract, < ex, out, + trahere, draw: see tract¹, tract², and cf. abstract, attract, contract, detract, protract, re-tract, etc.*] 1. To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

May it be possible that foreign hire
Could out of thee *extract* one spark of evil
That might annoy my finger? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ll. 2.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet.
Milton, P. L., v. 25.

2. To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to *extract* spirit from cane-juice, or salt from seawater. Hence.—3. Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to *extract* pleasure from a quiet life; to *extract* instruction from adversity.

Shivering at cold windows of print-shops, to *extract* a little amusement. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

4. To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift*.

The passage is *extracted* in Roscoe's elegant version of the Spanish novelists. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3, note.

Dr. Munch succeeded in *extracting* from the Vatican archives matter which settles the main question of her [the Manx Church's] history, of which we had no record. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

To *extract* the root, in *math.*, to ascertain by a process of calculation the root of a number or quantity.

extract (eks'trakt'), *n.* [= *OF. estrait, extrait, etc., m., estrait, etc., f., extract* (in various senses), *F. extrait = Pr. extrat = Sp. Pg. extracto = It. estratto = D. G. extract = Dan. Sw. ekstrakt, < ML. extractus, extracta, an extract* (def. 2), *< L. extractus, pp. of extrahere, draw out: see extract, v.* Cf. *extrait, estrait*.] 1. That which is extracted or drawn out. [Archaic.]

The words of Adam may be fitly the words of Christ concerning his Church, "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones," a true native *extract* out of mine own body. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

2. Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture. A pharmaceutical extract consists of the active principles of a drug, obtained by maceration, percolation, or decoction with a suitable menstruum, or by using the expressed juice of the fresh plant, and reducing the solution thus obtained to a proper consistency and strength by evaporation. The menstrua used are water, alcohol, and ether, or two of these combined, and in some cases aqua ammoniac, glycerin, or hydrochloric or acetic acid is added. Hard, soft, and fluid extracts are distinguished. Soft extracts are of plular consistence; fluid extracts are (U. S. P., 1880) brought to such bulk that one cubic centimeter represents one gram of the crude drug.

Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy *extract*. *Dunghison*.

Hence.—3. A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

Heathen opinion . . . supposed the world to be the image of God, and man to be an *extract* or compendious image of the world.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 158.

4. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the *extractive principle*.—5. In *lit.*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

Some books also may be read by deputy, and *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*, Studies.

6. Extraction; descent; origin.

Host. But yet the lady, the heir, enjoys the land?
Lov. And takes all lordly ways how to consume it. . . .
Host. She shews her *extract*, and I honour her for it. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South*, Sermons.

They themselves are sprung from some mean rank or *extract*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 446).

7. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

principal has been preserved in a public record.
—**etheral extract.** See *etheral*. — **fir-wood extract.** See *fir-wood*. — **Mucilaginous extracts.** See *mucilaginous*.
extractable, extractible (eks-trak'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [**< extract + -able, -ible.**] Capable of being extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xviii.

extractiform (eks-trak'ti-fōrm), *a.* [**< NL. extractum, an extract, + forma, form.**] In *chem.*, having the appearance or nature of an extract.
extracting (eks-trak'ting), *p. a.* 1. Drawing or taking out. — 2. Distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

extraction (eks-trak'shon), *n.* [= **F. extraction = Pr. extraccio = Sp. extraccion = Pg. extracção = It. estrazione, strazione, < L. as if *extractio(n-), < extrahere, pp. extractus, draw out, extract: see extract.**] 1. The act of extracting. (a) The act of drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth.
Where the pain arises from impaction of wisdom-teeth, relief from pressure must be given by *extraction*.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(b) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.
The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.
Hakewill, Apology.

(c) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book. (d) In *arith.* and *alg.*, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See *root*.
2. That which is extracted; extract; essence.
They [books] do preserve as in a viall the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

3. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.
He adorned his family and *extraction* with a more worthy comportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 140.

A family of an ancient *extraction* transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*
extractive (eks-trak'tiv), *a. and n.* [= **F. extractif = Sp. Pg. extractivo = It. estrattivo; as extract + -ive.**] 1. *a.* Of the nature of an extract; extracted.
He found 1 lb. of it [soil near Turin] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned.
Kirwin, Manures, p. 55.

2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract, 4.*
II. *n.* 1. An extract. *Parr.* — 2. In *phar.*, the substance which, during the evaporation in making an extract, becomes dark in color and at last insoluble. Its nature is doubtful.
The leaves of the plant are first boiled to remove *extractives*.
Nature, XXX. 224.

3. In *physiol. chem.*, one of various substances existing in small quantities in animal tissue, such as creatine and xanthin.
Another class of food ingredients which contain nitrogen, and are hence commonly included with the protein compounds, are the so-called "*extractives*," known to chemists by the names "creatin," "creatinin," etc.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

extractor (eks-trak'tor), *n.* [= **F. extracteur = Sp. Pg. extractor = It. estrattore, < NL. extractor, < L. extractus, pp. of extrahere, extract: see extract, v.**] One who or that which extracts. Specifically — (a) In *surg.*, a forceps; one of a class of instruments used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth. (b) That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading arm which, when the gun is opened, ejects the discharged cartridge-case from the chamber; an implement for extracting the cartridge-case from a breech-loading gun. (c) A device for removing an exploded cap from the nipple of a cartridge-case. (d) Same as *drying-machine*. (e) An air-tight globular vessel of metal in which bones are treated with steam to obtain from them gelatin and glue. (f) In the Scottish Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

extracture (eks-trak'tūr), *n.* [**< extract + -ure.**] A drawing forth; extraction.
Let each note breathe the heart of passion,
The sad *extracture* of extreme griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Melida, I., iv. 1.

extradictionary (eks-trā-dik'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [**< L. extra, beyond, + dictio(n-), a saying, a mode of expression, ML. a word (see dictio), + -ary.**] Outside of words or language; consisting not in words but in realities.
Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

extraditable (eks-trā-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [**< extradite + -able.**] 1. Warranting extradition: as, an *extraditable* offense. — 2. Subject to extradition
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or to the provisions of an extradition treaty: as, an *extraditable* person.

extradite (eks'trā-dit), *v. t.; pret. and pp. extradited, ppr. extraditing.* [Formed from *extradition*, as if **< L. ex + traditus, pp. of tradere: see extradition.**] 1. To deliver or give up, as to another nation: as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Nothing did so much to dispel the German Chancellor's apprehensions of a Russo-French alliance as the refusal of the French Government (in the spring of 1880) to *extradite* Hartmann, the nihilist, who was suspected of having planned the railway plot against the Czar at Moscow (in December, 1879).
Love, Bismarck, II. 120.

2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body. Thus, when we strike the ground with a cane, we seem to feel the blow at the further end of the cane — that is, *extradite* the sensation to that point. [Recent.]

It would appear therefore that, in the first instance at any rate, a sensation can be projected or *extradited*, only if it form a part of a space-volume felt all at once or in continuous succession.
W. James, Mind, XII. 205.

extradition (eks-trā-dish'on), *n.* [**< F. extradition = Sp. extradiccion, < L. ex, out, + traditio(n-), a giving up, < traditus, pp. of tradere, give up, give over: see tradition.**] 1. Delivery by one state or nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice.
Bismarck had demanded *extradition* of the assassins of German soldiers, but his request was refused.
Love, Bismarck, II. 12.

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. [Recent.]
If we shake a locked iron gate, we feel the middle, on which our hands rest, move; but we equally feel the stability of the ends, where the hinges and the lock are; and we seem to feel all three at once. Such examples open up the whole subject of *extradition*, one of the most difficult problems which can occupy the space-philosopher.
W. James, Mind, XII. 205.

Extradition treaty, a treaty by which each of two nations becomes bound to give up criminal refugees from the territory of the other, in specified cases.

extrados (eks-trā-dos), *n.* [**F., < L. extra, beyond, + dorsum, F. dos, the back: see doss, dorsel.**] 1. The upper or convex surface of an arch or of a vault. The *extrados* of an arch is the curved surface formed by the upper or outer faces of the voussoirs in position, when this surface and the intrados are concentric and parallel. See first cut under *arch*.
2. The outer curve of a voussoir. See *arch*.
2.—3. In *mech.*, the locus of the lower ends of wires, of uniform weight per unit of length, hanging down from points on a cord which is perfectly flexible, inextensible, and without weight. When the wires are equally distant from one another and of equal length, the *extrados* is a parabola.

extradosed (eks-trā-dost), *a.* [**< extrados + -ed.**] Having an *extrados* (of a certain kind): applied to a true arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See *arch*, 2.

extradotal (eks-trā-dō'tal), *a.* [**< L. extra, beyond, outside, + dos (dot), dowry, + -al.**] In *civil law*, not forming part of the dowry; paraphernal: said of a married woman's property.
Kent.

extra-enteric (eks'trā-en-ter'ik), *a.* In *zool.*, situated outside of the enteron; perivisceral; somatic, as a body-cavity.
extra-essential (eks'trā-es-en'shūl), *a.* Outside of what is necessary or indispensable.
They persuaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines, and suspense of judgment in things that were not absolutely certain.
Glanville, Essays, vii.

extrafloral (eks-trā-flō'ral), *a.* [**< L. extra, beyond, outside, + flos (flor-), a flower, + -al.**] Outside of a flower.

extrafoliaceous (eks'trā-fō-li-ā'shiūs), *a.* [**< L. extra, outside, + folium, leaf: see foliaceous.**] In *bot.*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them: as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

extraforaneous (eks'trā-fō-rā-nē-us), *a.* [**< L. extra, beyond, + foris, a door; cf. foras, out of doors: see forum.**] Outdoor. [Rare.]

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing.
Couper.

extragenuous (eks-trā-jē-nē-us), *a.* [**< L. extra, beyond, + genus, kind.**] Belonging to another kind. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

extrahazardous (eks-trā-haz'ār-dus), *a.* [Unusually hazardous: specifically used in insurance in classifying risks.]

extrajudicial (eks'trā-jū-dish'al), *a.* Outside of judicial proceedings; out of the proper court, or the ordinary course or scope of legal pro-

cedure: as, *extrajudicial* declarations (those made out of court).

On these *extra-judicial* proceedings of mankind, an unmannerly jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

The execution of Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymock in 1470 was an *extra-judicial* murder.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

extrajudicially (eks'trā-jū-dish'al-i), *adv.* In an *extrajudicial* manner; out of court, or in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; without recourse to legal proceedings: as, the case was settled *extrajudicially*.

St. Paul [sware] . . . *extra-judicially*, when the glory of God was concerned in it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

The power of seizing a man's property *extrajudicially* in satisfaction of your demand was, as Professor Solam justly remarks, a sort of two-edged sword.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

extralimital (eks-trā-lim'i-tal), *a.* [**< L. extra, outside, + limēs (limit-), bounds, limit, + -al.**] In *zool.*: (a) Not found within a given limit of geographical distribution or zoogeographical area: as, an *extralimital* species. Thus, the tapirs are at present almost confined to the southern part of the American continent, but there is an *extralimital* species in the Malay Islands. (b) Lying outside of a circumscribed part or surface: as, median area of the wings spotted with white, with a few *extralimital* spots on the internal area.

extralimitory (eks-trā-lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* [**< L. extra, beyond, + limēs (limit-), bounds: see limitory.**] 1. Being beyond the limit or bounds: as, *extralimitory* land. — 2. Same as *extralimital*.

extralogical (eks-trā-loj'i-kal), *a.* Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings. This term originated in the narrowest school of formal logic, and is used by those who wish to exclude from logic any study of actual reasonings.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference.
Sir W. Hamilton.

extralogically (eks-trā-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *extralogical* manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

extramalleolus (eks'trā-ma-lē'ō-lus), *n.; pl. extramalleoli* (-li). [**< NL., < L. extra, outside, + NL. malleolus.**] In *anat.*, the outer malleolus of the ankle, formed by the lower end of the fibula.

extrambulacral (eks-tram-bū-lā'krāl), *a.* In *zool.*, situated beyond or outside of the ambulacra.

extramedullary (eks'trā-mē-dul'ā-ri), *a.* Outside of the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

extramission (eks-trā-mish'on), *n.* [**< L. extra, beyond, + missio(n-), a sending.**] A sending out; emission.

They hold that sight is made by receptor, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

extramundane (eks-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [**< LL. extramundanus, beyond the world, < L. extra, beyond, + mundus, the world: see mundane.**] Being beyond the limit of the world; pertaining to a region not included (a) in our world, (b) in any world, or (c) in the material universe.

The first cause was an *extramundane* being, too excellent, as well as too remote, to be approached and addressed to in the first instance. *Warburton, Works, IX. v.*
Extramundane space, that part of the receptacle of space which lies beyond the material universe, when this is supposed to be limited.

extramural (eks-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [Cf. *LL. extramuranus*, beyond the walls; < *L. extra*, beyond, + *murus*, wall, + *-al*.] Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; hence, outside of the fixed limits or boundaries of a place: as, *extramural* interment; an *extramural* lecturer.

The term cemetery has . . . been appropriately applied in modern times to the burial grounds, generally *extramural*, which have been substituted for the over-crowded churchyards of populous parishes. *Encyc. Brit., V. 329.*

The peculiar arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give instruction, and prepare young men for medical graduation. "*Extra-mural*" instruction is the term employed. *Science, III. 871.*

extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [**< extraneous + -ity.**] 1. The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something. — 2. Something extraneous. [Rare.]

Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very extraneity called "sun."
London Spectator, quoted in *Library Mag.*, July 10, 1886, p. 2491.

extraneous (eks-trā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *estrane*, *strange*, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from extraneous matter; extraneous ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something extraneous and superinduced. *Locke*.

To men of Mr. Deane's stamp, what goes on among the young people is as extraneous to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocal assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only.—**Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key.—**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extraneously (eks-trā-nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being extraneously overruled.

Law, *Theory of Religion*, iii.

extranuclear (eks-trī-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*L. extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ar*.] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Sedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the extranuclear and intranuclear networks.

Microsc. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trī-ok'ū-lār), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes: in *entom.*, said of antennæ which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eks-trī-ō-fish'al), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various extra-official fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion.
E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i-li), *adv.* 1. In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
 And tak' unkindly that mine enemy
 Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of extraordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis.
Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i-nes), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the extraordinariness of their guilt or, etc.
Government of the Tongue.

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the extraordinariness of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time.
Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*

extraordinary (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. extraordinnaire* = *Pr. extraordinari* = *Sp. Pg. extraordinario* = *It. straordinario*, *straordinario*, < *L. extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] **I. a.** 1. Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies.

In extraordinary distresses, we pray for extraordinary reliefs.
Donne, *Sermons*, v.

All good things for mans sustentance may with . . . facility be had by a little extraordinary labour.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 191.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies.
Wooten, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, App. II., p. 428.

It is an extraordinary fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment.
J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence; exceptional; special: as, an extraordinary courier or messenger; an ambassador extraordinary; the extraordinary jurisdiction of a court; a gazette extraordinary.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for pay: extraordinary souldiers.
Nomenclator.

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish extraordinary, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.

Poovecke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not rec-

ognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages ordinary lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the extraordinary lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the extraordinary genius of Shakspeare; an edifice of extraordinary grandeur.—**Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** See *envoy*.—**Extraordinary care**, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*.—**Extraordinary ray**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the extraordinary ray are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.

Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 298.

=**Syn.** Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. n.; pl. extraordinaries (-riz). 1. Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their extraordinary did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion; for that was eminent in them.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 643.

All the extraordinaries in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.
J. Spencer, *Prodigies*.

2†. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an extraordinary from Spain.
Donne, *Letters*, lxviii.

3†. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your extraordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet.
Hovell, *Letters*, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary† (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i), *adv.* [*< extraordinary, a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be extraordinary good at Accounts, as the Banians or Guzarats are.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is extraordinary good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.
Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochial (eks-trī-pā-rō'ki-āl), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, extraparochial land; extraparochial charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, extra-parochial; and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament extra-parochial.
Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 16.

extraparochially (eks-trī-pā-rō'ki-āl-i), *adv.* In an extraparochial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel extraparochially situated, then to the parish church next adjoining."
Horsley, *Charges*, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eks-trī-per-i-tō-nē'āl), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trī-fiz'ik-āl), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplanar (eks-trī-plan'ār), *a.* [*< L. extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *intraplanar*: as, the extraplanar nerve. *Coues*.

extrapolation (eks-trī-pō-lā'shən), *n.* [*< F.*] The approximate calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1900, from the population in 1870, 1880, and 1890, would be an extrapolation.

extraprofessional (eks-trī-prō-fesh'ōn-āl), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were extraprofessional.
Med. Repos.

extraprovincial (eks-trī-prō-vin'shāl), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An extra-provincial citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey.
Aglyffe, *Parergon*.

extrarectus (eks-trī-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-tī). [*NL.*, < *L. extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] 1. The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball; the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See *cut* under *eyeball*.—2. The small or external

straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Coues*.

extraregarding (eks-trī-rē-gūr'ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objective, *extra-regarding*, rather than introspective.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 133.

extraregular (eks-trī-reg'ū-lār), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is extraregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, iv. 2.

extraregularly (eks-trī-reg'ū-lār-li), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battle.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 258.

extrasensible (eks-trī-sen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Inaccessible to the senses.

II. n. That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atonic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as extrasensibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 86.

extrasolar (eks-trī-sō'lār), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the solar system.

extraspection (eks-trī-spek'shən), *n.* [*< L. extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio* (-n-), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through science by extra-spection and by religion through intuition-spection.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 629.

extrastomachal (eks-trī-stum'ak-āl), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated [moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm]. The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of extra-stomachal digestion having been recorded.
Darwin, *Vegetable Mould*, p. 43.

extratarsal (eks-trī-tār'shāl), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Coues*.

extraterrestrial (eks-trī-te-res'tri-āl), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere hears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an extra-terrestrial origin.
Winchell, *World-Life*, I. i. 6.

extraterritorial (eks-trī-ter-i-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *extraterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks-trī-ter-i-tō-ri-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *extraterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, extra-territoriality and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eks-trī-ter-i-tō-ri-āl-i), *adv.* Same as *extraterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trī-thē'kal), *a.* [*< L. extra*, outside, + *NL. theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the extrathecal part of the polyp," *G. H. Fowler*, *Microsc. Sci.*, XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or extrathecal.
Lindsay, *British Lichens*, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eks-trī-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< L. extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley*.

extraticeps (eks-trī-trī'seps), *n.*; pl. *extratricipites* (-trī-sip'i-tēz). [*< L. extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trī-trop'ik-āl), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and extra-tropical regions . . . precipitation [of vapor] is in excess of evaporation.
J. Croll, *Climate and Time*, p. 106.

extraught† (eks-trāt'), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *a.*, as *distracted* of *distract*.] 1. Extracted. *Hall*.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
 To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, II. 2.

2. Distracted; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, whiche being extraught of her mind, and seemyng by some inspiration to shewe thinges to come, mette Alexander, and would in noe wise suffer him to passe.
Brende, tr. of *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 227.

extra-uterine (eks-trī-ū'tē-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those

cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* [*OF.* and *F.* *extravagance* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *extravagancia* = *It.* *extravaganza*, *stravaganza*, *extravagance*, < *ML.* *extravagan(t)-s*, *extravagant*: see *extravagant*.]

1. A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a sally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The *extravagances* of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equitable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance* of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbutnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural *extravagance* of the intellect left to itself.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 103.

= *Syn.* Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav'a-gan-si), *n.* [As *extravagance*: see *-ancy*.] *Extravagancy*; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy*.

Shak., T. N., II. 1.

Such is the *Extravagancy* of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and lightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and *extravagancy*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* and *n.* [*OF.* and *F.* *extravagant* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *extravagante* = *It.* *extravagante*, *stravagante*, < *ML.* *extravagan(t)-s*, pp. of *extravagari*, wander beyond, < *L.* *extra*, beyond, + *vagari*, wander, stray: see *vagrant*.] *I. a.* 1. Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies

To his confine. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 1.

Walking about the solitudes [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certain birch trees among the rocks.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 15, 1661.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature.

Emerson, *History*.

2. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonableness; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant*; *extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnish'd, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price.

Poocke, *Description of the East*, I. 59.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

For a dance they seem'd

Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.

Milton, P. L., vi. 616.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses.

Addison.

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption.

Johnson, *Rambler*.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. Inordinate, exorbitant, unconscionable, absurd.—4. *Extravagant*, *Profuse*, *Lavish*, *Wasteful*, *Prodigal*, *reckless*. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; *wasteful* to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *profuse*, *lavish*, or *prodigal*. *Lavish* is stronger than *profuse*. *Prodigal*,

perhaps from association with the *prodigal* son of Luke xv. 11–32, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular.

Addison.

Yet was she not *profuse*; but fear'd to waste,

And wisely managed, that the stock might last.

Dryden, *Eleonora*, I. 65.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium—his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, I. 21.

Long, cumbrous, and *wasteful* processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 213.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea.

Irving, *The Stout Gentleman*.

II. *n.* 1. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the citty againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding.

Rowley, *Search for Money* (1609).

Ordinary officers are bound chiefly to their flocks, Acts 20, 28, and are not to be *extravagants*, to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasures to shift for them selves.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. *pl.* (a) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabuntur*).

All these together, Gratian's decrees, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the corpus juris canonici, or body of the Roman canon law.

Blackstone, *Com.*, Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagants*, as they were called—that is, the authoritative sentences of the popes which were not yet codified—were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 306.

(b) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav'a-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dress, or live *extravagantly*; to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm akimbo, and smirked *extravagantly* by.

Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Horsley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw.

Macaulay, *Life and Letters*, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav'a-gant-nes), *n.* *Extravagance*. *Bailey*, 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav'a-gan'zä), *n.* [With *ex-* for *es-*, < *It.* *extravaganza*, *extravagance*: see *extravagance*.] 1. Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hudibras" or "Bom-bastes Furioso"; a burlesque.—2. An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravaganzist (eks-trav'a-gan'zist), *n.* [*Extravaganza* + *-ist*.] A writer of *extravaganzas*.

Cornelius Wehbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.

Por, *Marginalia*, cxv.

extravagate (eks-trav'a-gät), *v. i.* [*ML.* *extravagatus*, pp. of *extravagari* (> *F.* *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant*.] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination.

Warburton, *Sermons*, xx.

Adventures endless, spun

By the dismantled warrior in old age,

Out of the bowels of those very schemes

In which his youth did first *extravagate*.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, v.

extravagation (eks-trav'a-gä'shon), *n.* [*Extravagate* + *-ion*.] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob.

Smollett.

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sät), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *extravasated*, ppr. *extravasating*. [*ML.* *extravasatus*, only as adj., as if pp. of **extravasare* (> *Sp.* *extravasare*) = *Pg.* *extravasar* = *F.* *extravaser*, < *L.* *extra*, beyond, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *pathol.*, to become infiltrated

or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still mends, but abundance of *extravasated* blood has come out of the wound.

Swift, *To Stella*, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had *extravasated* into the white part of the eye.

Thackeray, *Catharine*, p. 538.

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sät), *a.* [*ML.* *extravasatus*: see the verb.] *Extravasated*. [Rare.]

I'm told one clot of blood *extravasate*

Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 242.

extravasation (eks-trav'a-sä'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *extravasation* = *Sp.* *extravasacion* = *Pg.* *extravasação*; as *extravasate* + *-ion*.] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation* of blood or of urine.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation*, as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 83.

extravascular (eks-trä-vas'kü-lär), *a.* 1. Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries.—2. Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravenate (eks-trä-vē'nät), *a.* [*L.* *extra*, outside, + *vena*, a vein, + *-ate*.] Cf. *extravagate*.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetic way of curing wounds by anointing the wound, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetic medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Digby.

Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xli.

extraversion (eks-trä-vēr'shon), *n.* [*L.* *extra*, outside, + *ML.* *versio(n)-*, a turning: see *version*.] Cf. *extraversion*.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles.

Boyle.

extray, *v. t.* [*ME.* *extrayen*, *extraijen*, < *OF.* *extraire*, *F.* *extraire* = *Pr.* *extraire* = *Sp.* *extraer* = *Pg.* *extrahir* = *It.* *estrarre*, *strarre*, < *L.* *extra*, here, draw out, extract: see *extract*, *v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extraire* me ensamples of the Bible and other bookes that y had. And y made hem rude me enei boke; and ther that y fonde a goode ensample y made *extraire* it out.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 3.

extreat (eks-trēt'), *n.* [A var. of *estreat*, *extract*.] Extraction.

Some Clarke doe doubt in their devicefull art

Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,

To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part,

Or drawe forth from her by divine *extreat*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. x. 1.

extreet (eks'trē), *n.* [*ME.* *extre*; a var. of *ax-tree*, equiv. to *axletree*, *q. v.*] An axletree.

A large pyn, in manner of an *extre*, that goth thorow the hole.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, l. 14.

extreme (eks-trēm'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extremum*, *extrema*; < *OF.* *extrem*, *F.* *extrême* = *Pr.* *extrem*, *extrem* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *extremo* = *It.* *estremo*, *stremo*, < *L.* *extremus*, outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] *I. a.* 1. Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. [Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey*.]

Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last.

Shelley, *Adonais*, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chiton, so as to follow its curve.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 268.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflows and intercourses of pity upon such occasions were the *extremest* of evils.

Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vii., Expl.

Why, therefore, fire: for I have caught *extreme* cold.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God ever mindful in all strife and strait.

Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme*,

Till at the last He puts forth might and saves.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 50.

This single bilateral symmetry remains constant under the extreme modifications of form.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 252.

3. Exacting or severe to the utmost.

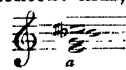
If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, cxxx. 3.

Posterity is not *extreme* to mark abortive crimes.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. In music, superfluous or augmented: thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth. Chord of the *extreme* sixth, a chord which in its regular form contains an augmented sixth, as in fig. a.—*Extreme* fifth. See *fifth*, n. 2.—*Extreme* intervals, in music, expanded, augmented, or superfluous intervals: as, the *extreme* sixth (that is, the augmented or sharpened sixth).—*Extreme* key, in music, a key not closely related to a given key.—*Extreme* parts, in music, the parts or voices that lie at the top and bottom of the harmony; usually, the soprano and bass.—*Extreme* unctio. See *unction*.—To cut a line in *extreme* and mean ratio, to cut it into two parts such that the lesser is to the greater as the greater is to the whole—that is, the ratio of the whole to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, while that of the lesser to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$. = *Syn.* 1. Utmost, most distant, most remote, terminal.—2. Final, ultimate, utter.



II. n. 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

With this wind they run away in the same parallel 35 or 36 d. before they cross the line again to the northward, which is about midway between the *extremes* of both promontories.

Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 9.

2. The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart,

Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,

Burst smilingly. Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Yet is this City subject to both the *extremes* of weather.

Sandys, Travels, p. 169.

The felon is the logical *extreme* of the epicure and coxcomb. Selfish luxury is the end of both, though in one it is decorated with refinements, and in the other brutal.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3†. Extremity; utmost need or distress.

I will not hide

What thoughts in my unequal breast are risen,

Tending to some relief of our *extremes*,

Or end. Milton, P. L., x. 976.

4. In logic, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. The *major* *extreme* is the predicate of the conclusion; the *minor* *extreme*, the subject of the conclusion. The *major* is also called the *first* *extreme*; the *minor*, the *second* *extreme*.

5. In math.: (a) Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. (b) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

If any three unequal numbers be proposed, they have this property: that the product of their mean number by the total of both the odds or differences whereby the *extremes* differ from the same mean counterbalances both the products made of each *extreme* by this follows difference or odds.

T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 31.

(c) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean. The two *extremes* nearest the mean are called the *conjoint* *extremes*, the other two the *disjoint* *extremes*.—In the *extreme*, in the highest or utmost degree.

All colours in Brazil, whether of birds, insects, or flowers, are brilliant in the *extreme*.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

The *extremes* of an interval, in music, the two sounds most distant from each other.—To go to *extremes*, to proceed to an extremity in some course or action; use *extreme* measures or methods; carry one's opinions or proceedings to the utmost limit or consequences. = *Syn.* See *extremity*.

extremet (eks-trēm'), *adv.* [*< extreme, a.*] *Extremely*; excessively; exceedingly.

The colde is *extreme* sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that no *extreme* long continueth.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 114.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very lowly given in his common conversation, *extreme* wilful and positive.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, iv.

extremeless (eks-trēm'les), *a.* [*< extreme + less.*] Having no *extremes* or *extremities*; infinite. Bailey, 1727.

extremely (eks-trēm'li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost; more commonly, to a

very great degree; exceedingly: as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

It rained most *extremely* without any ceasing.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

I swear thou shalt fight with me, or thou shalt be beaten *extremely* and kicked.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 2.

extremeness (eks-trēm'nes), *n.* The quality of being *extreme*; tendency to *extremes*.

There is perhaps a little *extremeness* on either side.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 197.

extremism (eks-trēm'izm), *n.* [*< extreme + -ism.*] Disposition to go to *extremes* in doctrine or practice; ultraism.

It is just this *extremism* which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country.

The American, XIII. 276.

It [the anti-saloon movement] recognizes the futility of *extremism*. New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 26, 1887.

extremist (eks-trēm'ist), *n.* [*< extreme + -ist.*] One who goes to *extremes*; a supporter of *extreme* doctrines or practice.

But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the *extremists* in his own party.

The American, IX. 117.

extremital (eks-trēm'i-tal), *a.* [*< extremity + -al.*] In *zool.*, pertaining to an *extremity*; situated at the end; distal: opposed to *proximal*.

extremity (eks-trēm'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *extremities* (-tiz). [*< ME. extremite, < OF. extremite, F. extrémité = Pr. extremitat = Sp. extremidad = Pg. extremidade = It. estremità, stremità, < L. extremita(-t-), the extremity or end, < extremus, furthest, extreme: see extreme.*] 1. The utmost point or side; the end or the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing: as, the *extremities* of a bridge; the *extremities* of a lake.

Perseus readily undertook a very long expedition even from the east to the *extremities* of the west.

Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua.

Eutace, Tour through Italy, I. iv.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a limb or an organ of locomotion; an appendage or appendicular part of the body. The *extremities* of the vertebrate body are four in number, viz. the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and lower, and in other animals into anterior and posterior *extremities*.

He schal waische al his body and his *extremities* with breunynge watir ofte tymes.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

It is a sign . . . of new vigor, when the *extremities* are made active, when currents of warm life run into the hands and feet.

Emerson, Misc., p. 93.

3. The highest degree; the most intense form: as, to suffer the *extremity* of pain or cruelty.

He is vain-glorious and humble, and angry and patient, and merry and dull, and joyful and sorrowful, in *extremities*, in an hour.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.

Come arm'd with Flames, for I will prove

All the *Extremities* of mighty Love.

Cowley, The Mistress, Request.

He reddening in *extremity* of delight,

"My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold."

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. *Extreme* or utmost need, distress, or difficulty; the greatest degree of destitution or helplessness; specifically, death: as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity*; man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.

My servants all for life did flee,

And left me in *extremity*.

Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Lover's oaths are like mariner's prayers, uttered in *extremity*.

Webster, White Devil, iv. 4.

5. *pl.* *Extreme* measures: as, the commander was compelled to proceed to *extremities*.

Extremities ought then only to ensue when, after a fair experiment, accommodation has been found impracticable.

A. Hamilton, Works, I. 438.

= *Syn.* 1. *Extremity*, *End*, *Extreme*, border, termination. *Extremity* is opposed to *middle*, *end* to *beginning*, and *extreme* to *mean* or *moderate* degree. *Extreme* is now used only in figurative senses; the others are literal or figurative. *Extreme* generally indicates that which is excessive, exaggerated, or extravagant: as, he was dressed in the *extreme* of the fashion; "avoid *extremes*," Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 385. For the direct expression of a great distress, etc., *extremity* is used, and *extreme* is rare or obsolete.

Truly in my youth I suffered much *extremity* for love.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,

The *extremity* of modes will imitate.

Dryden, New House, ProL. 1. 26.

Death is the *end* of life; ah, why

Should life all labour be?

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song).

The human mind not infrequently passes from one *extreme* to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute incredulity.

Story, Address, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1828.

extricable (eks'tri-kā-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *extricabilis* (cf. *inextricabilis*), inextricable, *< extri-*

care, extricate: see *extricate*.] Capable of being extricated.

Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it.

Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

extricate (eks'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extricated*, ppr. *extricating*. [*< L. extricare*, pp. of *extricare*, disentangle, extricate, *< ex*, out, + *trica*, trifles, toys, trumpery, hence also hindrances, impediments. Cf. *intricate*.] 1. To disentangle; disengage; free: as, to *extricate* one from a perilous or embarrassing situation; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

A friend was arrested for fifty pounds. I was unable to *extricate* him, except by becoming his bail.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

Butler dwells . . . on the dexterity with which he [Shaftesbury] *extricated* himself from the snares in which he left his associates to perish.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

If I felt any emotion at all, it was a kind of chuckling satisfaction at the cleverness I was about to display in *extricating* myself from this dilemma.

Poe, Tales, I. 13.

2. To set loose or free; evolve; excrete.

They *extricate* water, urea, and carbonic acid.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

This mixture [for the manufacture of phosphorus] must be made out of doors, as under an open shed, on account of the carbonic acid and other offensive gases which are *extricated*.

Ure, Dict., III. 557.

= *Syn.* 1. *Disentangle*, etc. (see *disengage*); relieve, deliver, set free.

extricate, extricated (eks'tri-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [*< L. extricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, extruded: applied to the ovipositor when the valves and vagina are entirely without the body, whether in use or not, as in many *Ichneumonidae*.

extrication (eks'tri-kā'shon), *n.* [*< extricate + -ion.*] 1. The act of *extricating*, or the state of being *extricated*; a freeing from impediments or embarrassments; disentanglement.

The chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be *extrication* from a condition admitted to be disgraceful, but fulfillment of a duty which shall be also a birthright.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, §. 4.

2. The act or process of setting loose or free; an evolving: as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

Extrication, or escape of the embryo from the ovum.

Owen, Anat., xii.

Whenever any rapid chemical action attended with *extrication* of light and heat takes place, combustion is said to occur.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 386.

extrinsecal, *a.* See *extrinsic*.

extrinsecate, *a.* See *extrinsicate*.

extrinsic (eks-trin'sik), *a.* [Formerly *extrinsic*, *extrinsecus*; prop. **extrinsec* (the term being erroneously conformed to that of adjectives in -ic) = F. *extrinseque* = Pr. *extrinsec* = Sp. *extrinseco* = Pg. *extrinseco* = It. *estrinseco*, *< L. extrinsecus*, adj., outer, *< extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, on the outside, *< *extrim*, an assumed adverbial form of *exter*, outer, outward, + *secus*, prep., by, beside, seen also in *intrinsecus*, on the inside (> E. *intrinsic*, q. v.), *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] 1. Outward; external; not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

So in like manner astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsecus* parts of celestial bodies (namely, the number or situation, notion, and periods of the stars) as the hide of heaven.

Bacon, On Learning, II. 4.

The royal stamp upon any kind of metal may be sufficient to give it an *extrinsic* value, and to determine the rate at which it is to pass amongst coins; but it cannot give an *intrinsic* value, or make that which is but brass to be gold.

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, II. 6.

Words

That, while they most ambitiously set forth

Extrinsic differences, the outward marks

Whereby society has parted man

From man, neglect the universal heart.

Wordsworth, Prelude, xlii.

2. Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

That one is wise, and another is foolish or less learned, is by accident and *extrinsic* causes.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

3. In *anat.*, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.—4. In *Scots law*, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.—*Extrinsic* or *extrinsecal argument*, an argument not drawn from a definition.—*Extrinsic evidence*, that evidence which is not contained in a document, but sought to be adduced from without, as for the purpose of interpreting its contents or qualifying its effect. = *Syn.* See *exterior*.

extrinsecal (eks-trin'si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinsecal*; as *extrinsic* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Same as *extrinsic*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is *extrinsecal* and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 186.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, *extrinsecal*, to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 86.

II. † n. An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantialities and *extrinsecals* which belonged unto it.

Heylin, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsicity (eks-trin'si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< extrinsecal* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being extrinsic. *Roget*.

extrinsically (eks-trin'si-kal-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrinsicness (eks-trin'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *extrinsicity*. *Bailey, 1727*.

extrinsecate, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate*; as *extrinsic* + *-ate*.] External; extraneous. *Davies*.

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvells wrought.

Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1800).

extrinsecate (eks-trin'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsecated*, ppr. *extrinsecating*. [*< extrinsic* + *-ate*.] To make extrinsic; transmit from an internal to an external activity or being; externalize.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be *extrinsecated* either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons.

Tr. in Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 219.

extrinsication (eks-trin'si-kā'shon), *n.* [*< extrinsecate* + *-ion*.] The act or result of extrinsecating or externalizing.

extrobliguus (eks-troh-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobligui* (-kwī). [*NL.*, *< L. extra*, outside, + *obliquus*, oblique.] Same as *ectobliquus*.

extroitive (eks-trō'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) *< L. extra*, outside, + *ire*, pp. **itus*, go, + *-ire*.] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Cole-ridge*. [Rare.]

extorsal (eks-trōr'sal), *a.* [*< extorse* + *-al*.] Same as *extorse*.

extorse (eks-trōrs'), *a.* [*< F. extorsce*, *< L.* as if **extorsus*, toward the outside (cf. *L. introrsus*, adv., toward the inside), *< extra*, outside, + *versus*, adv., turned toward, *< vertere*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *introrse*.] 1. In bot., turned outward: applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth.—2. In zool., turned out or away from the body: correlated with *antrorse*, *introrse*, and *retroverse*.

extorsely (eks-trōrs'li), *adv.* In an extorse manner; in such a way as to become extorse.

extroversion (eks-trō-vēr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) *< L. extra*, without, + *ML. versio(n)*, a turning.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *eversion*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extract† (eks-trukt'), *v. t.* [*< L. extractus*, *extractus*, pp. of *extruere* (> OF. *extruir*, *extruere* = *It. estrarre*, *struere*), *extruere*, pile up, build up, *< ex*, out, + *struere*, pp. *structus*, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*.] To build; construct.

These high *extracted* spires he writ
That mortal Deitellus must quit.

Byron, On Horace's Odes, II. 3.

extraction† (eks-truk'shon), *n.* [*< L. extractio(n)*, *extractio(n)*, *< extruere*, *extruere*, pp. *extractus*, *extractus*, build up: see *extract*.] A building; a structure. *Bailey, 1731*.

extractive† (eks-truk'tiv), *a.* [*< extract* + *-ive*.] Forming into a structure; constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extractive* of all wickedness.

Fulke, Ans. to Frarine's Declaration (1580), p. 41.

extractor† (eks-truk'tor), *n.* [*< LL. extractor*, *extractor*, a builder, *< L. extruere*, *extruere*: see *extract*.] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Bailey, 1727*.

extrude (eks-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded*, ppr. *extruding*. [*< L. extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out or forth, *< ex*, out, + *trudere*, thrust, akin to *E. threat*, q. v. Cf. *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] 1. To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges,
and *extruding* the sea by little and little.

Sandys, Travails, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin.

Coleridge.

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, *extrudes* the old leaf.

Emerson, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should *extrude* me his house to-day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,
A suitor to the maid, Æneas, malicious,
By force of arms attempts his rival to *extrude*.

Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 333.

extrusion (eks-trō'zhon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **extrusio(n)*, *< extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out; see *extrude*.] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern *extrusion* of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabrics which in old times were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-trō'sō-ri), *a.* [*< L. extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory*.] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberant†, **extuberancy†** (eks-tū'be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberant(i)* + *-ce*, *-cy*.] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pulleys, its cavities, its *extuberances*.

J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

"And the dry land appeared": Not so precisely globous as before, but recomposed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters.

J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant† (eks-tū'be-rant), *a.* [= *It. extuberante*, *< L. extuberant(-is)*, ppr. of *extubere*, swell out: see *extubere*.] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 223.

extuberate† (eks-tū'be-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. extuberratus*, pp. of *extubere*, swell out or up, *< ex*, out, + *tubere*, a swelling: see *tuber*.] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation† (eks-tū'be-rā'shon), *n.* [*< extuberate* + *-ion*.] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be kept off and abated.

Farnham, Sermons (1647), p. 582.

extumescence† (eks-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [*< L. ex* + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescence*, *tumescere*. Cf. *L. extumere*, swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extund†, *v. t.* [*< L. extundere*, beat out, strike out, squeeze out, *< ex*, out, + *tundere*, beat. Cf. *contund*.] To beat or force out. *Bailey, 1727*.

exturbate† (eks-tēr'bāt), *v. t.* [*< L. exturbatus*, pp. of *exturbare*, drive out, thrust out, *< ex*, out, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, agitate, trouble: see *trouble*, and cf. *disturb*, *perturb*, etc.] To drive out; expel.

We shall attack Flanders itself with fiery darts, and *exturbate* Antichrist from our native country.

Micronius, quoted in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xx.

extusion†, *n.* [*< L.* as if **extusio(n)*, *< extundere*, pp. *extusus*, beat out: see *extund*.] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extusion* and attraction, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward.

Bacon, Hist. Life and Death.

exuberance, **exuberancy** (ek-gū'be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= *F. exuberance* = *Sp. Pg. exuberancia* = *It. esuberanza*, *< LL. exuberantia*, superabundance, *< L. exuberant(-is)*, superabundant: see *exuberant*.] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance* of foliage or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds . . . and a singular *exuberancy* of all manner of fruits.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 101.

No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous *exuberance* of fancy scornful every mechanical restraint.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language.

Quarterly Rev.

= *Syn. Abundance, Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (ek-gū'be-rant), *a.* [= *F. exuberant* = *Pr. exuberant* = *Sp. Pg. exuberante* = *It. esuberante*, *< L. exuberant(-is)*, ppr. of *exuberare*, be superabundant: see *exuberare*.] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* imagination.

They are so *exuberant* that 'tis commonly reported one vine will load 6 mules with its grapes.

Keelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an *exuberant* nation. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xvii.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of *exuberant* vitality in a mature and dignified person like him.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (ek-gū'be-rant-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced *exuberantly*.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.

Woodward, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (ek-gū'be-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated*, ppr. *exuberating*. [*< L. exuberatus*, pp. of *exuberare*, come forth in abundance, be abundant, *< ex*, out, + *uberare*, be fruitful, *< uber*, an udder, = *E. udder*, q. v.] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God.

Boyle, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* See *exsuccous*.

exudate† (ek-gū'dāt), *v. t.* [*< L. exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude*.] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 4.

exudate (ek-gū'dāt), *n.* [Also *exsudate*; *< L. exudatum*, *exsudatum*, neut. of *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pp.: see *exudate*, r.] An exudation.

Stone in the bladder, and sanguineous, fibrinous, or serous *exudates* are consequences of morbid systematic action.

Allen, and Neurol., VI. 46.

exudation (eks-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [Also *exsudation*; *< L.* as if **exudatio(n)*, **exsudatio(n)*, *< exulare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude*.] 1. The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. That which is exuded: as, gums are *exudations* from plants; serous *exudations*.

The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee.

Boyle, Works, V. 369.

exudative (ek-gū'dā-tiv), *a.* [Also *exsudative*; *< exudate*, r., + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally no *exudative* or degenerative changes of the retina [in retinitis aplopectica] such as are met with in other forms of retinitis.

J. S. Wells, Dis. of Eye, p. 348.

exude (ek-gūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded*, ppr. *exuding*. [*< L. exulare*, prop. *exsudare*, also written *exsudare*, sweat out, exude, *< ex*, out, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat*.] *I. trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance.

Dwight.

II. intrans. To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister; be secreted or excreted.

Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot, Aliments*.

exult† (ek'sul), *n.* [*< L. exul*, *exsul*, an exile: see *exile*, n.] An exile.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exult*.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

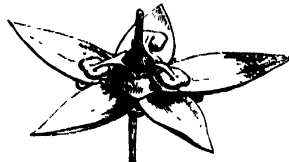
exulate† (eks-ū-lāt), *v.* [*< L. exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exile*, r.] *I. trans.* To banish; exile.

II. intrans. To go into exile.

The princely Sycomore . . . hath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatal predicament as *Alapinus*; both *exulating* from their own patrimonial territories.

Howell, Dodona's Grove, p. 136.

exulate† (eks-ū-lāt), *n.* [ME., *< L. exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exulate*, v.] An exile. *Hardyng's Chron.*, fol. 180.



Extorse Stamens in Flower of *Hippocratis*.

exulcerate (eg-zul'se-rät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [*< L. exulceratus, pp. of exulcerare (> It. exulcerare = Sp. Pg. exulcerar = F. exulcérer, cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < ex, out, + ulcerare, ulcerate: see ulcerate.*] **I. trans.** 1. To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; ulcerate.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammations, and comes (in time) to *exulcerate* the lungs.

Keelyn, Fumifugium, 1.

2. To corrode; fret or anger; afflict.

It is not easy to speak to the contentment of minds *exulcerated* in themselves, but that somewhat there will be always which displaceth.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 2.

II. intrans. To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself.

Bacon, Speech in Parliament (7 Jac. 1).

exulcerate† (eg-zul'se-rät), *a.* [*< L. exulceratus, pp.: see the verb.*] Corroded; irritated; vexed; enraged.

Or if that should misse, yet Urselius, already *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abolished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

exulceration (eg-zul'se-rä'shon), *n.* [= *F. exulcération = Sp. exulceracion = Pg. exulceração = It. exulcerazione, < L. exulceratio(n)-, < exulcerare, cause to ulcerate: see exulcerate.*] **1.** The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

It turns into a plague, and infects the heart, and it dies infallibly of a double *exulceration*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

exulcerative (eg-zul'se-rä-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exulcératif = Pg. exulcerativo = It. exulcerativo; as exulcerate + -ive.*] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

The leaves and branches be *exulcerative*, and will raise blisters upon the bodie.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxli. 1.

exulceratory (eg-zul'se-rä-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. exulceratorius, < exulcerare, pp. exulceratus, cause to ulcerate: see exulcerate.*] Same as *exulcerative*.

exult (og-zult'), *v. i.* [= *F. exulter = Pg. exultar = It. esultare, < L. exultare, exsultare, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of exsilire, exsilire, leap up, leap out, etc., < ex, out, + salire, leap: see salient. (Cf. insult, desultory, and see exile, v.)*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph; triumph: as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

Sir To. Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly

racally sheep biter come by some notable shame?

Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,

And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe.

Pope, Messiah, l. 44.

O hollow writh of dying fume,

Fade wholly, while the soul *exults*.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxviii.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'tans, -tan-si), *n.* [*Cf. L.L. exultantia, a leaping up, an attack, < L. exultan(-t)-s, exultan(-t)-s, ppr. of exsultare, exsultare, leap up: see exultant.*] Exultation.

Certainly it hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boast and *exultancy* of Camplain, in his eighth reason.

Hammond, Works, IV. 624.

exultant (eg-zul'tant), *a.* [*< L. exultan(-t)-s, exultan(-t)-s, ppr. of exsultare, exsultare, exult: see exult.*] Exulting or expressing exultation; rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.

Is. Taylor.

But soon, emerging with a fresher ray,

He starts *exultant*, and renews the day.

W. Broom, On Death.

To let my heart be heaved by the *exultant* movement, which, while it swelled it in trouble, expanded it with life.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

exultation (ek-sul-tä'shon), *n.* [= *F. exultation = Sp. exultacion = Pg. exultação = It. esultazione, < L. exultatio(n)-, exultatio(n)-, a leaping up, a rejoicing, exultation, < exultare, exsultare, leap up, exult: see exult.*] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; triumphant delight; triumph.

You precious winners all, your *exultation*

Partake to every one.

Shak., W. T., v. 3.

The mild and joyous *exultation* with which the meeting of the States-General and the fall of the Bastille had been hailed had passed away.

Macaulay, Mirabeau

exultet (ek-sul'tet), *n.* [*L. exultet, exultet, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of exultare, exultare, leap up, exult: see exult.*] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benediction of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exultet jam angelica turba celorum" ("Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice"), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be upside down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an *Exultet* roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The *Exultet* was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul'ting-li), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

In his last moments, he thus *exultingly* cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges."

Warburton, Alliance (App. to 1st ed.).

A suit of bright apparel, which she laid

Flat on the couch, and spoke *exultingly*.

Tennyson, Geraint.

exumbral (eks-um'bral), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + umbra, shade (see umbrella), + -al.*] Same as *exumbrellar*.

The division of the umbrella on the *exumbral* side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrella (eks-um-brel'ä), *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + NL. umbra, q. v.*] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an ascaph, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims: distinguished from the adoral part, or *adumbrella*.

The genus *Nauphanta* is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the *exumbrella*.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrellar (eks-um-brel'är), *a.* [*< exumbrella + -ar.*] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbrelar*.

exundate† (eg-zun'dät), *v. i.* [*< L. exundatus, pp. of exundare, flow out or over, overflow, < ex, out, + undare, rise in waves, < unda, a wave: see ound, undulate. Cf. inundate.*] To overflow.

exundation† (ek-sun-dä'shon), *n.* [*< L. exundatio(n)-, < exundare, pp. exundatus, overflow.*] The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance.

It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.

Ray, Works of Creation, I.

exungulate (eg-zung'gü-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [*< LL. exungulatus, pp. of exungulare, intr., lose the hoof (cf. ML. exungulare, tr., tear with iron claws, as a torture), < ex, out, + ungula, a claw, a hoof: see ungulate.*] To pare off the nails or hoofs of; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung'gü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< exungulate + -ion.*] The act of exungulating. *Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable, etc.*

exure†, v. A Middle English variant of *assure*.

Passth pleylnly and also doeth excede

The wyte of man, I doo you well *exure*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, l. 55. (Halliwell.)

exurgent, a. See *exsurgent*.

exustible† (eg-zus'ti-bl), *a.* [*< L. exustus, pp. of exurere, burn up, consume (see exustion), + -ible.*] Combustible. *Davies.*

Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 149.

exustion (eg-zus'chön), *n.* [*< L. exustio(n)-, a burning up, a conflagration, < exurere, pp. exustus, burn out, burn up, consume, < ex, out, + urere, burn. Cf. adust², combust.*] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.

Biblioth. Bibl. (1720), I. 424.

ex usu (eks ü'sü). [*L.: ex, out of, from; usu, abl. of usus, use: see use.*] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-sü'vi-ä-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< exuviable: see -ible.*] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. *Craig.*

exuviable (ek-sü'vi-ä-bl), *a.* [*< exuvi(ate) + -able.*] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuvise (ek-sü'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [*L., that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < exuere, strip, draw, or pull off, < ex, out, off, + *uere, found also in ind-uere, put on (> induvia, clothes): see induc¹.*] **1.** Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as fishes, and appeared with their *exuvise* or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gnats.

Boyle, Works, III. 378.

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-sü'vi-äl), *a.* [*< exuvise + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of *exuvise*.

The load of *exuvial* coats and breeches under which he [the old-clothesman] staggers.

Thackeray, Catharine.

In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought (the ideal), and has lost all that is *exuvial*.

Emerson, Shakespeare.

exuviate (ek-sü'vi-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [*< exuvise + -ate².*] **I. intrans.** To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. trans. To shed, cast, or throw off, as an effete skin, shell, or other external covering.

Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to *exuviate* their shell.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 610.

At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly *exuviated*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 14.

exuviation (ek-sü'vi-ä'shon), *n.* [*< exuviate + -ion.*] In *zool.*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

I have referred to what I have called the primordial valves; these are not calcified; they are formed at the first *exuviation*, when the larval integuments are shed.

Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 6.

Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of *exuviation*.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 114.

ex-voto (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [*< L. ex voto, lit. out of a vow: ex, out; voto, abl. of votum, a vow: see ex-, vote, vow.*] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow: a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper.

Athenæum.

One has only to notice, to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the sanctuaries of these black Madonnas with *ex-votos*, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power.

Contemporary Rev., I. 106.

ey¹, n. [ME. *ey, ei, ay, ai, pl. eyren, ciren, etc., an egg: see egg¹.*] A Middle English form of *egg¹*.

Seynd baconn and som tyme an *ey* or tweye.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

ey², interj. [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eygh, eh, hey, etc.*] Eh! what! *Chaucer.*

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley, money, etc.*, it represents an earlier diphthong; in others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *-y* or *-ie*, as in *honey, donkey, monkey, whiskey, etc.*, being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *-y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey, skyeey, etc.*

eyalet (ä-yä'let), *n.* [Turk. *eyālet*, a province governed by a governor-general, *< wāli, < Ar. wālī, wēli, a governor (wālaya, province, government: see vilayet), wālī, a lord, master.*] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Vilayet* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (i'as), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking a *nyas, a nias, as an eyas; so eyc², a nest, for nye; the initial n being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder¹, orange, etc.: see nias.*] **I. n.** In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nias*.*

An alery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for 't.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

For game-hawking *eyases* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. . . . *Eyases* were not held in esteem by the old falconers. . . . These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

II.† a. Unfledged.

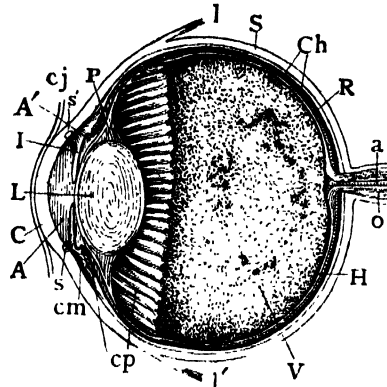
Like *Eyas* haue up mounts unto the skies,
His newly-budded plumeons to assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.
Ere flitting Time could wag his *Eyas* wings.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 24.

eyas-musket (i'as-mus'ket), *n.* 1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—2. Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

Mrs. Page. Here comes little Robin.
Mrs. Ford. How now, my *eyas-musket*? What news with you?
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

eydent (ä'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*.
eye¹ (ī), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (īz), obsolete or archaic *eyen*, *eyne*. [Early mod. E. also *eye*; < ME. *eye*, *eghe*, *eyge*, *eye*, *ehē*, *ee*, etc., pl. *eyen*, *eyhen*, *eighen*, *egen*, *eien*, *eene*, *ein*, *iyen*, *ine*, etc., also later *eyes*, etc., < AS. *edge*, pl. *edgan* = OS. *ōga* = OFries. *ōge*, *ōge* = MLG. *ōge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga*, Milt. *ouge*, G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga*, Sw. *ōga* = Dan. *ōie* = Goth. *augo*, *eye*. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil*: see *œil*, *eyelet*, *ocular*, etc.), dim. of an assumed **oecus*; = Gr. *ὄσος*, dual of an assumed **ὄσος* for **ὄσος* (*ὄσος* in Hesychius) (cf. Boeotian *ὄσος* or *ὄσος*, reg. Gr. *ὄσος*, *eye*) = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *agins* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *aksham*, *eye*; appar. from the root (Gr. **ὄκ*, **ὄπ*) of Gr. *ὄσος*, see; *ὄπτα*, fut. associated with *ὄπτα*, see, *ὄπτα*, I have seen, *ὄπτα*, pertaining to sight, *ὄπτηρ*, one who sees, *ὄπ* (*ὄπ*), *ὄπ* (*ὄπ*), the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. *√ iksh*, see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *daisy* and *wind-ow*, q. v. See *ocular*, etc., *ophthalmia*, etc., *optic*, etc.] 1. The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment-spot sensitive to light, is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-specks*, *eye-points*, or *eye-spots*. (See cut under *Balanoglossus*.) In various coelenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca*, as cuttlefishes, eyes are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnids, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed upon one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *ocellus* and the *compound eye* or *oculus*. (See *compound eye*, below, and cut under *falx*.) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnids, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes; and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids*, *eyelashes*, and *eyebrows*. (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the lacrymal apparatus, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the glandular structures (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva*. The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the chonoid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic*; but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea*. These together are the outermost of three *tunics* or *coats* of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris*, and the third and innermost of the *retina*, the expanded end of the *optic nerve*, which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its sev-

eral tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens*, serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, inclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the



Human Eye, in Median Vertical Anteroposterior Section (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

A, anterior; A', posterior chambers of aqueous humor; a, central artery of retina; c, cornea; Ch, choroid; cp, conjunctiva; cm, ciliary muscle; cp, ciliary processes; f, hyaloid; l, iris; l', crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); l', insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; o, optic nerve; P, canal of Petit; R, retina; S, sclerotic; s, sclerular sinus or canal of Schlemm; v, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.

vitreous humor, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance. In front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*. This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil*. Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood-vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side—that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducens (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membranous sac called the *capsular tunic* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *sclerotic*, *cornea*, *choroid*, *ciliary*, *iris*, and *retina*.) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large, circular, concavo-convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. In the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot*, or *macula lutea*, with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis*. To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery; and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision; it is biconvex, and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens*, under *crystalline*.) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling*. The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva*, *lacrymal*, *Meibomian*, *nasal*, *ocular*, *ophthalmic*, *optic*, *palpebral*, *superciliary*, *tarsal*, etc.) The eye agrees with other sense-organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the inversion or involution of a portion of epiblast from without, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive ocular vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebrospinal tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from

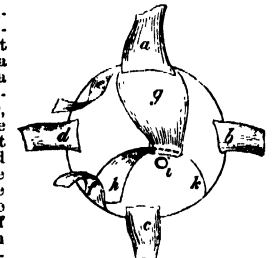


Exterior of Left Human Eye.

1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, cilia, or eyelashes; 4, caruncula lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.

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the undeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special chonoid muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of splint-bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *macropium* or *pecten*. The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidiomorphs, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally symmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomorphs or flat-fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessories of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some sharks, by a peculiar nictitating membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *vision*.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: a, rectus superior; b, rectus externus; c, rectus inferior; d, rectus internus; e, obliquus superior; f, obliquus inferior; g, quadratus; h, pyramidalis, with its tendon, A, passing through a pulley in the quadratus (as shown by dotted line) to keep it off the optic nerve, i, then passing around the edge of the ball to its insertion in the nictitating membrane.

For he beholdeth every man so sharply, with dreadful *Eyes*, that ben ever more meevynge and sparkynge, as Fyur.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 282.
Our *yeen* ar made to looke; whi shulde we spare?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.
Thane the worthy kyng wyrrthes, and wepede with his *eyghne*.
Morte Arturre (E. F. T. S.), l. 1920.
There was he aware of a jolly beggar,
As ere he beheld with his *eye*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (a) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil: as, owl's *eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes*. (b) The socket of the eye; the orbit: as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (c) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure: as, to close or shut the *eyes*.

Figuratively.—3. Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

Here will shee crosse the river; stand in her *eye*,
That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, I.

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Then said Evangelist, Keep that light in your *eye*, and go up directly thereto, so shalt thou see the gate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 80.

The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands.
Franklin.

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception: as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

I have a good *eye*, uncle; I can see a church by daylight.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

Before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. *Gal. iii. 1.*

The old lady that I have in my eye is a very caustic speaker. *R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, ii.*

6. Look; countenance; aspect; face; presence. I'll say, you gray is not the morning's eye. *Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.*

7. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim. The daughter of Agrammaddin hadde sette hir iuen moste vpon the kynges lhan more than on any other thinge, for the confurion that Merlin hadde made. *Melvin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.*

Men will counsel with an eye to themselves. *Bacon, Counsel.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage. *Addison.*

8. Opposed aspect or course; confronting presentation or direction: chiefly or wholly nautical: as, to steer a ship in the sun's eye; to sail in the wind's eye. Now pass'd, on either side they nimble tack, Both strive to intercept and guide the wind, And in its eye more closely they come back. *Dryden.*

9. Something resembling or suggesting an eye in shape, position, or general appearance. Specifically—(a) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber. In caprifige and in mulberry tree Figtree men graffeth forth multitude, And oon wol use a graffe, an othr's eye. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.*

(b) One of the spots on a peacock's tail. (c) The muscular impression on the inner side of the shell of a bivalve, as an oyster. See *ciborium*. (d) The hole or aperture in a needle through which the thread passes. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. *Mat. xix. 24.*

This Ajax . . . has not so much wit . . . as will stop the eye of Helen's needle. *Shak., T. and C., ii. 1.*

(e) The hole in any instrument or tool in which a handle or the like is secured, or through which it is passed, as that for the handle in a hammer-head, that for the helve in an ax, that for the ring in the shank of an anchor, etc. (f) The hole of a millstone through which the grain passes. (g) In *metal*, an opening at the angle of the tuyere, or where the tuyere connects with the gooseneck, in a blast-furnace, through which the state of the interior may be examined. This opening, which is protected by a plate of glass or mica, is called the *eye of the furnace*. (A) The catch of bent wire into which a hook (forming with it a hook and eye) is inserted. (i) An eyebolt. (j) *Naut.*, the loop at the upper end of a buckstay or pair of shrouds which goes over the masthead of a ship. (k) The metal loop at the end of a harness-trace. (l) In *archery*, the loop of a bowstring which passes over the upper nock in bracing. (m) The socket at the end of a carriage-pole or shaft. (n) The center of a wheel or crank, designed to receive the shaft or axle. (o) The center of a target. (p) In *arch.*, a general term for the distinctly marked center of anything: thus, the *eye of a volute* is the circle at its center from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye of a dome* is a circular aperture at its apex; the *eye of a pediment* is a circular window in its center.

10. A center or focus of light, power, or influence: as, the sun is the eye of day.

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, And often is his gold complexion dimm'd. *Shak., Sonnets, xviii.*

Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts. *Milton, P. R., iv. 240.*

And there is then observed the peculiar and dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of "the eye of the storm." *Science, 111. 63.*

11. A slight or just distinguishable tint of a color; tinge; shade.

Ant. The ground, indeed, is tawny. Seb. With an eye of green in 't. *Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.*

Rod, with an eye of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle, Colours.*

12. In *Crustacea*, a calcareous concretion embedded in the walls of the stomach. These concretions are supposed, but not known, to furnish a supply of calcareous substance for the formation of the new shell after a molt; but they are so small that this theory is hardly tenable. In the case of the higher crustaceans they are more fully called *crab's eyes*. (See *crab*.) In the crawfish they are two discoidal plates in the middle of the lateral surface of the walls of the anterior dilated portion of the cardiac division of the stomach, and weigh about two grains. They begin as calcareous deposits underneath the chitinous gastric lining, and increase until the creature molts, when they are also shed, together with the lining membrane and gastric armature. A or the green eye, jealousy: from the poetic description of jealousy as the green-eyed monster. All my eye, or all in one's eye, entirely in the eye or mind; seeming; apparent, but not real. [Slang.]

That's all my eye. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.*

The tenderness of spring is all my eye, And that is blighted. *Hood, Spring.*

I've lost one eye, but that's a loss it's easy to supply Out of the glory that I've got, that is all my eye. *Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.*

Apple of the eye. See *apple*.—Artificial eye, an object made in imitation of the natural eye. Those used for

anatomical purposes are constructed of wax or papier maché. For use as substitutes for lost human eyes they are made of glass or porcelain. The chief use of artificial eyes, however, is for filling the sockets of stuffed animals. The simplest are small black glass beads or buttons mounted on a bit of fine wire. Larger eyes are more elaborately made of various shapes, with a close imitation in color of the iris or shape of the pupil.—At *eyet*, at a glance.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes With bras, that though the coyne be faire at yf, It wolde rather breast atwo than plye. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1168.*

Axis of the eye. See *axis*.—Black eye. (a) An eye whose iris is black. (b) An eye whose lids and surrounding parts are livid or discolored, as by a blow or bruise. (c) Figuratively, defeat; repulse; injury; disgrace or disfavor; hence, a shock, as if from a blow on the eye: as, that scheme got a black eye in the committee; I will give him a black eye in print. [Slang.]—Body check-chain eye, an eyebolt or clevis for fastening a check-chain to the car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict., p. 17.*—By the *eyet*, in abundance.

Here's a bracelet, and here's two rings more, and here's money and gold by th' eye, my boy. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.*

Chambers of the eye. See *chamber*.—Compound eyes, in insects, simple eyes or ocelli set so close together that their several corneas are in contact, and pressed into tetragonal or hexagonal figures with slightly convex surfaces, giving the eye a faceted appearance, whence the name *faceted eyes*. Each cornea then answers to one of the faces of a cut brilliant. Behind such a cornea, instead of a lens, is placed a transparent pyramid whose base corresponds to the cornea, and whose apex is directed inward to be received into a kind of transparent calyx answering to a vitreous body. This last is surrounded by another calyx formed by the expansion of a nerve-filament arising from a ganglion on the end of the optic nerve, a short distance from the brain. Each lens-like pyramid, with its vitreous body and nerve-filament, is surrounded by a choroid coat, usually of a brown color. The size and shape of compound eyes, and especially the number of their facets, are very variable. Different facets of the same eye also vary in size.—Crab's eye. See *def. 12.*—Dorsal eyes. See *dorsal*.—Evil eye. See *evil*.—Eye-and-ear observation, in *astron.*, an observation of the time of passage of a star across a wire, made in the following way: The observer, having his eye at the telescope, listens to the beats of a clock, and notes where the star is at the beat immediately preceding the passage, and where it is at the next following beat. He mentally divides the space run over in this second into tenths, and by estimating in what part of it the wire lies, he determines the time of the passage to a tenth of a second.

The method of eye-and-ear observation. *Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 79.*

Eye of the storm, the clear and calm region sometimes found in the center of a completely developed cyclone of extensive area, especially at sea.—Eye of the wind, the precise direction from which the wind is blowing.—Faceted eyes. Same as *compound eyes* (which see, above).—Flemish eye, a ring formed in a rope's end by separating the strands into two parts, joining their ends, and wrapping the loop so formed with tarred canvas and service.—Half an eye, imperfect perception; limited observation, as if with a mere glance of the eye: as, that can be seen with half an eye.—Lashing-eye, an eye formed on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing to be rove through, to set it tight.—Sheep's eyes. See *sheep*.—Stimple eye, in *entom.*, an ocellus or stemma. (See *def. 1*, and *cut under fatx*.) In arachnids the eyes are always simple, and have the same structure as those of crustaceans. These eyes are two, four, six, or eight in number, and seldom lacking. Their disposition in sets or groups, or singly, and especially when they are numerous, as six or eight, often furnish important characters in classification, as in spiders.—Spliced eye. See *eye-splice*.—The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her (naut.), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in ancient Greece to represent an eye at either side of a boat's prow (see *cut under embolon*); so at one time in Britain; and in Spanish and Italian boats and Chinese junks the practice still obtains. The hawse-holes are also called the *eyes*.—The mind's eye, intellectual sight or perception; the faculty of mental comprehension.

Ham. My father!—methinks I see my father. Hor. Where, my lord? *In my mind's eye, Horatio.*

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The naked eye. See *naked*.—To bat the eyes, to bear one's eyes; to clap eyes on, to cry one's eyes out. See the verbs.—To find favor in the eyes of, to be graciously received and treated by.—To go eye out, to swim quickly with much of the head and body exposed, making the eyes visible, as a cetacean: a whaling term.—To have a drop in one's eye. See *drop*.—To have an eye to, to contemplate, look after, or watch over, either with the idea of possessing or accomplishing, or of guarding or taking care of: as, he had long had an eye to the property; have an eye to the child in my absence.—To have in one's eye, to have under observation or in contemplation; have the eye or the mind fixed upon, with reference to some ulterior purpose: as, beware, for I have you in my eye; he has a promising scheme in his eye.—To have one's eye on, or to keep an eye on, to watch; observe closely.

Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and keeping an eye on the musk-rat and the squirrel and other like visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. *N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 219.*

To look babies in one's eyes, to look for Cupids in the eyes. See *baby*, 3.—To meet the eye. See *meet*.—To put the finger in the eye. See *finger*.—To set or lay eyes on, to have a sight of. [Colloq.]—To throw



Compound Eye of House-fly (side view), highly magnified.

dust in one's eyes. See *dust*.—To wipe the or one's eye. (a) To shoot at game which rises within range of another shooter and should be left to him. [Colloq.]

If you do perchance wipe the eye, as it is vulgarly called, of another shooter, take no notice of it, treat it as an accident, apologize, say you fired by mistake. *Sir R. Payne-Galwey, Shooting, I. 128.*

(b) To take the conceit out of a person; show one how foolish one is: as, to wipe one's eye for him. [Slang.]

eye¹ (i), v.; pret. and pp. *eyed*, ppr. *eying* (sometimes *eyeing*). [First in mod. E.; = D. *oogen* = Dan. *øjne*, eye, see; from the noun. Cf. *ogle*.] I. trans. 1. To fix the eye on; look at; view; observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention.

Wherefore *eyed* him so? *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.*

The Duke of York, who did eye my wife mightily. *Pepys, Diary, IV. 149.*

The wild-cat in the cherry-tree anear Eyed the brown lynx that waited for the deer. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.*

2. To make an eye in: as, to eye a needle.

II.† intrans. To be seen; appear; have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you. *Shak., A. and C., i. 3.*

eye² (i), n. [A corruption due to misdividing a *nye* as an *eye*, a nest, as *eyas of nidus*, *nyas*; see *nye*, *nide*, *nidus*.] A brood: as, an eye or a shoal of fish.

They say a Bevie of Larkes, even as a Covey of Partridge, or an eye of Pheasants.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosses.

Or, if you chance where an eye of tame pheasants Or partridges are kept, see they be mine. *Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.*

eyebait (i'bät), n. Same as *bri²*.

eyeball (i'bäl), n. The ball or globe of the eye; the globus oculi: so called from its globular or spherical shape, as in man and many other animals. In animals below mammals it is often strengthened and molded into a particular form by the ossification of a part of the sclerotic tissue. These scleroskeletal cy-bones are flattened plates disposed in a ring around the cornea in the fore part of the sclerotic. They are numerous and well marked in all birds, many reptiles, etc. See *eye¹*.

'Tis not your inkly brows, your black silk hair, Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.*

eye-bar (i'bär), n. A rod of steel or iron having a bulb or an enlargement at one or both ends, in which is a hole or eye, used in forming the members of a bridge or other structure.

eyebear (i'bém), n. A beam or glance of the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not . . . As thy eye-beams. *Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.*

eye-biting; (i'bít'ing), a. and n. I. a. Casting the evil eye; fascinating; bewitching.

Calling them eye-biting witches. *Adey, Candle in the Dark, p. 104.*

II. n. See the extract.

A bewitching or eye-biting: a disease wherewith children waxe leane and plue away, the originall wherof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

eye-bolt (i'bölt), n. A bolt having an eye or ring at one end.

eye-bone (i'bön), n. A scleroskeletal ossification in the sclerotic coat of the eyeball of some animals, as birds and reptiles; a sclerotol. See *eyeball* and *eye¹*.

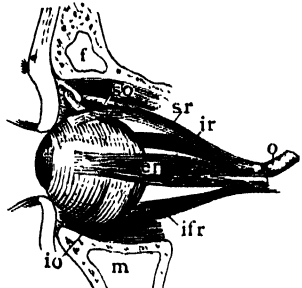
eye-bree (i'bree), n. [Now only Sc.; also written *eyebree*, *eyebrie*; < *eye¹* + *bree⁴*, var. of *brow*: see *brow*.] An eyelid.

The lifting up of her eyes and in her eye-breis. *T. Wright, Passions of the Mind (2d ed. 1604), i. 7.*

Into the same hue do they dye their eye-breis and eye-brows; so doe they the hair of their heads. *Sandys, Travels, p. 63.*

eyebright (i'brit), n. The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*. Also called *eyewort*.

Jesus cured a blind man with a collyrium of spittle, salutary as balsam, or the purest eyebright. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 263.*



Muscles of Left Human Eyeball. so, superior oblique, passing through a trochlea or pulley; sr, superior rectus; yr, inferior rectus; ir, internal rectus; er, external rectus; f, frontal sinus; m, maxillary sinus; o, optic nerve.

Spotted eyebright, a name sometimes given to *Euphorbia maculata* and *E. humistrata*, from a dark spot upon the leaf.

eye-brightening (i'brīt'ning), *a.* Clearing the sight.

As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight.
Milton, Church-Government.

eyebrow (i'brou), *n.* [*< ME. egebrew, < AS. eadgabrēh, prop. *eaganbrēw (= OHG. ougbrāwa, ougbrāa, oucprā, MHG. ougebrā, oucbrā, G. augbraue, augenbraue, augbraune = Icel. augabrūn = Dan. øjenbryn = Sw. ögonbryn), < eadg, eye, + brēw, brow: see eye¹ and brow, and cf. eye-brec.*] 1. The brow, or prominence of parts, over the eye; a prominent superorbital formation; a superciliary ridge or shield. In man the bony basis of the eyebrow is the frontal bone along the upper margin of the orbits, made somewhat more prominent by the development of the frontal sinuses or hollows within the bone. (See cut under *skull*.) The projection, however, is slight in comparison with the becting superorbital ridges of many animals, as the gorilla. In birds, and in many reptiles and fishes, the eyebrow is a separate formation of a bone, or chain of bones, along the upper edge of the orbit, whose nature is that of the lacrymal bone. These are known as superorbitals, or superorbital bones or ossicles. (See cut under *Lepidopteren*.) One such bone forms the movable superciliary shield of some birds, as eagles, projecting like the eaves of a roof over the eye. The eyebrows include the soft parts, as flesh and skin, which cover the bone. See *supercilium*. 2. A fringe of hairs growing on the brow of the eye; the supercilia. See cut under *eye¹*.

He drag'd his *eyebrow* bushes down, and made
A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

3. In *ornith.*, a superciliary streak of color.

eye-case (i'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa covering the eye.

eye-copy (i'kop'i), *n.* A copy not made by photograph or mechanical appliance, but by the hand, guided only by the eye. [Rare.]

The collected fragments, together with a somewhat imperfect squeeze taken before the stone was broken up, and an early *eye-copy* of a portion of the inscription, are now exhibited side by side in one of the ground-floor rooms at the Louvre. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, l. 207.

eyed (id), *a.* [*< AS. -ēged, -ēged, in comp., < eadg, eye, + -ed².*] Having eyes, or marked with eye-like spots; furnished with eyes: used separately and in composition: as, a dull-eyed man; ox-eyed Juno; the eyed or ocellated blenny. See cut under *ocellate*.

He is in deede prouyd a good knyght,
Eyed as argus with reson and forsilth.
Iubee Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxix.

A wild and wanton parld,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tall
Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.
Dark, jewelled women, orient-eyed.
O. W. Holmes, *At the Pantomime*.

eye-doctor (i'dok'tor), *n.* An oculist. [Colloq.]

eye-dotter (i'dot'er), *n.* A small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple.

Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters*, instead of the fingers, for forming the eyes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 422.

eye-drop (i'drop), *n.* A tear. [Rare.]

That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

eye-eminence (i'em'i-nens), *n.* A prominence on which the eyes are situated in certain *Arachnida*, especially the *Pedipalpi*. Also called the *ocular tubercle*.

eye-flap (i'flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

eyeful (i'ful), *a.* [*< eye¹ + -ful.*] Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, x. 396.

eye-glance (i'glāns), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

And ever, as Dissemblance laugh't on him,
He low'd on her with dangerous *eyeglances*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 15.

eye-glass (i'glās), *n.* 1. A lens made of crown-glass or rock crystal, used to assist the sight by correcting defects of vision. Eye-glasses are either single, and held between the projection of the brow and the cheek, or double, and kept in position by a spring, which compresses the nose. They are commonly distinguished from *spectacles*, which are held by pieces of metal passing over the ears. Formerly eye-glasses had to be kept in place by the hand.

I remember noticing his way of giving an odd wrinkle to the upper part of his face, so that his *eye-glasses* flew off with a click. Quoted in *Merriman's* *Howles*, II. 71.

2. The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or similar instrument. See also *field-glass*.

The Gregorian construction . . . appeared to him [Newton] to have such disadvantages that he "saw it necessary to alter the design, and place the *eye-glass* at the side of the tube." *Amer. Cyc.* (ed. 1876), XV. 625.

3. In *surg.*, a glass for the application of a collyrium to the eye.—4t. The lens of the eye.

Have not you seen, Camillo,
(But that's past doubt — you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn). *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2.

eye-glutting (i'glut'ing), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye. [Rare.]

"Mammon" (said he), "thy godheads vaunt is vaine,
And idle offers of thy golden fee:
To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gaine
Proffer thy giftes." *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 9.

eyehole (i'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or an opening, as in a mask, or in a curtain or door, through which one may look; a peep-hole.—2. A circular opening, as in a bar, to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring; an eye.—3. One of the three orifices of a coconut. *Darwin*. Also *eye-spot*.

eyeing (i'ing), *n.* The process of punching eyes in needles.

eyelash (i'lash), *n.* 1. One of the small hairs or bristles which grow in a row, or in rows, on the edges of the eyelids; a cilium of the eyelid; a lash.

Blepharitis, or inflammation of the follicles of the *eyelashes*, has received a great variety of names.
Quatin, *Med. Dict.*

2. Either one of the two rows or lines of hairs which respectively fringe the upper and lower eyelid; the superior or inferior cilia; a series of eyelashes collectively. See cut under *eye¹*.
Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek.
Tennyson, *Maud*, iii.

The languid eye with drooping *eyelash*, if it expresses beauty, is never dull. *A. Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 298.

eye-lens (i'lenz), *n.* 1. The cornea or exterior lens of an insect's eye; a cornea-lens or corneule. *Packard*.—2. The lens, as of a microscope, to which the eye is applied.

eyeless (i'les), *a.* [*< eye¹ + -less.*] Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 41.

eyelet (i'let), *n.* [An accom. (as if *< eye¹ + dim.-let*) of earlier *oilet, oylet, oyillet, oilet, oellet*, *< ME. oylet, oylet, a hole, < OF. oyillet, F. œillet, dim. of OF. œil, F. œil, < L. oculus, eye: see eye¹.*] 1. A small aperture; specifically, a small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking, and the like. Also *eyelet-hole*.

Winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking *eyelet*, small.
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vii.

2. A metallic ring designed to be placed in a perforation called an eyelet-hole, in cloth, leather, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, or small rope; also, a similar ring used for fastening together sheets of paper, etc. It is made as an extremely short tube, the edges of which are pressed over and outward so as to clasp the material to which it is applied.

3. In *entom.*: (a) A small eye or ocellate spot; a small spot with a central dot of another color. (b) An ocellus or simple eye.

eyeleteer (i-le-tēr'), *n.* [*< eyelet + -er.*] A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

eyelet-hole (i'let-hōl), *n.* [Formerly *oilet-hole, oyillet-hole; < oilet, now eyelet, + hole², the second part being explanatory of the first.*] 1. Same as *eyelet*, 1.

His *Oyilet-holes* are more, and ampler:
The King's own body was a sampler.
Prior, *Alma*, ii.

2. A hole in a fabric, piece of leather, etc., in which an eyelet is or may be placed.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet-holes* to draw it close.
Wædeman, *Surgery*.

eyeletting-machine (i'let-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for inserting and fixing eyelets in boots and shoes. The improved form is self-feeding.

eyeliadt, *n.* See *eyliadt*.

eyelid (i'lid), *n.* [*< ME. egelid, ecelid, celid, ecelid (= OFries. āghlid, āchlid = D. ooglid = G. auglid); < eye¹ + lid.*] The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purposes of protecting and wiping the ball of the eye, as well as of moistening it by spreading the lacrymal fluid over its surface. Eyelids occur in mammals, birds, most reptiles, and *Amphibia*, not in *Ophidia* and true fishes. They are generally two in number, upper and lower, formed of ordinary skin and a layer of conjunctiva, stiffened or not with cartilage, and furnished with appropriate muscles, glands, etc.; they are technically called *palpebræ*. Some animals, as birds, have a third eyelid, the nictitating membrane, a fold of conjunctiva capable of being swept obliquely across the front of the eyeball; some mammals possess it imperfectly de-

veloped, as the horse. A similar structure defends the eye of some sharks, though seldom called eyelid. Serpents have no proper eyelids, because the cuticle continues unbroken over the eyeball. See cut under *eyel*.

Is it thy will thy image should keep open
My heavy *eyelids* to the weary night?
Shak., *Sonnets*, lxi.

He saw
The slow tear creep from her closed *eyelid* yet.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

Eversion of the eyelid. See *eversion*.—To hang by the eyelids, to be loosely attached; be loosened; be ready to fall. [Colloq.]

I came by accident upon a magd quarto, shabbily enough in its exterior, with one of the covers hanging by the *eyelids*, and otherwise sadly battered.
J. T. Fields, *Underbrush*, p. 11.

eye-line (i'lin), *n.* In hemipterous insects, an imaginary straight line extending from the eye to the origin of the labrum. The position of the antennæ, above or below the eye-lines, has been used as a character in classification.

eye-lobe (i'lōb), *n.* In trilobites, one of the pair of lateral lobes of the head on which the eye is placed.

eyemark (i'märk), *n.* An object gazed at; a spectacle.

Will you stand rhyming there upon a stage, to be an *eyemark* to all that pass? *Chapman*, *May-Day*, iii. 3.

eye-memory (i'mem'ō-ri), *n.* Memory for what is seen by the eye.

Visual perception or *eye-memory*.
Nature, XXXVII. 562.

eyent, *n.* An obsolete or archaic plural of *eyel*.
eye-opener (i'öp'nēr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, or that opens the eyes, literally or figuratively. (a) A marvelous narrative or incident, or a disclosure of some wrong done or evil threatened. [Colloq.] (b) A draught of strong liquor, especially one taken in the morning; a strong drink; a horn. [Slang, U. S.] (c) Information or an experience that enables one to comprehend what before he had failed to see the meaning of; that which gives one sudden discernment as to things with which he has to do: as, overhearing that remark proved an *eye opener* to me. [Colloq.]

eyepiece (i'pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Collimating eyepiece**. See *collimating*.—**Diagonal eyepiece**, one which by means of a reflector deflects the emergent rays at right angles.—**Erecting or terrestrial eyepiece**, one which presents the object erect instead of inverted: used in spy-glasses.—**Huygenian eyepiece**, a common form of negative eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their convexities turned away from the eye.—**Negative eyepiece**, a combination of lenses which intercepts the rays from the objective before they come to a focus, and forms the focal image within itself: there are numerous forms.—**Positive eyepiece**, one which views an image formed outside of itself, and so can be used with a reticle or micrometer.—**Ramsden's eyepiece**, a common form of positive eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their plane surfaces turned outward. (There are numerous special forms of eyepiece, designated by trade-names, as *curvæscopic, monocentric, orthoscopic, solid*, etc.)

eye-pit (i'pit), *n.* The orbit or socket of the eye.

Their eyes did wander and fix no where, till shame made them sink into their hollow *eye-pits*.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 620.

eye-point (i'point), *n.* An eye-spot; an ocellus.

eyer¹ (i'ēr), *n.* One who eyes or watches closely.

The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47.

eyer², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *air*.

eyer³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heir*.

eye-reach (i'rēch), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; extent of vision; eyeshot.

Is not he blest
That gets a seat in *eye reach* of him?
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 10.

eye-salve (i'säiv), *n.* A medicated salve for the eyes.

If we will but purge with sovraín *eye-salve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us, then we would believe the Scriptures protesting their own plannes and perspicuity. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

eye-servant (i'sēr'vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

eye-server (i'sēr'vēr), *n.* Same as *eye-servant*.

The man who loiters when the master is away is an *eye-server*, which, I take it, is the opposite of a Christian.
C. H. Spurgeon, *John Ploughman's Talks*, p. 15.

eye-service (i'sēr'vis), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection of the eye of an employer or master.

Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. *Col.* iii. 22.

It is but an *eye-service*, whatsoever is compelled and involuntary.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 61.

2. Homage paid with the eyes. [Rare.]

But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

eye-shade (i'shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically—(a) A screen or vizor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (b) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (i'shot), *n.* [*< eye¹ + shot, n.; after gunshot, bowshot, etc.*] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means.
Spectator.

How shall I bear the *eye-shot* of the crowd in court?
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flashing or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 32.

eyesight (i'sit), *n.* [*< ME. eyesight, eghesihthe, ehsihthe, ehsihthe, etc.; < eye¹ + sight.*] 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in her *eyesight*.
Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*.
Wilkins.
Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. The sense of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, II. 2.

eyesore (i'sör), *n.* 1. A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence—2. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of psalms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Massinger, Roman Actor, III. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of their eternal slavery stood a great *Eye sore*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

eye-sorrow (i'sor'ō), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. III. 5.

eye-speck (i'spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye¹*, and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (i'spek'ū-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice

(i'splis), *n.* Naut., a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.

eye-spot

(i'spot), *n.* 1. One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye¹*, and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star-fishes and sea-urchins, they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact.
Science, V. 389.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—3. An ocellus.—4. In certain unicellular algae, as *Volvox*, a (usually) reddish spot thought to resemble an eye in position and appearance.—5. An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye-spots*.
Harris.

6. Same as *eyehole*, 3.

The three *eye-spots* seen at the end of a cocoa-nut.
Zoologist, Aug., 1885, p. 315.

eye-spotted (i'spot'ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juncoes Bird in her *eye-spotted* train
So many goodly colours doth containe.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 95.

eye-stalk (i'stāk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*. *Coues*.

eyestone (i'stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidae*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, III.

eye-string (i'string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, crack'd them, but
To look upon him.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye-strings* broke, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

eye-sucker (i'suk'er), *n.* A lernæan crustacean parasite, *Lernæonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (i'tōth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*.—To cut one's *eye-teeth*, or to have one's *eye-teeth* cut. See *cut*.

eye-wages (i'wā'jez), *n.* Wages such as *eye-service* deserves.

They do Him but *eye-service*, and
He giveth them but *eye-wages*.
Ep. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (i'wā'tēr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 316.

eye-wash (i'wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (i'wā'tēr), *n.* 1. Same as *eye-wash*.—2. The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye¹*.

Eye-water . . . is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy]. This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface.
Coues, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (i'wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye-wink* of her.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

eye-winker (i'wing'kér), *n.* An eyelash. [U. S.]

eye-witness (i'wit'nes), *n.* One who testifies to something he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty.
2 Pet. I. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenious, and disinterested *eye-witnesses*.
Euelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors].

eyewort (i'wért), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *edgwyrt*, < *edge*, eye, + *wyrt*, wort, plant.] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye¹*.

eyght (ät), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eager²*.

eyle¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail¹*.

He myght wele a-rise, for hym *eyleth* noon evell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 52.

eyle², *n.* A Middle English form of *ail²*.

eyliad¹ (i'li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eyeliad*, in simulation of *eye¹*; also *ociliad*, *ocilliad*, and *ocillade*; < OF. *ocillade*, F. *ocillade*, an ogle, < oeil, F. ail, eye: see *eyelet*, *eye¹*.] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4.

eyne (in), *n.* An archaic plural of *eye¹*.

How can we see with feeble *eyne*
The glory of that Majestic Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 123.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ait*, q. v.] Same as *ait*.

eyra (i'rā), *n.* A kind of wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South



Eyra (*Felis eyra*).

America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre¹ (är), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; < ME. *eyre*, *eire*, < AF. *eire*, OF. *erre*, *oire*, journey, < L. *iter*, a journey: see *errant²* and *itinerant*.] 1. A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of misal, of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 183.

2. A court of itinerant justices.—**Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*.—**Justices in eyre**, judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1176 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I., c. 30. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 517.

These judges of assize came into use in the room of the ancient *justices in eyre*, justiciarii in *ithere*.
Blackstone, Com., III. iv.

eyre², *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air¹*.

eyre³, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *aery²*.

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyrth*, etc.

Turberville, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her,
And *eyres* above your pitch.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, IV. 4.

eyre⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *heir*.

eyrent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *egg¹*.

eyriet, *eyryt*, *n.* Old spellings of *aery²*.

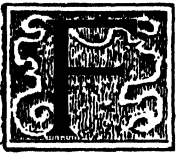
eyset, *n.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

eystert, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eytet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *eight¹*.

eythet, *n.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses). = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *egede*, *egde*, *eide*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, < LG.), a harrow; cf. L. *occa*, Lith. *akcozos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *acies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

Theose foure, the falth to teche, folwede Peers teom,
And harowede in an hand-whyle, al holy scripture.
With to [two] *eythes* that thei hadden, an olde and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 273.



1. The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phœnician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phœnician (see *A*), although it has gone

out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phœnician character had the name *vav* or *waw* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *w*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *w*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (*Γ*) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f*-sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative; the *w*-sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f*, as we pronounce it, is a *surd* (or *breathed*, or *voiceless*) labiodental, a fricative sound or *sibilant*: that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *v* (as in *value*, *void*); hence, *f* and *v* are corresponding *surd* and *sonant*. An *f*, nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth; and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages, and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph*, but almost only in words coming from the Greek; it also exists in some words written with *gh*, as *laugh*, *cough*, *clough*, *rough*, *tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dwelf*, *draught* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*), as formerly pronounced, etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *father* for *pitar*, *warrior*, *pater*, etc.

Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cerastes, or horned Egyptian asp.
Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, 1. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, *F*, 40,000.—3. In music: (a) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



medieval music. (b) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of C, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (c) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (d) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (e) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (f) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—4. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [*Abbr. of function.*] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—5. An abbreviation—(a) of *Fellow* (see *F. R. S.*, *F. S. A.*, etc.); (b) in *physics*, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (c) in *fisheries*, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (d) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—6. The chemical symbol of *fluorine*.—*F* *claf.* See *claf*.

fa (fā), *n.* [*It.*, etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of *L. famuli*: see *gamut*.] In *solmi-*

zation, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of C this tone is F, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*.

fa' (fā), *v.* [*Sc.*, also written *faw*; = *E. fall*¹, *v.*, *q. v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, in any sense.

Who for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
Let him follow me.

Burns, *Bruce's Address*.

II. *trans.* 1. To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
But none that lo'es like me.
Skion Anna; *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jamieson*.

A prince can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he mauna *fa'* that.
Burns, *For A' That*.

fa' (fā), *n.* [*Sc.*, = *E. fall*¹, *n.*] 1. Fall.—2. Share; duo.

An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.
Ritton, *Scottish Poems*, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

A twomond [twelvemonth] of trouble should that be my *fa'*,
A night of gude fellowship sowthers it a'.
Burns, *Contented w' Little*.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*², *n*.

faam, *n.* See *faham*.

fa'ard (fārd), *a.* [*Sc.*; also written *fard*, *fau'd*; a contr. of *favoured*. Cf. *farand*.] *Favored*: used in composition: as, *weel-fa'ard*, *well-favored*; *ill-fa'ard*, *ill-favored*.

Puir auld Scotland sufferd aneugh by these blackguard
louns o' excisemen, . . . the ill-fa'ard thieves.
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xviii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fob*².

Faba (fā'bā), *n.* [*L.*, a bean.] A genus of leguminous plants, by most authors included under the genus *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* (*Vicia Faba*), is the horse- or Windsor-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable.



Horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris* or *Vicia Faba*).

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *L. fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceus*.] Same as *Leguminosæ*.

fabaceous (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [*L. fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Bean-like; leguminous.

fabella (fā-bel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*," *Owen*.

faber (fā'bēr), *n.* [*L.*, a smith: see *fabric*, *fever*².] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zeus faber*.

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *a.* [*L. Fabianus*, < *Fabius*: see *def.*] Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors.
Times (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after *Fabiano*, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a heath-like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [*ME. fable*, < *OF. fable*, *fauble*, *F. fable* = *Pr. fabla*, *faula* = *Sp. habla* = *Pg. falla*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = *It. favola* = *D. fabel* = *MHG. fabele*, *fabel*, *fuwele*, *G. fabel* = *Dan. Sw. fabel*, < *L. fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < *L. fari*, speak, = *Gr. φάω*, speak, declare, make known, < *√ *φα*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *φαίω*, *√ *φα*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = *Skt. √ bhā*. From *L. fari*, speak, beside *fable*, *fabulate*, *confabulate*, *fabulous*, *fabulist*, etc., come also *E. affable*, *effable*, etc., *fame*¹, *famous*, *infamous*, etc., *fate*, *fatal*, etc., *infant*, *infantry*, etc.; and from *Gr. φάω* or *φαίω* come *E. phase*, *phantasm*, *phantom*, *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phenomenon*, *emphasis*, etc.] 1. A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

Use them to read in the Bible and other Godly Books, but especially keep them from reading of fabled fables, vayne fantasies, and wanton stories.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I never may believe
These antique fables, nor these fairy toys.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*, in whatsoever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' fables. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 48.

Witchcraft and diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of fables.
Locky, *Rationalism*, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood; a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

This ge witeth we'll alle with-oute any *fabul*,
That this lond hadde be lorde at the last ende,
gif thise werres hadde lasted any while here.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4008.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.
Dryden.

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [*Rare.*]

Alas! by little ye to nothing flye,
The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
Spenser, *Ruines of Rome*, st. 7.
Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. *Allegory*, *Parable*, etc. (see *simily*).—3. Invention, fabrication, hoax.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, ppr. *fabling*. [*ME. fablen*, < *OF. fabler*, *faubler*, *flaber* = *Pr. favelar* = *Sp. hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = *Pg. fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored *Sp. Pg.*

fabular, **fable**, = It. *favolare* (= G. *fabeln* = Dan. *fable*), < L. *fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable*, n.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk.

While thei talkiden [var. *fableden*].

Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, deified him.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inanities is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior*.

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie: often used euphemistically.

For of the leste y wille you speke,

And for to *fabille* I wille you nought.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

II. *trans.* To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feigningly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Thythous.

Bacon, Moral Fables, II.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tales.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, IV. 1.

Having before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Herodotus of the ancient Kings.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 72.

We mean to win,

Or turn this heaven into the hell

Thou *fablest*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 292.

fabled (fā'bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!

Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell*.

In such guise she stood,

Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.

Scott, L. of the L., II. 24.

fablemonger (fā'bl-mung'gér), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fablemongers* or mythics (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.

Waterland, Works, VI. 16.

fabler (fā'blér), *n.* [*ME.* *fabler*, < *OF.* *fableur*, < L. *fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable*, v.] 1. A talker.

The *fablers* or fanglers and seekers out of prudence.

Wyclif, Bar. III. 23 (Oxf.).

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confound your simple salique laws invented by false *fablers* and crafty imaginers of your *fabling* French meane, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fabler*, these be fancies of the churl.

Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fabliau (fab-li-ô'), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ôz'). [*F.*, < *OF.* *fabliaus*, older *fablet* = *Pr.* *fablet*, a short tale, etc., < *ML.* as if **fabulellus*, for which L. *fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable*, n.] In *French lit.*, one of the metrical tales or diversions of the *trouvères*, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lowest, such were the *fabliaux* for the burgher middle class.

Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love-story of "Anacassin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the students of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 359.

fabling (fā'bling), *n.* [*ME.* *fabling*; verbal *n.* of *fable*, v.] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narration or composition.

Which occurs in Nature no doubt have given occasion to some of further *fabling*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the mimetic arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature; and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and *fabling* animal."

L. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish—extinct be the fables and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling*, in the heart of childhood, there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition—the seeds of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital—from every-day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.

Lamb, Elia, p. 160.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabrig*, *fabrique* (= D. *fabrick* = G. Dan. Sw. *fabrik*); < F. *fabrique* = *Fr.* *fabriga* = Sp.

fábrica = Pg. *fabrica* = It. *fabbrica*, < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *fever*?, q. v.), prob. < √ *fa* in *fa-cere*, make: see *fact*. From L. *fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular *OF.* *forge*, comes E. *forge*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically—(a) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Hee that desireth further to roade, or rather to see the old Jerusalem, with her holy *Fabriques*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his *Antiquitates Iudaice*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabrig*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, exceedeth not only the rest, . . . but all other *fabricks* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.

Sandys, Travels, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heav'n

Whose Basis on Devotion stands.

Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(b) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving; anything produced by weaving or interlacing: distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.

M. N. Murfree (C. E. Craddock), Prophet of the Great

[Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chaguar.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxxx. (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts: as, the universal *fabric*; the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poetical *Fabriques* with invocation of their Gods and Muses.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 1.

I find there are many places in this one *fabric* of man.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 7.

The new-created world, which fame in heaven

Long had foretold, a *fabric* wonderful

Of absolute perfection. *Milton*, P. L., x. 482.

3. The structure of a thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. 6, v. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabrig* of our bodies and the dignity of our nature.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent.

Ure.

That distinguished archaeologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric*, and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century B. C.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor.

Milman.

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, 6.—**Corded fabric**, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp; or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight*.—**Elastic fabric**. See *elastic*.—**Fabric lands**, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.—**Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, poplin, etc.—**Textile fabric**. See *def.* 1 (b).

fabric (fab'rik), *v. t.* [*fabric*, *n.* Cf. *fabricate*.] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, from'd and *fabrie't* already to our hands.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

fabricant (fab'ri-kant), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fabrikant*, < F. *fabricant* = Sp. Pg. *fabricante* = It. *fabbricante*, < L. *fabrican* (-t)s, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate*.] A manufacturer; a working tradesman. *Simmonds*.

fabricate (fab'ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [*L.* *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> It. *fabbricare* = Sp. Pg. *fabricar* = *Pr.* *fabregar* = F. *fabriquer* = D. *fabriceren* = G. *fabrizieren* = Dan. *fabrikere* = Sw. *fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabrica*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge*, *v.*, ult. < L. *fabricari*.] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woollens.

Our artificial timepieces—clocks, watches, and chronometers—however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions.

E. Everett, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *fabrikation*, < F. *fabrication* = *Pr.* *fabricatio* = Sp. *fabricacion* = Pg. *fabricação* = It. *fabbricazione*, < L. *fabricatio* (-n-), a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horror.

Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 565.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery: as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.

Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood: as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the first audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 151.

—**Syn.** 3. Fiction, figment, invention, fable, forgery, collocation.

fabricator (fab-ri-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fabricateur* = Sp. Pg. *fabricador* = It. *fabbricatore*, < L. *fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < L. *fabricator*.] 1. One who fabricates or constructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge immense bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven. *Howell*, Letters, III. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. *J. S. Mill*.

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab-ri-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fabricatrice* = It. *fabbricatrice*, < LL. *fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator*.] A female fabricator. *Lec. fabricature* (fab-ri-kā-tūr), *n.* [*OF.* *fabricature* = It. *fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + -ure.] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fā-brish'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician*.] In zool.: (a) A genus of chaetopodous annelids. *De Blainville*, 1828. (b) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echinomyiidae*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvae are parasitic on lepidopterous larvae. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Fabrician (fā-brish'i-ān), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743–1808): as, *Fabrician* genera. —**Fabrician pouch**. See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*. —**Fabrician system of classification**, in entom., same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrillet (fab'ril), *a.* [*OF.* *fabrile* = Sp. Pg. *fabril* = It. *fabrile*, *fabbrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric*.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.: as, *fabrile* skill. *Cotgrave*.

fabular (fab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L.* *fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature, as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatis personae" of a *fabular* romance constructed by mediæval men.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 165.

Fabularia (fab-ū-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable: see *fabular*.] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifers, having narrow and mostly elongated chamberlets opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthine shell-matter. *F. ovata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab'ū-lā-ri-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Fabularia* + -ina.] A group of foraminifers, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

fabulate (fab'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [*L. fabulatus*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable*, *v.*] To fable. [Rare.]
[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 10.

fabulise, *v. t.* See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab'ū-list), *n.* [= *F. fabuliste* = Sp. *Pg. fabulista* (the *L.* term being *fabulator*), < *L. fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccaccio, like stale Tabarin, the *fabulist*.

B. Jonson, Volpone.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men.

Louell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy-going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference.

Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab'ū-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [*L. fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mystery, laugh, play, feast, dance, leap, skip.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

fabulosity (fab'ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= *F. fabulosité* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < *L.* as if **fabulosita* (-s), < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

2†. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosity*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

fabulous (fab'ū-lus), *a.* [= *F. fabuleux*, OF. *fabuleux* = Sp. *Pg. It. fabuloso*, < *L. fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] 1. Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoever, it is more than apparent that the book bearing Enoch's name is very *fabulous*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and *fabulous* chronology.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*.

Macaulay, Misc., II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few

Poor brain-sick men, styled poets.

B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

What different Faults corrupt our Muses thus?

Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous*!

Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous age* of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab'ū-lus-li), *adv.* 1. In a *fabulous* manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented.

Greneway, Annals of Tacitus, p. 131.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulousness (fab'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being *fabulous* or *fictitious*.

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

faburdent, faburthen, n. and a. [Also *faburdon*; a partial accom. of OF. *faux-bourdon*: see *faux-bourdon*, and *burden* = *burthen*.] 1. *n.* In medieval music: (a) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing

Faburdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.

Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour, I. 42.

(b) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by im-

provisation. (c) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*.

I could not make my verses let vpon the stage in tragical buskins, euerle words filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell.

Greene, Perimedes, Address to Readers (1588).

II. a. Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Flerovanti doth) above all the learned Gallenists of Italie, or Europe.

Lodge, Wit's Misery (1596).

fac (fak), *n.* [Abbr. of *facsimile*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-sād'), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. façade*, < *F. façade*, < *It. facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata*, *faciate*), < *faccia* = *F. face*, < *L. facies*, the face: see *face*.] In arch., a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one: as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were . . . ornamented so simply and unobtrusively as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

face¹ (fās), *n.* [*ME. face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, *F. face* = Pr. *fatz* = Sp. *faz*, *haz* = Pg. *face* = It. *faccia*, < *L. facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *fax* (*face*), a torch, *faceus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *face*, etc.), *facus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < √ **fac*, **fa* = Gr. √ **φα* = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine: see *fable*, *fame*¹, *fair*, etc.] 1. The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so cholerick, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 30.

Is not the young heir

Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples?

Sir R. Stapylton, Slighted Maid, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all.

Pope, R. of the L., II. 18.

He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his *face* his own.

Couper, Conversation, I. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits. B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See to *make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case.

Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself!

Bacon, Friendship.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs.

Milton.

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance money, and all of them knew perfectly, that, whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the King would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from staying there [in confinement] all his life.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 646.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with anything in future.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 351.

However I may set a *face* and talk,

I am not valiant.

Beau. and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, III. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me,
That have so prosecuted things against me.
Maddleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them.

Peyne, Diary, III. 132.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service *in the face* of his enemies.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation.

Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

Without any evidence, nay, *in the face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] ascribes to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

In face of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working-kitchen, or scullery.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

7. In anat., technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or *facies*, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—8. In entom., the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In bot., the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the *back*, the opposite being the *face*.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 137.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the waters; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits.

Ezek. xii. 14.

A general rumour of a general peace now spread it self over all the *face* of those tormented Countries.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 323.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes.

The Century, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrow-head. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—12. That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—13. The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—14. That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—15. In mining, but chiefly in coal-mining: (a) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide.

Eisler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

(b) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back* or *cleat*.—16. The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His actions never carried any *face*

Of change or weakness.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, I. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*.

Swift, Advancement of Religion.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All.

Emerson, Misc., p. 28.

Assyriology has considerably changed the *face* of Hebrew etymology and lexicography.

The American, VII. 24.

17. In astrol., one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each *face* was assigned to one of the planets—namely, the first *face* of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following *faces* to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Every signe is departid in 3 euene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a *face*.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. 4.

If any planet be in his decanate, or *face*, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or *face*, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or *face* describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.

Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(a) the express terms; (b) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the *face* of a draft.—19. In arch., same as *band*, 2 (c).—20. In bookbinding, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the *face* [of a book] has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

Ambulacral face. See *ambulacral*.—**Composition face.** See *composition*.—**Face of a bastion.** See *bastion*.—**Face of a cannon, face of a piece,** the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore.—**Face of a square,** one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Farroe, Mil. Encyc.*—**Face on,** in coal-mining, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes: said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*).—**Faces about,** turn your faces around: a military word of command, equivalent to *about face*.

Double your files; as you were: *faces about*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v.

Good captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or proximity: as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face*. *Acts* xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face*. *1 Cor.* xiii. 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle

Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 390.

Fit of the face. See *fit*.—**Hippocratic face.** See *Hippocratic*.—**On the face of it,** on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing: as, the paper is a forgery on the *face of it*; the story is false on the *face of it*.—**To change face.** See *change*.—**To fly in the face of.** See *fly*.—**To have two faces in or under one hood,** to be guilty of duplicity.

He that *hathe two faces yn on hode*

May be enrolled yn thys fraternyte [of fools].

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!

Why do you *make such faces*?

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

To run one's face, to obtain credit or favor without security or recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [Slang, U. S.] = *Syn. Face, Visage, Countenance*. *Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the *face* as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give *countenance* to an idea or undertaking. *Visage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the *face* as seen. *Countenance* and *visage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk *faces* with white silken turbans wreathed

Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

On his bold *visage* middle age

Had slightly pressed its signet sage

Scott, I. of the L., i. 21.

Woe is written on thy *visage*.

Aytoun, Edinburgh after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive *countenance* and profit.

Bacon, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his *countenance*

No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

face¹ (fās, v.; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing*. [*ME. facen*: < *face*¹, n.] *I. trans.* 1. To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, II.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 390

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.

Fortnightly Rev., XL. 39.

Hence—2. To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?

Macaulay, Horatius, st. 27.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug

Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I. 1.

Specifically—(a) Of buildings: as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.

Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 307.

(b) In tailoring, dressmaking, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing*.

Gruntio. Thou hast *faced* many things.

Tailor. I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—5. To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.—**To face down,** to abash by fixedness of gaze; cower by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me down.

Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;

He *fac'd* Men down, that he stood still.

Prior, Alma, iii.

To face it with a card of tent. (a) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence—(b) To face it out by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!

Yet I have *fac'd* it with a card of ten.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

To face out. (a) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I have here . . . brought you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike church, agaynst your false heresy, wherewith you would *face* our Saviour out of the blessed sacrament: I have brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylactus. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1132.

(b) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, *she faced it out*.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,

That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter out.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

To face tea, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—**To face the music,** to meet the emergency boldly; accept the situation at its worst. [Slang, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is everywhere manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spm.*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 52.

II. intrans. 1†. To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *fac'd* very sadly.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

2†. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to *face*;

Four wales in Court to win men grace.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For there thou needs must learne to laughe, to lie,

To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

3. To brag; rail; vaunt; boast. *Halliwel*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and creaking.

Udall, Roister Doister, I. 1.

4. To turn the face; especially, in *milit. tactics*, to turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face*, or right about *face*.

When he [the pawn] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To face about (*milit.*), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!

Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about*.

Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 246).

face² (fās), v. t. [*ME. facen*, by aphoresis from *defacen*: see *deface*.] 1†. To deface.

Polexena . . .

All *facid* hir face with hir fell teris

That was red as the roses.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed, *fac'd*, . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face³, n. An obsolete form of *fosse*.

faceable (fās'ā-bl), a. That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās'āk), n. Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās'ā'gū), n. Same as *face-ache*.

face-card (fās'kārd), n. A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās'klōth), n. 1. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth*.

Seaward, Letters, I. 249.

Stole a maiden from her place,

Lightly to the warrior steep,

Took the *face-cloth* from his face.

Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth. **face-cover** (fās'kuv'ēr), n. In *fort.*, an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries: intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

faced (fāst), p. a. 1. Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—2. Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*

Like lovers of your laws.

Ford, Sun's Darling, II.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed: as, a *faced* stone.—4. Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face*¹, v. t., 3): said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material: as, *silk-faced*; *satin-faced*.—**Faced card**, in *card-playing*, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fāst' līnd), a. In *her.*, having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle: an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified: as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās'fat'ēr-ēr), n. One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times

Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās'gārd), n. 1. A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—2. Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās'ham'ēr), n. 1. A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See *cut* under *hammer*.—2. A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās'lāth), n. 1. A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—2. A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight*.

face-mold (fās'mōld), n. The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās'pān'tēr), n. A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās'pān'ting), n. 1. The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting*.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās'plan), n. A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

face-plate (fās'plāt), n. 1. A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—2. A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—3. The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to be turned is often fastened.

facer (fās'ēr), n. 1†. One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facies*, than they be.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Facies and talkers, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [*Slang.*]

The . . . shepherd . . . delivered a terrible *facies* upon our large, vague, benovolent, middle-aged friend.

Dr. J. Brown, *Rab.*, p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facies*. *Kingsley*, *Letter*, May, 1856.

3. A bumper of wine. *Halliwel*.

facet¹ (fas'et), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *facet*; = *D. G. Dan. facette* = *Sw. facett*; < *F. facette*, *OF. facelo* (= *Sp. Pg. faceta* = *It. facetta*), dim. of *face*, face: see *face*.] 1. A little face; a small surface; specifically, in *lapidary work*, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled *brilliant cut*, *rose cut*, and *trap cut*. See cuts under *brilliant*.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with *facets*.
Bacon, *Honour and Reputation*.

His talk,
When wine and free companions killed him,
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
Of fifty *facets*.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three *facets* to his mind.
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, iv.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column.—3. In *anat.*, a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under *dorsal*.—4. In *entom.*, the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus.—**Double-skill facet**, in *lapidary work*, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called *double-skill facets*, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 228.

Skill facet, in *lapidary work*, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under *brilliant* (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called *skill facets*, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 227.

facet¹ (fas'et), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= *F. facetter* = *Pg. facetar* = *It. facetellare*; from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon: as, to *facet* a diamond.

facet², *n.* [ME., also *faceet*, *fauet*, < *L. facetus*, elegant, polite, witty: see *facete*.] A book; especially, a child's book of instruction; a primer.

Facet [var. *facet*, *fauet*], *book*. *Prompt. Par.*

And he to drawe these chylidren, as well in the schoole of *facet*, as in songe, organes, or suche other vertuous thinges.
Quoted in *Babes Book*, p. 1xxvi.

facetet (fa-sët'), *a.* [= *OF. facet* = *Sp. (obs.) Pg. It. faceto*, < *L. facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form: see *face*.] 1. Choice; fine.—2. Pleasant; cheerful; facetious.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth, can refresh the spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 742.

"I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial."
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 5.

faceted, **facetted** (fas'et-ed), *p. a.* 1. In *lapidary work*, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *facetted*.
O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See *compound eyes*, under *eye*.¹

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *facetted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 626.

facetely (fa-sët'li), *adv.* Elegantly; cleverly; ingeniously.

They [the eyes] are the chiefe seates of love, and as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 461.

faceteness (fa-sët'nes), *n.* Elegance; cleverness; ingenuity of expression.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *facetness* and wit-tiness which is many times found in them.

Sir M. Hale, *Sermon*, Luke xviii. 1.

facetis (fa-së'shi-ë), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *facetia*, wit, a jest, witicism, < *facetus*, witty: see *facete*.] 1. Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—2. In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, **facetting** (fas'et-ing), *n.* 1. The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—2. The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skilful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *faceting*.
Gee, *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 180.

facetious (fä-së'shus), *a.* [= *F. facétieux* = *Sp. Pg. faccioso*, facetious, < *L. facetia*, wit: see *facetiar*.] 1. Sportive; jocular, without lack of dignity; abounding in fun: as, a *facetious* companion.

The genius of their philosophy was free and *facetious*.
Bp. Parker, *Platonick Philos.*

There was the usual *facetious* young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, xxi.

2. Full of pleasantry; playful, but not undignified; exciting laughter: as, a *facetious* story.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a *facetious* Passage 'twixt him [the Duke] and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Honell, *Letters*, I. vi. 46.

'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and t' address
The skittish fancy with *facetious* tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
Couper, *Task*, II. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or *facetious* tale.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 239.

= *Syn. Merry*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*); jocose, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (fä-së'shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner; merrily; waggishly; wittily; with pleasantry.

He answers very *facetiously*. I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands.
Waterland, *Works*, VI. 86.

facetiousness (fä-së'shus-nes), *n.* [*< facetious + -ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, an. 1087.

facette, *n.* See *facet*¹.

facetted, **facetting**. See *faceted*, *faceting*.

face-value (fäs'val'ü), *n.* The value expressed on the face, as of a note.

face-wheel (fäs'hwël), *n.* Same as *crown-wheel*.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed calcined flint pulverized and glued upon wooden *face-wheels*.
O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 300.

fachont, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facial (fä'shal), *a.* [= *F. Pr. facial*, < *ML. facialis*, < *L. facies*, the face: see *face*.] 1. Pertaining to the face: as, *facial* expression: an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head: as, a *facial* artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—2. Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—**Facial angle of Camper, of *Cloquet*, etc. See *craniometry*.—**Facial artery**, a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—**Facial axis**. See *axis*.—**Facial bone**, any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper: in human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrimal, two malar, two palate, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones. **Facial canal**. See *canal*.—**Facial depression**, in *entom.*, a depressed space beneath the antennæ, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Facial ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Facial index**. See *craniometry*.—**Facial line of Camper**. See *craniometry*.—**Facial nerve**, the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.—**

Facial suture, in trilobites, the line of separation between the glabella and the lateral portion of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein**. (a) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (b) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (c) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (d) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (e) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *basifacial*, *craniofacial*.

facially (fä'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—2. Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciata (fä'shi-ä'tä), *n.* [*It. faciata*: see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 25, 1644.

faciate (fä'shi-ät), *n.* [*< It. faciata* = *F. façade*, *façade*: see *façade*.] A façade.

The *faciata* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving.
Evelyn, *Diary*, June 27, 1664.

facient (fä'shiënt), *n.* [*< L. facien(-t)-s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] 1. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient*?
Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, p. 68.

2. In *math.*, a variable of a quantie. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Facients of emanation**. See *emanation*.

facies (fä'shi-ëz), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [*L.*: see *face*.] 1. The face; specifically, in *anat.*, the facial part of the skull or of the head.—2. Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence

—3. The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—4. The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately: as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoology often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance: as, having the *facies* of *Cicindela* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure). **Facies Hippocratica**. See *Hippocratic face*, under *Hippocratic*.

facile (fas'il), *a.* [*< F. facile* = *Sp. Pg. facil* = *It. facile*, < *L. facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facul*), easy to do, easy, lit. double, < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. (*Cf. difficile*, *difficult*.)] 1. Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult.

They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 162.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Evelyn.

So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., *Othello*, I. 3.

The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*.
Whitney, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 773.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 967.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet
B. Jonson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding.

Be nocht our *facill* for to trow,
Quhill that ge try the miter throw
Lauder, *Dewtie of Kynigs* (E. E. T. S.), I. 251.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 314.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein,
Fitting the time, and cat'ching the court ear!
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway.
J. Wilson.

5. Ready; quick; dexterous: as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* obsequiousness which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, *Style*, I.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
Improv'd hopes, despair at nod and beck,
And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, *King and Book*, I. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the *Short History of the English People*.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 67.

facilely (fas'il-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [*Rare.*]

So *facillie* he bore
His royall person.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xxiii.

facileness (fas'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being facile, or easy or compliant. [Rare.]

Alas,
That facil hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facileness* befriend.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xvii. 197.

facile princeps (fas'il-lē prin'seps), [*L.*: *facile*, easily, < *facilis*, easy; *princeps*, chief, first: see *facile*, and *princeps*, *prince*.] Easily the first or best; the acknowledged chief.

facilitate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facilitated*, ppr. *facilitating*. [With suffix *-ate*², < *F. faciliter* (= Sp. *Pg. facilitar* = *It. facilitare*), make easy, < *L. facilitā(t)-s*, facility: see *facility*.] To make easy; render less difficult; free wholly or partially from difficulty or impediment; lessen the labor of: as, to *facilitate* learning by suitable appliances.

Every new attempt serves . . . to *facilitate* . . . future invention.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 4.

Some acquaintance with that language may *facilitate* the study of Spanish.
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 194.

The easy navigation of the river James and its dependencies greatly *facilitated* the efforts of the British.
Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

facilitation (fā-sil-i-tā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *facilitación* = *It. facilitazione*; as *facilitate* + *-ion*.] The act of facilitating or making easy.

It becomes obvious that when they [men] co-operate, there must not only be no resulting hindrance, but there must be *facilitation*, since in the absence of *facilitation* there can be no motive to co-operate.
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, p. 139.

It may perhaps be made a question which of the two uses of speech, communication or the *facilitation* of thought, is the higher.
Whitney, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 766.

facility (fā-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *facilities* (-tiz). [*< F. facilité* = Sp. *facilidad* = *Pg. facilidade* = *It. facilità*, < *L. facilitā(t)-s*, easiness, ease, facility, < *facilis*, easy: see *facile*.] 1. The quality of being easily done or performed; freedom from difficulty; ease: as, the *facility* of an operation.

More than half the pleasure of building a literal house of cards, unlike its metaphorical namesake, consists in the *facility* of throwing it down when it is built.
H. N. Oxenham, *Short Studies*, p. 19.

2. Ease in doing or performance; readiness proceeding from skill or practice; dexterity: as, he performed the work with great *facility*.

Cas. Is your Englishman so exquisite in his drinking?
Iago. Why, he drinks you, with *facility*, your Dame dead drunk.
Shak., *Othello*, II. 3.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without notice.
Locke.

3. Easiness to be moved or persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy; specifically, in *Scoats law*, a degree of mental weakness short of idiocy, but justifying legal intervention.

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies, for that is but *facility* or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner.
Bacon, *Goodness, and Goodness of Nature* (ed. 1887).

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, "where lesion in the deed and *facility* in the grantor concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside."
Bell's *Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; urbanity.

He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*.
South, *Sermons*.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural: as, *facilities* for traveling or for study.

The *casina* is by no means one of his [Plautus's] best plays; nor is it one which offers great *facilities* to an imitator.
Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

So far from imposing artificial restrictions upon the acquirement of knowledge by women, throw every *facility* in their way.
Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 25.

Law of facility, a law of mental suggestion proposed by Hamilton, to the effect that a thought easier to suggest will be roused rather than a more difficult one. The apparent tautology of this statement was never cleared up by Hamilton. = *Syn. 1. Easiness*, etc. See *ease*. — 2. *Expertness*, *knack*, etc. (see *readiness*), ability, quickness. — 3. *Civility*.

facinorious (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous*.

Par. He's of a most *facinorious* spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the —
Laf. Very hand of heaven.
Shak., *All's Well*, II. 3 (Victoria ed.).

facing (fā'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *face*¹, *v.*] 1. A covering in front for ornament, distinction,

protection, or other purpose. (a) In *arch.*, a thin covering of hewn or polished stone over an inferior stone, or a stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (b) In *joinery*, the woodwork fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (c) In *engin.*, a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and the sloping sides of a canal, railroad, reservoir, etc., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than is natural. (d) In *clothing*: (1) That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to view; hence, such a covering when not really a part of the general lining: as, the silk *facing* of a dress-coat. (2) A similar covering used to protect a part of a garment which is peculiarly exposed to wear, or the edge of such a garment, as of a skirt which is not to be hemmed, trousers around the ankle, etc.; in military uniforms, in the plural, the cuffs and collar, when, as is often the case, they are of a different color from that of the coat.

Or do you think
Your tawny coats with greasy *facings* here
Shall conquer it? L. Barry, *Ram Alley*, III. 1.

2. In *founding*, fine sand or powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting. — 3. A mode of preparing tea for the market by treating it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to imitate tea of better quality and higher value; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

That tea is said to be adulterated with prussic acid, arose from the use of prussian blue in the *facing*.
Science, VI. 208.

4. *Milit.*, the movement of a soldier in turning on the heel to the right, left, right about, left about, etc.: as, to put a recruit through his *facings*. — 5†. Boasting; swaggering.

Leave *facing*, 'twill not serve you:
This impudence becomes thee worse than lying.
Mletcher (and Massinger?), *Lovers' Progress*, III. 6.

6. The process of joining two pieces of timber by a rabbet. — 7. In *chess*, the way or direction in which a piece should face.

If he [a pawn] takes diagonally, that decides his *facing*, and he must continue to move that way [in four-handed chess].
Verney, *Chess Eccentricities*, p. 23.

8. In *brickmaking*, the opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln and hauled out after burning. Also called *abutment*. — 9. The process of preparing the face or working-surface of a millstone. — **Facing up**. (a) In *brick-making*, covering up the face of the raw bricks with boards on end. C. T. Davis, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 142. (b) In *confectionery*, giving a smooth finish to the surface of the paste for lozenges, by strewn it with starch-powder and fine sugar and rubbing them in by hand.

facingly (fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

facing-machine (fā'sing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for dressing millstones.

facing-sand (fā'sing-sand), *n.* In *molding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common molding-sand, used to form the surface of molds.

facinoroust (fa-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *facinoruz*; < OF. *facinoreux*, *facinereux* = Sp. *facinoroso* = *Pg. It. facinoroso*, < *L. facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), a deed, esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy, < *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Atrociously wicked.

He was of such stowte stomack and haute courage, yt at the same time yt he was drawn on the herdle toward his death, he sayd (as men do reporte) that for this mycheneous and *facinorous* acte he should have a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal.
Hall, *Ilen*, VII., an. 7.

It were a vengeance centuple, for all *facinorous* acts that could be named.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, II. 1.

facinorousness (fa-sin'ō-rus-nes), *n.* [*< facinorous* + *-ness*.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness. Bailey, 1727.

fack¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *fakel*.

fack², **fackst**, *n.* [Also *fack*, *facks*, *fags*, and *fackins*, *fackings*, etc., all being perversions of *faith*, in the oath by my *faith* or in *faith* (i' *faith*, and so i' *facks*, i' *fackins*, etc.).] Perverted forms of *faith*, used in oaths.

fackeltanz (fä'kl-tānts), *n.* [*G.*, < *fackel*, a torch (< *L. facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch), + *tanz* = *E. dance*.] 1. A torchlight procession, a survival from medieval tournaments, which is celebrated at some of the German courts on the marriage of a member of the royal family. — 2. A musical composition designed for the above procession. It is written for a military band, and is a polonaise in march-time (3), having usually a loud first and last part and a soft trio.

fackinst, **fackings**, **fackst**. See *fack*².

By my *fackings*, but I will, by your leave.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 2.

facon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facond, *a.* A Middle English form of *facond*.

facreret, *n.* [ME. (only in the following extract); origin unknown, perhaps a corruption of a Rom. word.] Dissimulation.

They [the Lombards] over all
Where that they thencen for to dwelle,
Among hem self, so as they telle,
First ben enformed for to lere
A craft, which cleped is *facreret*;
For is *facreret* come about
Than afterward hem stant no doubt
To voiden with a subtil honde
The beste goodes of the londe,
And bringe chaffe and take corne,
Where as *facreret* goth before;
In all his waite he fnt no lette.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, I. 230.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *L. factum simile*, made like: *factum*, neut. of *facere*, pp. of *facere*, make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] 1. *n.* An exact copy or counterpart; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, qualities, and peculiarities: as, engraved or lithographed *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, of autographs, of a drawing, etc.; a *facsimile* of a coin or a medal. [Sometimes erroneously written as two words, *fac simile*, or with a hyphen, *fac-simile*.]

The image must be a *facsimile* of the real object, for the apparent object will be a *facsimile* of the image.
Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 25.

II. *a.* 1. Having the character of a facsimile or counterpart; exactly corresponding or reproduced: as, a *facsimile* reprint of an old book; a *facsimile* picture. — 2. Producing or adapted to produce facsimiles. — **Facsimile engraving**. See *engraving*. — **Facsimile telegraph**, one which reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message prepared at the transmitting end.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *v. t.* [*< facsimile*, *n.*] To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; copy exactly. [Rare.]

The illustrations of a missal preserved at Munich . . . have been fairly *facsimiled*.
Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, § 144.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list), *n.* [*< facsimile* + *-ist*.] The producer of a facsimile.

A new quarterly whose interest and importance will be apparent when its title is named — the *Fac-similist*.
The Nation, Nov. 4, 1875, p. 298.

fact (fakt), *n.* [*< L. factum*, a deed, act, exploit, ML. also state, condition, circumstance (> *It. fatto* = Sp. *hecho* = *Pg. feito* = OF. *fait*, *faict*, *feet*, *fet* (> ME. *faite*, *feit*, *feet*, *F. fait*), *F. fait*, *fact*, *deed*, etc.), neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* (> *It. fare*, *far* = Sp. *hacer* = *Pg. fazer* = Pr. *far* = OF. *faire*, *F. faire*), do, make, pass. *fieri*, become, be. The word is of very wide use in L., but has no certain connection with words in other tongues. In one view the *c* is an extension or formative, the *√ *fa* being = Skt. *√ dhā* = Gr. *√ *the* in *τὸ θεῖον* = E. *do*, put (*fact* being thus ult. nearly identical with E. *deed*): see *do*, *deed*. The E. words derived from or involving the L. *facere* are many: see *faction* = *fashion*¹, *factor*, *factory*, *facture* = *feature*, *manufacture*, *factitious*, *facile*, *faculty*, *difficile*, *difficult*, *feat*¹, *feat*², *featus*, *fetish*, *defeat*, *benefit*, *comfit*, *counterfeit*, *forfeit*, *surfeit*, *affair*, *affect*, *confect*, *defect*, *effect*, *infect*, *perfect*, *presect*, etc., *artifice*, *edifice*, *office*, *orifice*, *sacrifice*, etc., *suffice*, *efficient*, *proficient*, *sufficient*, *affection*, *confection*, *effection*, etc., *benefic*, *malefic*, *horrific*, *beneficent*, *maleficent*, *magnificent*, *amplify*, *horrify*, *benefaction*, *calefaction*, and many other words in *-fic*, *-ficient*, *-ficient*, *-fy*. In some words, as *chafe*, *chaff*², etc., traces of the root *facere* are almost obliterated.] 1. Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

How he [David] no Law, but Gods drad Law enacts:
How He respects not persons, but their *Facts*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II. The Trophies.

"Their *fact* it is so clear;

I tell to thee, they hanged must be."

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

He who most excels in *fact* of arms.

Milton, P. L., II. 124.

A good time after the Indians brought another Indian whom they charged to have committed that *fact*.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 282.

2. A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. By a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts*; but according to the almost universal acceptance, a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Caesar is not called a *fact*; but that Julius Caesar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact*, or to be a *fact*. To this extent, the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Caesar is said to have been a *fact*; but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled—the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded

In *fact*, nor can words cure it.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts.

Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs; not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assimilating a *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.

A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed facts.

Challis.

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 57.

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a spectre, but like some friend whom I had basely injured.

R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases *matter of fact*, *question of fact*, *the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law*, *question of law*, *the law of the case*. Thus, whether certain words were spoken is a question of *fact*; whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*.—**Ablative fact**, a fact which according to law takes away a right.—**Collateral facts**. See *collateral*.—**Collative fact**, a fact appointed by law to give commencement to a right.—**Conclusion of fact**. See *conclusion*.—**Divestitive fact**. Same as *ablative fact*.—**Error in fact**. See *error*.—**Evidential or evidentiary facts**. See *evidential*.—**Fact of consciousness**, a fact whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief.—**Fixed fact**. See *fixed*. In *fact*, in reality; in truth; indeed.

Dangle. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they [the newspapers] take.

Sir Fret. No! quite the contrary; their abuse is, in *fact*, the best panegyric—I like it of all things.

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

In the *fact*, in the act.

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken in the *fact*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 682.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*.—**The fact**, the truth: in such collocations as, *Is it the fact that he said so?*—**Ultimate fact**, an indemonstrable truth.

facta, *n.* Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak'shon), *n.* [= *G. factio* = Dan. Sw. *faktion*, < *F. faction* = Sp. *facción* = Pg. *faccão* = It. *fazione*, < *L. factio* (*n.*), a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, faction, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part: see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*, *q. v.*] 1. A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction*; the whole court is bold in praise of him.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

How oft a Patriot's best laid Schemes we find By Party cross'd or *Faction* undermin'd!

Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city [Florence] became divided, as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines.

J. Adams, Works, V. 13.

This . . . made the government absolute, and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form: namely, to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.

Calhoun, On Government, I. 100.

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, 133

. . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way [toward treason], there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading it.

Stillington, Sermons, I. III.

A spirit of *faction*, which is apt to mingle its poison in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. xv.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular *factions*, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Domitian added purple and yellow *factions*, making six contestants in every race; but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue *factions* and their partizans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must bate,

Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 2.

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partizan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.

Locky, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

=Syn. 1. *Combination*, *Party*, etc. See *caval*.

factional (fak'shon-al), *a.* [*< faction + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by *faction*: as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.

Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary (fak'shon-ä-ri), *a.* [= *F. factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *faccionario* = It. *fazionario*, < *LL. factionarius*, the head of a company of charioteers, < *L. factio* (*n.*), a *faction*: see *faction*.] Active as a partizan; *factious*; zealous.

Prithce, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general.

Shak., Cor., v. 2.

factioner (fak'shon-er), *n.* [*< faction + -er*]; ult. < *LL. factionarius*: see *factionary*.] One of a *faction*.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n.* [*< faction + -ist.*] A member of a *faction* or a promoter of a *faction*.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist; the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factionist*.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 264.

factious (fak'shus), *a.* [= *F. facticieux*, < *L. factiosus*, of or for a party or *faction*, < *factio* (*n.*), a *faction*: see *faction*.] 1. Given to *faction*; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitious and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.

Stillington, Sermons, I. vii.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late.

Chesterfield, Misc., IV. xci.

At home the hateful names of parties cease, And *factious* souls are wearied into peace.

Dryden, Astræa Redux, I. 313.

He had to deal with a martial and *factious* nobility.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from *faction*; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses.

Edmon Bunlike.

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design?

Dryden.

He is immediately alarmed, and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.

Goldsmith, National Concord.

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 98.

3†. Active; urgent; zealous.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs;

And I will set this foot of mine as far

As who goes farthest.

Shak., J. C., I. 3.

factiously (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a *factious* manner; by means of *faction*; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak'shus-ness), *n.* [*< factious + -ness.*] The state or quality of being *factious*; disposition to promote or take part in *faction*.

A gentleman, indeed, most rarely accomplished, excellently learned but without all vainglory, friendly without *factiousness*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

With all their *factiousness*, they [the Clericals] could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which, after all, was of much more concern to their constituents than spiritual and religious interests.

Low, Bismarck, II. 467.

factish (fak'tish), *a.* [*< fact + -ish*]. Dealing with *facts*; insisting upon *facts*. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to describe the theories of the Principia as "mere crochets of Mr. Newton!"

The Academy, Jan. 2, 1888.

factitious (fak-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *facticio*, < *L. factitiuus*, better *facticius*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoeitic, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fetish*, ult. < *L. facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the screens, which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum [is] a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red.

Ure, Dict., III. 709.

=Syn. *Artificial*, *Factitious*, *Unnatural*. *Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural: as, *unnatural* excitement. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another; an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately artificial in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produces the *artificial*.

C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 120.

Unnatural deeds

Do breed *unnatural* troubles.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a *factitious* or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

factitiousness (fak-tish'us-ness), *n.* The quality of being *factitious*.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. factitivus*, < *L. factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.]

1. *a.* Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing: in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object: thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective predicate* (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive object*).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., . . . the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longer *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.

Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 186.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a *factitive* verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tüd), *n.* [Irreg. < *fact + -itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being *fact*; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him.

Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine.

factiver (fak'tiv), *a.* [*< ML. factivus*, < *L. factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are creator-like, *factiver*, and not destructive.

Bacon, To James I., let. 276.

facto (fak'tō), *adv.* [*L. abl. of factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in *fact*; in deed; by the act or *fact*.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *factour*; = *F. facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *faktoer* = G. *factor* = Dan. Sw. *faktor*, < *L. factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fautor*, *fautour*.]

1. One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale. "The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he pursues the business of receiving and selling goods as a trade or calling; (2) the goods are received either in bulk or sample into his possession, (3) he has power to sell; (4) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (5) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal." (Wharton, On Agency, § 435.) More loosely, a *factor* is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them, to buy or sell bills of exchange, and do other business on account of persons in other places.

The said William Eyry was *factor* in Selo, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.

Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 22).

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world. *Addison*, *The Royal Exchange*.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate; for such was the extravagance of his *factors* . . . that they had dissipated the greater part of his merchandise.

J. Adams, *Works*, V. 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* . . . on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night.

Boswell, *Journal* (ed. 1807), p. 110.

3†. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor muste they be more cleane than the other, for they are the *factours*, or bayliffes of God.

Sp. Bale, *Apology*, fol. 74.

Perey is but my *factor*, good my lord.
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. In American law, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.—5. In *math.*, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, *factor* may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder.

6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention, itself the product of feeling, and one of the necessary *factors* in Perception.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int., I. ii. § 46.

As to the cause of the limitation of the [deep-sea] fauna, it is claimed that "light is the most powerful *factor* amongst all the agents which influence life upon the earth."

Smithsonian Report, 1833, p. 701.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc., factor. See the adjectives. — **Division by factors.** See *division*. **Factors' Act**, a statute of New York (Laws of 1830, c. 179), the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Factors' Acts**, English statutes of 1823 (4 Geo. IV., c. 83), 1825 (6 Geo. IV., c. 94), 1842 (6 and 6 Vict., c. 39), and 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 39), which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien.—**Integrating factor**, a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral: better called a *multiplier*.—**Interim factor.** See *interim*.—**Primary factor**, a factor of a holomorphic function having one root.—**Prime factor**, a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'tor), *v.* [*< factor, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to *factor* property. [*Scotch.*]—2. In *math.*, to resolve into factors: as, $x^2 - y^2$ is *factored* into $(x + y)(x - y)$.

II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good words to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to pauperous and pious uses.

S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 173.

factorage (fak'tor-aj), *n.* [= *F. factorage* = *Sp. factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age*.] 1. The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission*.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*.

Roger North, *Lord Gullford*, II. 292.

2. The business of or dealings with factors; consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise had forgotten everything but the *factorage* of the staple crops.

G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, xxxi.

factored (fak'tord), *a.* [*< factor (factory) + -ed*.] Made in a factory; manufactured in quantities for mercantile purposes, as opposed to *hand-made* or *unique*; hence, spurious. [*Rare.*]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the *factored* work of Birmingham craftsmen.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 244.

factoress, factress (fak'tor-es, -tres), *n.* [= *F. factrice* = *It. fattoressa*; as *factor* + *-ess*.] A female factor. [*Rare.*]

Your *factress* hath been tampering for my misery.

Ford, *Fancies*, iii. 2.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< factor* or *factory* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and *factorial* establishment for American citizens in that region (Congo river).

Science, VI. 100.

2. In *math.*, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a continued product of the form

$$F \cdot x, F(x+1), F(x+2), F(x+3), \dots F(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factorize (fak'to-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing*. [*< factor* + *-ize*.] In law, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'tor-ship), *n.* [*< factor* + *-ship*.] 1. A body of factors.—2. The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my *factorship*.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, I. 1.

factory (fak'to-ri), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-riz). [= *D. factorij* = *G. factorci* = *Dan. Sw. faktori*, < *F. factorie*, *factorerie* = *Sp. factoria* = *Pg. feitoria* = *It. fattoria*, a factory, < *ML. factoria*, a treasury, *L. factorium*, an oil-press, < *L. factor*, a doer, maker, *ML.* an agent, etc.: see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory*.] 1. An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities, and to a later period in many Asiatic and African ports, often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa, most of them by the French, in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sidon: they having a *Factory* there the most considerable of all theirs in the Levant.

Maundrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 44.

Even in India, during the seventeenth century, she [England] can hardly be said to have got beyond the *factory* stage. The East India company were simply leaseholders of the native princes.

Science, VII. 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our *Factory* at Cuchao had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor, and immediately the chief of the *Factory*, with some of the King of Tomquin's Officers, came down to us.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 13.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [*Rare.*]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. . . . The mandate of *factory* subsists notwithstanding the supervening insanity of the mandant.

Chambers's Encyc., art. *Factor*.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods, and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils: as, a cotton *factory*. The general distinction between a *factory* and a *shop* is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale, and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments, the latter are often called *factories*; but establishments for some branches of production are seldom or never so called, however large, as machine-shops, car-shops, coopers' shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 20.

5†. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
To improve the *factory* of seats.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. II. 1446.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of children, and the regulation of factories as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary condition, etc. That of 1802 (42 Geo. III., c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103) as the *principal Factory Act*. The later acts are those of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 103), 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 62), 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 104), 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 44), 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 10), 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 53), and 1895—**Factory cotton**, unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics. Also called *factory and domestic*. [*U. S.*]

factory-maund (fak'to-ri-mānd), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal *factory-maund* is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras *maund* is only 26 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-maund*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [*< L. facere* (*fac*, *impv.*) *totum*, do all: *facere*, do; *totum*, neut.

of *totus*, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the dominus *fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.

Foulis, *Plots of Pretended Saints* (2d. ed., 1674).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vauspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributor of provisions? *Marryat*, *Snarleyow*, xiii.

factress, n. See *factoress*.

factual (fak'tū-āl), *a.* [*< fact* + *-u-āl*; *improp.* formed, after analogy of *actual*.] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [*Rare.*]

If a man is a plain, literal, *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education.

H. W. Beecher, *Royal Truths*.

factuality (fak'tū-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< factual* + *-ity*.] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [*Rare.*]

When we find these among the [asserted] facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.

R. Thomas, *Christian Union*, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tā). [*L.*: see *fact*.] 1. In law, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court.—2. In *math.*, the result of a multiplication; a product.—**Factum of a will**, the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'tūr), *n.* [= *F. facture* = *Pr. faitura* = *Sp. hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = *Pg. factura* = *It. fattura* = *D. faktuur* = *G. factur* = *Dan. Sw. faktura*, invoice, < *L. factura*, making, make, *LL.* a creature, a work, *ML.* also form, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture*.] 1. The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [*Rare.*]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 104.

While he was acquiring in the Louvre his laborious and rude *facture* of successive impasto. *The Atlantic*, LX. 510.

2. In *com.*, an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Simmonds*.

facula (fak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *faculae* (-lā). [*L.*, a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] In *astron.*, one of the small spots often seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Groups of minute specks brighter than the general surface of the sun are often seen in the neighborhood of spots or elsewhere. They are called *faculae*.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 278.

These *faculae* are elevated regions of the solar surface, ridges and crests of luminous matter, which rise above the general level and protrude through the denser portions of the solar atmosphere, just as do our terrestrial mountains.

C. A. Young, *The Sun*, p. 107.

facular (fak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< facula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculencer (fak'ū-lens), *n.* [*< L. facula*, a torch, + *E. -ence*.] Brightness; clearness. *Bailey*, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. facultatif* = *Sp. Pg. facultativo*, < *L. faculta* (-t-), *faculty*: see *faculty* and *-ive*.] 1. Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence—2. Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.—3. Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (*facultative* referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 796.

The *Facultative* Actions are those which, although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but, owing to the play of forces at work, take sometimes one issue and sometimes another.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int., I. II. § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *hypermetropia*.—**Facultative parasite**, an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages saprophytic, but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite.—**Facultative saprophyte**, an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain *facultatively* parasitic and *facultatively* endophytic species of Moulds. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 360.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [*< ME. faculte*, power, property, < *OF. faculte*, *F.*

faculté = Pr. **facultat** = Sp. **facultad** = Pg. **faculdade** = It. **facoltà** (= D. **Facultät**, in all senses, = G. **Facultät** = Dan. Sw. **facultet**, in sense 3), < L. **facultas** (-t-s, capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, ML. also a body of teachers, another form of **facilitas** (-t-s, easiness, facility, etc., < **facul**, another form of **facilis**, easy, facile: see **facile**). 1. A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the **faculty** of perception or of speech; a **faculty** for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the **faculty** of a wedge; the **faculty** of simples. See **theory of faculties**, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his **faculty**.
Bacon, *Regimen of Health* (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's **faculty**.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

How carelessly do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best **faculties**
To counsel in you!
Pletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . **faculties** of the mind.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxi. 6.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the **faculty** divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth, *Excursion*, I.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a **faculty** is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important faculties are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. [Archais except in the latter use.]

This Duncan
Hath borne his **faculties** so meek.
Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1385, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the **faculty** to do so.
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 285.

Can the [royal] arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time, at the will of the incumbent? or is a **faculty** required?
A. J. Redell, N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 89.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (*the faculty*), the medical profession: as, the learned **faculty** of the law; the **faculty** of a college; the **Faculty** of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all **faculties** they have great store of bookes in that library, but especially of Divinity.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Sr Wm Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their **faculty**.
Boslyn, *Diary*, Oct. 8, 1662.

In vain do they snuff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by the **faculty** try.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of the **faculty** to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.
Marty, *Chesterfield*, § 6.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for savoir faire, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. **Faculty** is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man or woman. To her who has **faculty** nothing shall be impossible.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, *Minister's Wooing*, I.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call **faculty**—the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, *Int. to Cecil Dreeme*, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws*.—6. In the law of divorce (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed. **Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative, etc., faculty**. See the adjectives.—**Court of Faculties**, in the Ch. of Eng., an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting license to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—**Faculty of Advocates**. See *advocate*. **Faculty of arts**. See *art*.—**Faculty to burden**, in Scots law, a power reserved

in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—**Moral faculty**. See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—**Theory of faculties**, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that there is a close correspondence between the powers of the mind (as the so-called faculties of sensation, memory, etc.) and its internal constitution. The meaning of the phrase is quite vague. It merely expresses the incautious tendency to reason from the logical analysis of mental phenomena to the physiology of the soul which the older psychologists are accused of by Herbartian and other modern psychologists.—**Syn.** 1. *Aptitude, Capacity*, etc. (see *genius*): aptness, capability, forte, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facund (fa-kund'), a. [ME. **facound**, < OF. **faconde** = Sp. Pg. **facundo** = It. **favondo**, < L. **facundus**, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also **facundious**.

Nature . . .
With **facund** voys seyde
Holde your tongues.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 521.

facund (fa-kund'), n. [ME. **facound**, **facunde**, eloquence, < OF. **faconde**, < F. **faconde** = Pr. Sp. Pg. **facundia** = It. **facundia**, < L. **facundia**, eloquence, < **facundus**, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or **fayrnesse** of speche, [L.] **facundia**, eloquence.
Prompt. Parv., p. 145.

How that the goos, with hire **facunde** gent,
Shal telle oure tale.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 558.

facundious (fa-kun'di-us), a. [OF. **facundieux**, < L. **facundia**, eloquence: see **facund** and **-ous**.] Same as **facund**.

This Richard was a man of mernelous qualities and **facundious** facions.
Hall, *Hen. VI.*, an. 33.

facundity (fa-kun'di-ti), n. [L. **facunditas** (-t-s), < **facundus**, eloquent: see **facund**.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Upon my **facundity**, an elegant construction by the fool.
So, I am cedunt arma togæ.
Brome, *Queen and Concubine* (1659).

fad (fad), n. [Of E. dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this word with the AS. **fadian**, *ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fed*, a., orderly, *ge-fed*, n., order, decorum.] 1. A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crotchety; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is your favourite **fad** to draw plans."
"Fad to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last **fad**?
The Century, XXVI. 284.

Curious transient **fads** that can scarcely be called fashions.
Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad (fad), v. i.; pret. and pp. **faded**, ppr. **fading**. [From **fad**, n.] To be busy with trifles.

fad (fad), n. [E. dial.] 1. A bundle of straw.

—2. A colored ball.

fade (fa-dāz'), n. [F., < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*.] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I most heartily concur with him, for the **fade**s of blue-stock-ing literature.
Macaulay, *Life and Letters*, I. 143.

faddish (fad'ish), a. [From **fad** + *-ish*.] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad'ish-ness), n. A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic **faddishness** he reproduces.
The Academy, March 24, 1888, [Rare.]

faddist (fad'ist), n. [From **fad** + *-ist*.] One who has a **fad** or whims; one wholly given up to a **fad**. [Rare.]

Those political **faddists** who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of either the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 143.

faddle (fad'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. **faddled**, ppr. **faddling**. [Also *feddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle*, *faddle*, waddle. Cf., for the sense, *fiddle*, *trifle*.] To trifle; toy; play. E. Phillips, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad'om), n. and v. An obsolete or dialectal form of **fathom**.

fade (fād), a. [ME. *fade*, rarely *vad*, *vade* (see *vade*), faded, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. OD. *vad-digh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *vadzigh*, lazy, indolent, dull, Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*,

vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull, cf. F. *fat*, foppish, a fop, = Pr. *fatz*, fem. *fada*, foolish, = It. *fado*, insipid, dull, flat, heavy (d. < L. *tu-, tv-*), < L. *fatuus*, foolish, silly, insipid, tasteless: see *fatuous*. In the sense of 'insipid,' which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] 1†. Pale; wan; faded.

Thi faire hewe is al **fade** for thi moche sore.
William of Palerne, l. 891.

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and **fade**,
That make hem feyrcer than God hem made.
Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (Halliwell.)

2†. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare groued never gres, ne never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri,
And falow and **fade**.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a **fade** and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature.

Westminster Rev., CXV. 292.

The convivial parties . . . which . . . but for his [Hogg's] quaint originality of manners and inexhaustible store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively **fade** and lifeless.
R. P. Gillies, *Personal Traits of British Authors*, Scott, [p. 95].

fade (fād), v.; pret. and pp. **faded**, ppr. **fading**. [ME. *fade*, very rarely *vaden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, *fade*; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fade*, a.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibility to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I byd in my blyssyng zhe angels gyf lyghte
To the erthe, for it **faded** when the fendes fell.
York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour **fade** of those vermilion dyes
Which Nature's self did make, and self-engrained the same.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

Gazed on them with a **fading** smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 275.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures **fade** away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray.
Scott, *Marmion*, II. Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and **fades**, and falls.
Tennyson, *Lotos-Eaters* (Choric Song).

The belief in miracles has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply **faded** away.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 370.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all thine happiness shall **fade** away.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 312.

= **Syn.** 2. To droop, languish.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color; cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—2. To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

For sum ar fallen into fylthe that enermore sall **fade** tham.
York Plays, p. 6.

No winter could his laurels **fade**.
Dryden.

fade (fād), a. [ME., also *fade*; origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

Wonder of his hwe men hade,
Set in his semblaunt sene;
He ferde as freke were **fade**,
& ouer-al enker grene.
Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 149.

Ther the donke was **fade**,
Fast he followed than. Sir Trustrem, iii. 41.

faded (fād'ed), p. a. Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance: as, a **faded** coat; its color was a **faded** blue.

fadedly (fād'ed-li), adv. In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room **fadedly** furnished.
Dickens.

fadeless (fād'les), a. [From **fade** + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's **fadeless** green.
F. Halleck, *Albion Castle*.

fadelessly (fād'les-li), adv. In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene **fadelessly**.
L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p. 121.

fader (fä'dér), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge¹ (faj'), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with AS. *fegan*, join; this word produced ME. *fegen*, *feyen*, *feien*, mod. E. *fay*¹, *q. v.* (but cf. *hedge* as related to *hay*²). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] 1. To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this fadge? *Shak.*, T. N., II. 2.

How ill his shape with inward forme doth fadge!

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, I.

Clothes I must get; this fashion will not fadge with me. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, III. 4.

2*t.* To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to fadge together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable weariness, and dispair of all sociable delight in the ordinance which God establish'd to that very end. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

3*t.* To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this fadge not, an antic. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, L. L. L., V. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines,

The wedding fadgeth not.

Warner, Allison's England, IV. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not fadge.

Sandys, Travels, p. 184.

fadge² (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fad*².] 1. A bundle; a fagot. *Halliwel*; *Jamieson*.—2. A covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. *Simmonds*.

fadge³ (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*², a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwel*; *Jamieson*.

A Glasgow capon [herring] and a fadge

Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 339.

fadge⁴ (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, *q. v.*] A fat, clumsy person.

I sall hae nothing to mysell,

Bot a fat fadge by the fyre.

Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

fadge⁵, *v. t.* [Cf. *ferze*, *feuze*.] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading¹ (fä'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fade*¹, *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading² (fä'ding), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance fading. *Fading* is a fine jig,

I'll assure you, gentlemen.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 5.

Thish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshaters, to be merry . . . and daunsh a fading at te vedding.

B. Jonson, Irish Masque.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,

But under her coats the ball will be found,

With a fading, etc.

Shirley, Bird in a Cage.

fadingness (fä'ding-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay. *W. Montague*.

fadmet, **fadomet**, **fadomet**, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

faddoodle (fä-dü'dl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *doodle*, *n.*, *fapdoodle*.] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what faddoodles are brought to light!

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 131.

fady (fä'di), *a.* [Cf. *fade*¹ + *-y*.] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in fady texture clad,

Where wand'ring angels in many a winding path,

Free, unrestrain'd, their various journeys crawl.

Shenstone, Economy, III.

fae (fä), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal fae is now awa'!

Tam Samson's doid!

Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

faecal, **faeces**, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

faem (fäm), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O a' ye mariners, far and near,

That sail about the faem.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

Guld auld Scotch drink:

Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,

Or, richly brown, roan o'er the brink

In glorious faem.

Burns, Scotch Drink.

faerie, **faery** (fä'e-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy*: as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queens. **faex populi** (feks pop'ü-li). [L.: *faex*, dregs (see *feces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, people: see *people*.] The dregs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

faff (faf), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

faffet (faf'1), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoeitic." Cf. *maffle*, stammer.] To stammer. *Barret*.

fag¹ (fag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*¹ (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, G. *fügelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *flags*, turfs for burning, called *vags* (**fags*) in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1*t.* To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levins*, 1570.—2. To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I fag more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 235.

Let us not fag in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, Civilization.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, fagged up the hill; she had lost her look, she had got the rum; she was miserable herself, she knew her family would be pleased.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 6.

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't fag except for the sixth."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 8.

To fag out, in cricket, same as to field.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would fag out and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray*.

What is now called "fagging" was formerly "fagging-out."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 425.

II. *trans.* 1. To tire by labor; exhaust: often with out.

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely fagged out, and could hardly speak for lack of breath.

The Century, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer anew! . . .

The master even! and that small Turk

That fagg'd me! *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

3*t.* To beat.

fag¹ (fag), *n.* [Cf. *fag*¹, *v.*] 1. A laborious drudge.

Worse is now my work,

A fag for all the town.

Hood, Retrospective Review.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three fags, taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any preceptor who called *Fag*, racing to his door, the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 7.

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a fag, I come back tired to death.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, III.

fag² (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*¹, hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end: see *fag*¹ and *flag*¹.] 1. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—2. The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the fag Of all the revels. *Middleton*, Changeling, III. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag² (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [Cf. *fag*², *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with out.

fag³ (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright*.

fag⁴ (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

They [swans], it is said, fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the fag, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places.

New Mirror (New York), III. (1843).

fagary, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vagary*.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,

And after him she danc'd the new fagarie.

Ovid Travestie (1681), p. 25.

faget, *v.* [ME. *fagen*, later *faggen*; origin obscure.] 1. *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceit.

It is manere of ypocritis and of sophistes to fage and to speke pleasantli to men, but for yvel entent.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Sir, in faith vs fallith not to fage,

Thal are tlyst men and true that we telle you.

York Plays, p. 224.

Another fole with counterfete weage

Ys he that falsly wul fage and feyne,

Whedyr that he be olde or yunge of age,

Seythe he ys syke, and felythe no maner payne.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 81.

I fagge from the trouth (Lydgate); this terme is not in our comen use. *Palgrave*.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such subtile meane to fage the kynge be faude.

Hardyng, Chron., lxxi.

fag-end (fag'end'), *n.* [Cf. *fag*² + *end*.] 1. The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end: used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutters, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the Fag-end. *Howell*, Letters, I. II. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the fag-end of the eighth volume of such a work as this. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the fag-end of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

3. *Naut.*, the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag'ér-i), *n.* [Cf. *fag*¹ + *-ery*.] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*¹, *n.*, 2.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands.

De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 210.

faggot, **faggotting**. See *fagot*, *fagoting*.

faggy¹ (fag'gi), *a.* [Cf. *fag*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Weak; flaccid.

Flouche [F.], *faggie*, weak, sott, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Coltgrave*.

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy² (fag'gi), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag: said of fields. *Bright*.

Fagopyrum (fag-ö-pi'rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *faqus*, the beech, + Gr. *πυρός*, wheat: a translation of the E. *buckwheat*.] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum* (in which it is often included), natives of central Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. esculentum*, and the Indian or Tatarian buckwheat, *F. Tataricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat*.

fagot, **faggot** (fag'ot), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fagot*, *fagat* (ML. *fagotum*, *fagatum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto*, *fungotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *fagot*, *fagot*, is from E.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under *fascine*.

And hark ye, sirs; because she is a maid,

Spare for no fagots, let there be enow;

Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,

That so her torture may be shortened.

Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a fagot, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—4. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like fagots in the muster of a regiment.

Addison, Spectator, No. 37.

5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped. *Brewer*.—6. A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—To burn one's fagot, to recant heresy: from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a fagot publicly and burn it. A representation of a fagot was worn on the sleeve by repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

fagot, **faggot** (fag'ot), *v. t.* [Cf. *fagot*, *n.*; F. *fagoter*.] 1. To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and faggotted up together, as hath been done by Plutarch.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 190.

Specifically—2. In *metal*, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into "fagots," "piles," or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars. The object of this process is, in some cases, to secure uniformity of texture; in other cases just the opposite. Also *pile*.

fagoting, fagoting (fag'ot-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fagot*, *v.*] In *embroidery*, an operation in which a number of threads in the material are drawn out, and a few of the cross-threads are fagoted, or tied together in the middle. This is continued until all the threads are tied into fagots. The term is also applied to a similar effect produced by knitting.

fagot-stick (fag'ot-stik), *n.* A staff. Brave Bragadocio, whom the world doth threaten, Was lately with a *fagot-stick* sore beaten. *John Taylor, Works* (1630).



fagott, *n.* Same as *fagotto*.

fagottist (fä-got'tist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fagottist*, < It. *fagottista*, < *fagotto*: see *fagotto*.] A performer on the fagotto or bassoon; a bassoonist.

fagotto (fä-got'tō), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fagot* = G. Sw. *fagot* = F. *fagot* = Pg. *fagote*, < It. *fagotto*, a bassoon, so called, it is said, because it can be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle or fagot, but more prob. from its appearance when in use; lit. a fagot: see *fagot*.] A bassoon. Also *fagott*.

fagottone (fä-got'tō-ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *fagotto*, a bassoon: see *fagotto*.] A double bassoon.

fagot-vote (fag'ot-vōt), *n.* The vote cast by a fagot-voter.

fagot-voter (fag'ot-vō'tēr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain and Ireland, when the elective franchise was based upon a property qualification, a person who, though only nominally owning property of the specified annual value, exercised the right of voting for members of Parliament; one who voted on a spurious or sham qualification. Fagot-votes were manufactured by the nominal transfer of land or property to persons otherwise without legal qualification, thus fraudulently increasing the number of voters.

fagst, *interj.* Same as *fack*2.

Fagus (fä'gus), *n.* [L., a beech-tree, = AS. *bōc*, a beech, whence *bēce*, E. *beech*: see *beech*1.] A genus of trees, of the natural order *Cupulifera*, differing from the oak and chestnut in having the staminate flowers in small heads, and two triangular nuts in the prickly involucre or bur. There are 15 species, divided into two sections. One is the beech of the northern hemisphere, including the very closely related species *F. sylvatica* of Europe, *F. ferruginea* of North America, and *F. Sieboldi* of Japan. (See *beech*1.) The other group is peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and is marked by small and often evergreen leaves and by a much smaller fruit. Six species are natives of Chili and Patagonia, and as many more are found in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Tasmanian myrtle, *F. Cunninghamii*, grows to a very great size, and its brown, satiny, and beautifully marked wood is used for cabinet-work. The tawhai of New Zealand, *F. Solandri*, also known as white or black birch, is a lofty, handsome evergreen tree with hard and very durable wood. Its bark is used in tanning.

faham, faam (fä'an), *n.* [Local name.] The *Angraecum fragrans*, an orchid the leaves of which are fragrant and are used in decoction as an expectorant and stomachic.

fahlband (G. pron. fäl'bānt), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), pale, + *band* = E. *band*1.] A belt or zone of rock impregnated with sulphureted metalliferous combinations which are liable to decomposition, thus giving the rock a disintegrated or faded appearance. The term originated with the German miners employed in the silver-mines of Norway, where the veins are enriched along the lines of their intersections with the fahlbands. In a few localities the fahlbands are themselves worked for the ore which they contain.

fahlerz (fäl'erts), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), yellowish, + *erz*, < OLG. *erizis*, *aruzi*, *aruz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray-copper ore: called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedrite*. Sometimes, half-translated, *fahl-ore*.

fahl-ore (fäl'ör), *n.* Same as *fahlerz*.

fahluite (fä'lun-it), *n.* [< *Fahlu* in Sweden + *-ite*2.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, of a greenish color and micaceous structure. It occurs in prisms often six- or twelve-sided, having the form of the foliate crystals from which it has been derived by pseudomorphism.

Fahr. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*.

Fahrentheit (far'en-hit), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrentheit*, a native of Dantzic, who

first made the instrument in Amsterdam, about 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer-scale in most common use in Great Britain and the United States, in which the space between the freezing- and the boiling-point of water, under the standard pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°: as, a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit* (that is, according to the Fahrenheit scale). Each degree of the centigrade scale equals 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, the centigrade zero being at the freezing-point, or 32° Fahrenheit. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.* See *thermometer* and *centigrade*.

faible, *n.* [F.] Same as *foible*.

faience (F. pron. fa-yōn'), *n.* [= G. *faience* = Dan. *fajense* = Sw. *fajans*, < F. *faience*, < It. *faenza*, i. e., *porcellana di Faenza*, earthenware of Faenza, a city in Italy. The L. name of Faenza was *Faventia*, < *faun*(t)-s, pp. of *favere*, be well disposed, be favorable: see *favor*.] A fine kind of pottery or earthenware, glazed, and painted with designs, said to have been invented in Faenza, Italy, in 1299. The term is loosely used for any ware between porcelain and common unglazed pottery, especially any such ware of French origin, as Moustiers faience, Rouen faience, etc. Common or Italian faience has a soft body and a thin glaze, and receives two firings. A fine faience, also called English faience, was invented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1763, and is known as *Wedgwood ware*. Also spelled *faïence*.—**Faience d'Orion** [F.], the fine pottery of Orion, near Thouars, in France. **Faience fine** [F., fine earthenware], pottery made of pipe-clay, or generally of any paste so fine as to need no enamel. It is usually finished with a very thin transparent glaze, serving merely to heighten the colors. The pottery of Orion is a notable instance of this, and much of the fine English pottery of the eighteenth century is of the same character. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*2.—**Faience Henri II.**, another name for Orion pottery.—**Faience patriotique** [F., patriotic earthenware], plates, dishes, and other articles of glazed pottery, decorated with revolutionary emblems, battle-scenes, etc., during the early years of the French revolution. Much of this ware was made at Nevers. It is generally of coarse material and rudely decorated.—**Faïences à la croix** [F., earthenware with the cross], the enameled pottery of Vauvray in France, from the mark, which is a cross. See *Vauvray pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Faience translucide** [F.], translucent earthenware, such as the white ware of Persia. Such ware is often called porcelain, and is confounded with true Oriental porcelain, but is not kaolinic. It may be similar in its composition to soft porcelain.

faik1 (fäik), *v.* and *n.* See *fack*1.

faik2 (fäik), *v.* [Sc., prob. < Sw. *rika* = Dan. *vige*, give way, yield, = AS. *wican*, give way, whence ult. E. *weak* and *wick*1: see *weak* and *wick*1.] *I. intrans.* 1. To fail; become weary.

Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.

A. Ross, *Helenore*, p. 24.

2. To stop; cease.

The horses now are linking what they dow,
And *faicked* never a foot for height nor how.

A. Ross, *Helenore*, p. 73.

II. trans. 1. To excuse; let go with impunity.—2. To reduce the price or amount of; abate.

I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelvin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right. *Galt, The Entail*, l. 169.

faiks (fäiks), *interj.* Same as *fack*2.

fail1 (fäil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faile*, *faile*: < ME. *faulen*, *faulen* (= D. *feilen*, *faulen* = MHG. *velen*, *valen*, G. *fehlen*) = Sw. *fela* = Dan. *feile* = Icel. *feila*, *fail*, < OF. *faillir*, *faillir*, *faillir*, F. *faillir* = Pr. *faillir* = OSP. *fallir*, Sp. *fallecer* = Pg. *fallecer*, *fallir* = It. *fallire*, *fallir*, miss, omit, deceive, < L. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, tr. deceive, disappoint, pass. (with mid. force) deceive oneself, be deceived, err, be mistaken, prob. orig. **sfallere* = Gr. *σφάλειν*, cause to fall, overthrow, disappoint, pass. be baffled or foiled; = AS. *feallan*, etc., E. *fall*1: see *fall*1, *v.* From the same L. source are E. *fault*, *falter*1, *false*, *fallible*, etc., *default*, *default*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To be or become deficient or lacking, as something expected or desired; fall short, cease, disappear, or be wanting, either wholly or partially; be insufficient or absent: as, the stream *fails* in summer; our supplies *failed*.

Often time it fallethe, that where Men fynden Watre at o tyme in a Place, it *failethe* another tyme.

Manderille, *Travels*, p. 64.

He sawe that the daye *fayled* and myght fynde no lodgyng.

Holly Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

Having so said, his [Wolsey's] speech *failed*, and incontinent the Clock struck eight, and then he gave up the Ghost.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 280.

Failing this chance, it would seem as if Antivari was doomed utterly to perish. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 394.

2. To decline; sink; grow faint; become weaker.

Music's a child of mirth: when griefs assail

The troubled soul, both voice and fingers *fail*.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 15.

The sound, upon the fitful gale,
In solemn wise did rise and *fail*.

Scott, L. of L. M., l. 81.

I saw the strong man bowed down, and his knees to *fail*.
Lamb, *Quakers' Meeting*.

3. To come short or be wanting in action, detail, or result; disappoint or prove lacking in what is attempted, expected, desired, or approved: often followed by an infinitive or by *of* or *in*: as, he *failed* to come; the experiment *failed* of success; he *fails* in duty; the portrait *fails* in expression.

Thyng countifret wyl *faile* at assay.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

God never *fails* to hear the faithful prayers of his church.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 405.]

Did the martyrs *fail*, when with their precious blood they sowed the seed of the Church?

Sumner, *Against Slave Power*, June 28, 1848.

This most ancient skull *fails* utterly to vindicate the expectations of those who would regard prehistoric men as approaching to the apes.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 168.

4. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt.

I could not but read with great delight a letter from an eminent citizen, who has *failed*, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 456.

=Syn. 1. To fall short, come short, give out. 2. To wane, fade, weaken. 3. To come to naught, prove abortive.—4. To break, suspend payment.

II. trans. 1. To be wanting to; disappoint; desert; leave in the lurch. [Not now used in the passive.]

For-thi lerne we lawe of loue as oure lord tauchte;
The poure people *faile* we nat will eny peny oue lasteth.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 120.

Thou hast thy sword about thee,

That good sword that never *faile*d thee; prithee, come.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Neither side could give in clear accounts, y^e partners here could not, by reason they . . . were *failed* by y^e accountant they sent them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 376.

Thought, look, and utterance *failed* him now;
Fallen was his glance, and flushed his brow.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 14.

2. To omit; leave unbested or unperformed; neglect to keep or observe: as, to *fail* an appointment. [Rare.]

I haue myn hope so sure and soo stedfaaste

That such a lady shulde not *faile* pyle.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

The inventive God, who never *faile*s his part. *Dryden*.

3†. To come short of; miss; lack.

Tyll he came to Plomton pwrke,

He *faillid* many of his dere.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

For though that seat of earthly bliss be *faile*d,
A fairer Paradise is founded now
For Adam and his chosen sons.

Milton, P. R., iv. 612.

4†. To deceive; delude; mislead.

So lively and so like that living sence it *faillid*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

fail1 (fäil), *n.* [< ME. *faile*, *feyle* (only in the frequent phrase *withouten faile*, without fail, which also appears in the OF. form, *sunc* (*sauns*, *sauntz*, *saun*) *faile* (*faile*, *feyle*)); < OF. *faillir*, *faile* = Pr. *failla*, *failla* = It. *falla* (cf. D. I.G. *feil* = MHG. *vale*, G. *fehl* = Dan. *feil* = Sw. *fel*), *n.*, fail; from the verb.] 1. Lack; absence or cessation.

What dangers, by his highness' *faul* of issue,

May drop upon his kingdom *Shak*, W. T., v. 1.

How grounded he his title to the crown,
Upon our *faul* [failure of an heir]?

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. Failure; deficiency: now only in the phrase *without fail* (which see, below).

Mark, and perform it (seest thou?); for the *faul*

Of any point m't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife.

Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

3†. A failure, failing, or fault.

The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *faul* than any way uncertain them. *Frltham, Resolves*.

Without fail, without delinquency or failure; certainly; infallibly.

To morow I shall be ther *without fail*,

And speke with hir as touching this matter.

And what she seith ye shall haue pleyne answer.

Generiude (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites.

Josh. iii. 10.

Their freinds . . . did intend for to send over to Leyden, for a competent number of them to be hear the next year *without faile*.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

fail2 (fäil), *n.* [Sc., also *feal*, prob. < Sw. *vall*, a sward, a pasture, appar. a special use of *vall*,

a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = *E. wall*: see *wall*¹.] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

The variant venture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and every *faile*
Ouerfrettyt wyth fulzeis, and figuris ful dyuersa.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Prol. to xli, l. 38.

Fail, or **feal**, and **divot**, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fail³, *n.* A woman's upper garment. *Halliwel*. See *faile*.

failance (fā'lan), *n.* [*< OF. fuillance = Sp. fallencia = Pg. fallencia = It. fallenza, < ML. fallentia, fault, failing, < L. fallen(-)s, ppr. of fallere (> OF. faillir, etc.), fail: see fail¹.*] **Failure.**

His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failance* wherein being certainly reveng'd by a fit of the gout. *Rp. Fell, Hammond.*

fail-dike (fā'līk), *n.* A wall built of fails or turf. [*Scotch.*]

In behint yon auld fail-dyke
I wot there lies a new-slain knight.
The Two Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

failor (fā'lōr), *n.* [*< OF. failleur, fail: inf. used as a noun: see fail¹ and -er⁴.*] **Failure.** [*Rare.*]

Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failor* or other legal interruption of the line of Margaret, the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. *Heplin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 131.*

failing (fā'ling), *n.* [*< ME. failgng; verbal n. of fail¹, v.*] The act or condition of one who fails; imperfection; weakness; fault.

And even his failings lean'd to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 164.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own failings; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last. *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.*

Poets and artists, whose dearest failing is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits. *Stedman, Poets of America, p. 307.*

= *Syn.* Folble, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

faile (faly or fāl), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—2. The material of which such a garment was made.—3. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *ottoman*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . taffetas and failes, black. *A. Barton, Weaving, p. 306.*

faillis (fā'lis), *n.* [*Heraldic F., < faillir, fail.*] In *her.*, a fracture, notch, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken out.

failure (fā'lūr), *n.* [= *It. fallura; as fail¹ + -ure.*] 1. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip, the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., l.*

2. Omission; non-performance: as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

The free manner in which people of quality are discoursed on at such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Steele.*

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

He owed his death to a more accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South, Sermons.*

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failure* more than he desired success. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.*

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. within eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure*. *R. H. Hutton, Sir W. Scott, xv.*

Failure of consideration. See *consideration*. = *Syn.* 1. Decline, loss.—2. Neglect.—3. Miscarriage.—4. *Failure, Insolvency, Bankruptcy, Suspension.* "Insolvency is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act" (*Crabbe*). A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact: it is a just law that makes

it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent*. *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy*. *Suspension*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency*. Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fail¹ (fān), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also fayne; < ME. failn, fayn, fein, faen, fiwen, faon, fagen, < AS. fægen, glad, = OS. fagan = OHG. fagin = Icel. feginn = Goth. *fagins (only in deriv. verb faginōn, rejoice: see fail¹, v., fawn¹, v., glad.)*] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fail* to see you. Thence was I as *fayn* as foul on feir morwen [as a bird on a fine morning]. Gladdere then the gleo-mon is of his grete giftes. *Piers Plowman* (A), xl. 109.

What man is founde that was lost,
With him is crist plesid & fayn.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fail* to run away.

When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV., there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fail* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

I was *fail* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher. *B. Taylor, Lauds of the Saracen, p. 107.*

fail¹ (fān), *adv.* [*< fail¹, a.; prop. predicate adj.*] Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would*. [*Archaic.*]

He is the man of the world that I *would* *faynest* knowe this day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 376.

I *would* very *failn* have gone, had I not been indisposed. *Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 87.*

fail¹ (fān), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also fayne; < ME. failnen, fenen, also faunen, fagnien (whence mod. E. fawn¹), < AS. fagenian, gefaguan = Icel. fagna = Goth. faginōn (be glad), < fagen, failn, glad: see fail¹, a., and cf. fawn¹, v., a doublet of fail¹, v.]* I. *intrans.* 1. To be fail; be glad; rejoice.

Faine mote the hille of Syon.
Ps. xlvii. 12 (ME. version).

2. To fawn. See *fawn¹, v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

To God that *faines* mi youthede al.
Ps. xlii. 4 (ME. version).

Er thei speken to me feire and *faynde* me with wordes.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

If thou thus leene thil wickid lif,
Myn auglis wolen the therof *fayn*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

I *faine* to tell the things that I behold.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fail², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feign* (retained in the derivative *faint*).

faineance (fā-ne-ans), *n.* [*< F. fainéant.*] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley, Hypatia, xxvii.*

fainéant (F. pron. fā-nā-on'), *a. and n.* [*F., do-nothing, < faire, do, + néant, nothing, OF. neant, noiant, niant = Pr. neien, rien, niente = It. niente, nothing, < L. ne, not (or nec, nor, not), + ML. en(-)s, anything, a thing: see ens.*] I. *a.* Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

The last king of the Merovingian line (E. E. T. S.), Childeric III., was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.

Ploetz, Epitome (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

"My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam," said earl Philip . . . "I am, you know, a complete *Roy Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my *Maire de Palais* in her proceedings!" *Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xv.*

By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *fainéant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 739.*

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow. **fainhead**, *n.* [*ME. faynhead; < fail¹ + -head.*] Gladness.

Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
And fille you with *faynhead*, in faithe I you hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2446.

fainlyt, *adv.* [*< fail¹ + -lyt².*] Gladly; with joy.

She's gane unto her west window,
And *fainlyt* aye it drew.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

fainness (fān'nes), *n.* [*< ME. fainenes, fainnes; < fail¹ + -ness.*] The state of being fail or content; willingness; compliance.

But the vurewly multitude . . . pressed stil vpon him,
for *fainnesse* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

Sansculottism claps hands;—at which hand-clapping Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps. *Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 9.*

faint (fānt), *a. and n.* [*Also, and now usually, in the lit. sense, feint; < ME. faynt, feynt, weak, feeble, < OF. feint, faint, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of feindre, feindre (= Pr. fenher), feign, refl. sham, work negligently: see feign, which was formerly spelled failn, according with faint.]* I. *a.* 1. Feigned; simulated.

Thus lytherly, tho lyghers [liars] lappet their tales
And forget a *faint* tale vnder fals colour.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12590.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

It is but a *faynt* folk I-founded vpon lapes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the looseness of the civil government. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

Damn with *faint* praise, assent with civil leer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

A theme for Milton's mighty hand
How much unmeet for us, a *faint* degenerate hand!
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint*. *Lam. i. 22.*

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor, that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome decrees.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6.

Porphyro grew *faint*.
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

6. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [*Rare.*]

In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
Branches doo tralle, and cutte hem bel this reason.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
Scott, Maid of Tor.

Ever *fainter* grew
In my weak heart the image of my love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 301.

As sea-water, having killed over-heat
In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
Swainburne, Two Dreams.

II. *n.* 1. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [*A trade use.*]—2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints*. This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel-oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me ne'er did dinner paint
So just an image of the Saint
Who propped the Virgin in her faint.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint*. *R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.*

faint (fānt), *v.* [*< ME. fainten, feynten; < faint, a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv. 10.

Had you not sente him, many would have been ready to fainte and goe backe.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 50.

At length the nine (who still together held)

Their fainting toes to shameful flight compell'd. *Dryden*, *Flower and Leaf*, I. 301.

Why should we faint and fear to live alone,

Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die? *Keble*, *Christian Year*.

2. To become faint, weak, or exhausted in body; fail in strength or vigor; languish; droop; especially, to fall into a swoon; lose sensation and consciousness; swoon: sometimes with away.

Than he gonne the horse of the cristin to feynte sore as they that two dayes hadde not eten.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

In that day shall the fair virgins and young men faint for thirst.

Amos viii. 13.

On hearing the honour intended her, she fainted away.

Guardian.

3. To become faint to the view; become gradually dim or indistinct; fade; vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, faint before the eye.

Pope.

II.† *trans.* To make faint; weaken; depress; dishearten; deject.

Syn that fainted are with fight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9567.

It faints me

To think what follows.

Shak, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 3.

I resolved . . . to aquainte Mr. Weston with ye fainted state of our business.

Cushman, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 54.

faint-draw (fānt'drā), *v. t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage*. [Rare.]

fainten, *v. t.* [*< faint + -en¹ (c).*] To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent as not to whet our appetites, nor so long as to fainten the heart.

Bp. Hall, *Christ among the Doctors*.

faintful, *a.* [*< faint + -ful.*] Fainting; dejected.

Titan's nieces gather all in one

Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,

And let them flow amongst my faintful looks.

Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

faint-heart, faint-hearted (fānt'härt, -här'ted), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; easily alarmed or yielding to fear.

Be not faint-hearted for these evil days, which are come to try us and purify us.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 197.

From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,

And faint-heart foolies, whom shew of perill hard

Could terrifie from Fortunes faire adward.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 17.

faint-heartedly (fānt'härt'ed-li), *adv.* In a timorous or cowardly manner.

faint-heartedness (fānt'härt'ed-nes), *n.* Cowardice; want of courage.

fainting (fānt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *faint*, *v.*] A swoon; the act of swooning.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er

To death's benumbing opium as my only cure:

Thence faintings, swoonings of despair,

And sense of Heaven's desertion.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 631.

faintise, *n.* [ME., also *faintis*, *fayntise*, *feintise*, *feyntise*, *< OF. feintise*, *faintise*, *F. feintise* (= *Fr. feintise*), feigning, faintness, *< feindre*, feign: see *faint*.] 1. Deceit; hypocrisy; feigning.

I will fayne the no faintis vnder faith wordes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 241.

2. Faintness; weakness.

Er i a furlong hedde i-fare a feyntise me hente,

That forther miht i not a-fote for default of sleep.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 5.

3. Faint-heartedness; cowardice.

Ho-so falloth for feyntise wild fur him for-brenne!

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1188.

Knightes ever shoulde be persevering,

To seeke honour without feyntise or slouth.

Flower and Leaf, I. 548.

faintish (fānt'ish), *a.* [*< faint + -ish¹*] Slightly faint.

If on coming home from a journey in hot weather you find yourself faintish and drouthy.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, I. I. 6.

faintishness (fānt'ish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness; languor.

The sensation of faintishness and debility on a hot day.

Arbuthnot, *Effects of Air*.

faintling (fānt'ing), *a.* [*< faint + -ling.*] Timorous; feeble-minded.

There's no having patience, thou art such a faintling,

ally creature.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*, II. 13.

faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* [*< ME. faintly*, *fayntly*, *feintliche*, etc.; *< faint + -ly²*.] In a faint manner; without vigor, energy, or heartiness; without vividness or distinctness; feebly; timorously.

It is ordinary with them to praise faintly the good qualities of those below them.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 468.

Tho' faintly, merrily — far and far away

He heard the pealing of his parish bells.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

A near hum from bees and brooks

Comes faintly like the breath of sleep.

Bryant, *Summer Ramble*.

faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* [*< ME. feyntnesse*; *< faint + -ness.*] The state or condition of being faint; defect of strength; feebleness; deficiency of force, brightness, vividness, distinctness, or the like; want of vigor, energy, or heartiness; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

And vpon them that are lette a lyue of you I wyll sende a feyntnesse into theyr hartes in the lande of theyr enemyes.

Bible of 1561, *Lev.* xxvi.

As she was speaking, she fell down for faintness.

Rest of Esther xv. 15.

Yea, such a fear and faintness is grown in court, that they wish rather to hear the blowing of a horn to hunt than the sound of a trumpet to fight.

Lilly, *Alexander and Campaspe*, iv. 3.

faint-pleader† (fānt'plē'dēr), *n.* [*< faint + -pleader.*] In law, a fraudulent, false, or collusive manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

fainty† (fānt'i), *a.* [*< faint + -y¹*.] Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted.

Jacob sod potage, and Esau came from the felde and was fayntye, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yt reelde potage, for I am fayntye.

Bible of 1561, *Gen.* xxv.

The fainty knights were scorched, and knew not where to run for shelter, for no shade was near.

Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, I. 381.

fair¹ (fär), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. fair*, *fayr*, *fairer*, *fayer*, *feir*, *fager*, etc.; *< AS. fagar*, beautiful, pleasing, pleasant, = *OS. fagar* = *OHG. fagar* = *Icel. fagr* = *Sw. fager* = *Dan. feir* (obs.), *fager* = *Goth. fagrs*, fit, adapted; prob. ult. connected with *fayl*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Beautiful; comely; free from disfigurement or incongruity; pleasing to the eye: as, a fair landscape.

And there is the most fayr Chirche and the most noble of alle the World.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 8.

This Town of Edinburgh is one of the fairest Streets that ever I saw.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 38.

The Nymph did like the Scene appear,

Serently pleasant, calmly fair.

Prior, *Lady's Looking-glass*.

A violet by a mossy stone

Half hidden from the eye;

Fair as a star when only one

Is shining in the sky.

Wordsworth, *Lucy*.

Fair meadows, softly tinged

With orange and with crimson.

Bryant, *Sella*.

2. Free from imperfections or blemish; pure, clean, unspotted, untarnished, etc.; free from anything that might impair the appearance, quality, or character; not foul: as, a fair copy; fair skies; fair fame.

The Water also beholde yf it be faire,

Hoolsum, and light.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It is in life as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the fairer way is not much about.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 350.

I'll vindicate her fair name, and so cancel

My obligation to her.

Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), *Lovers' Progress*, v. 1.

The Manuscript of Prudentius Hymnes, which was also shewed us, is a much fairer Letter, and therefore thought to be older by one Century at least.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 109.

We that fight for our fair father Christ,

Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old

To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,

No tribute will we pay.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

3. Of a light hue: clear in color; not dusky or sallow; not discolored: as, a fair skin or complexion; fair hair; the English are a fair race.

She is a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish Complexion than Spanish, fair-haired.

Howell, *Letters*, I. III. 9.

Upon her inquiring what sort of a woman lady Lovely was in her person. "Really, madame," says the Jackanapes, "she is exactly of your height and shape; but, as you are fair, she is a brown woman."

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 207.

Her face, oh! call it fair, not pale

Coleridge, *Christabel*, II.

4. Free from obscurity or doubt; clear; distinct; positive; direct: as, to get a fair view of a prospect; to take a fair aim.

Alle that were in the castell a-woke, and it was than feire day.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 610.

5. Marked by favoring conditions; affording ample facility or advantage; unobstructed; favorable: as, a fair field and no favor; a fair mark; in a fair way to success; a fair subject of ridicule.

On that othir side thei saugh the foreste and the fortresses that were ther a-boute, and the crable londe and the feire fashinge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 609.

We sailed from hence directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind that carried us into the middle of the Gulf.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 360.

6. Comparatively favorable or propitious; not obstructive or forbidding; moderately fit or suitable: as, fair weather (as distinguished from clear or foul weather).

In the weather reports of the U. S. Signal Corps, the sky is said to be fair when it is from four-tenths to seven-tenths (inclusive) covered with clouds.

Report of Chief Signal Officer for 1881, p. 745.

7. Free from guile, harm, or injustice; not wrongful, erroneous, or blameworthy; impartial; honest; equitable: used both of persons and of things: as, fair dealing; a fair debater; a fair decision.

Than aside the Archebissshop, "So feire eleccion was neuer sene; now go ye, riche barouns and lordes, and as say yee may take oute the swerde."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 103.

As for deceiving your friend, that's nothing at all — tricking is all fair in love, isn't it, ma'am?

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, II. 4.

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise;

And even the best, by fits what they despise.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 233.

It is probably never fair to lay the blame of a moral deterioration or enfeeblement primarily on intellectual misapprehension.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 111.

There can be no fairer ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*.

8. Comparatively good or satisfactory; passably or moderately good; free from serious defect; but not undesirable, but not excellent: as, a fair income; a fair appearance; he bears a fair reputation.

He [Temple] is not without fair pretensions to the most honourable place among the statesmen of his time.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

The inns were all comfortable buildings, with very fair accommodations for travellers.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 44.

9. Of favorable bearing or import; manifesting or expressing proper feelings or intentions; not harsh or repellent; plausible: as, a fair seeming; to be fair in speech.

The Indians were the same there as in all other places, at first very fair and friendly, though afterwards they gave great proofs of their deceitfulness.

Beverley, *Virginia*, I. ¶ 16.

He, seeing himself surrounded, with fair words and promise of great gifts attempted to appease them.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, IV.

10†. Gracious; kind.

I come from your love,

That sends you fair commend and many kisses.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, I. 3.

I much thank you for your Visits, and other fair Respects you shew me.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 64.

11. Level; parallel, as a wall. [Prov. Eng.] — A fair field. See *field*. A fair wind. See *wind*. Fair and square, honest; honorable and without deceit or artifice: also used adverbially. See *fair¹*, *adv.*

For you are fair and square in all your Dealings.

Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, Epil.

I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,

I'm just a candidate, in short;

Thet's fair an' square an' perpendicular.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*.

Fair falcon. See *falcon*. — Fair play, impartial treatment; a fair chance; due opportunity: a figure taken from gaming: as, give him fair play.

Aye she made the trumpet sound,

It's a fair play.

Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

In a long public life I have never met a man trained in the working of the parliamentary system who believed that a single chamber would secure habitual fair play to minorities, and therefore I am against the uncanonical method.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 308.

Fair to middling, in com., like fair, 8, moderately good: a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market. The fair sex, women. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Handsome, Pretty, etc. See *beautiful*. 3. Blond, etc. See *white*. — 7. Open, Frank, etc. See *canon*.

II. *n.* 1. A fair or beautiful woman; in general, a woman, especially a beloved woman. [A use extremely common in eighteenth-century poetry.]

This present night I have appointed been

To meet that chaste fair that enjoys my soul.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 2.

I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, ll.

2†. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their fair?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

My decayed fair
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shak., C. of E., ll. 1.

The fair, woman; the female sex; specifically, the young and beautiful of that sex: usually collective, as plural, but sometimes as singular.

None but the brave deserves the fair.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to the fair, but to men one may take a little more freedom.

Steel, Spectator, No. 294.
To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and deluded fair.
Crabbe, Works, l. 22.

fair¹ (fär), *adv.* [*ME. faire, fayre, feire, < AS. fagere, fagere, beautifully, pleasantly, < fager, fair: see fair¹, a.*] 1. Kindly; civilly; complaisantly; courteously.

Welcome faire thi neighbors that comen to thee warde
With mete, drinke, & honest chere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh fair, believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart.
Prov. xxvi. 25.

Get me a guard about me; make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers fair.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle tho that ben fals fayre hem amende,
And gyeu hem wijt & good will.
Piers Plouman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 853.
Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father fair.
Shak., M. for M., ill. 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro blase, that lenger ne wolde not tarie, but didde his message well and feire, for on the morowe by pryne he come to Cittee of Gannes.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 148.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows fair from land.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the island Mindanao, which was now fair in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 809.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting.—Fair and square, honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked fair and square at them, a man about to speak to men and women merely.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Fair fa'! Ik canny caldgy car!
Weel may he brulk his new apparel!
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.

fair¹ (fär), *v.* [*ME. fayren, make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. fagrian, become beautiful, < fagerian, make beautiful, < fager, beautiful.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Faireing the soul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing*, or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off.
Theatre, Naval Arch., § 9.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become fair or beautiful.—2. To clear up; cease raining; applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off*. [*Scotch.*]

Ringan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to fair.
The Smugglers, l. 162.

The afternoon *faired up*; grand clouds still voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 190.

To fair off or fair up, for "clear off" or "clear up," is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 38.

fair² (fär), *n.* [*ME. feire, feyre, < AF. feire, OF. feire, feire, F. feire = Pr. feyra, feira, fiera = Sp. feria = Pg. feira = It. fiera, a fair, < ML. feria, a fair, a holiday, l. usually pl. feria (> D. G. ferien = Dan. Sw. ferie, sing., ferier, pl., vacation, holidays), holidays, orig. *fesica, akin to festus, a feast: see festal, feast.*] 1. A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient op-

portunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe*, which means both the mass and a fair (see *hermess*). See *market*.

A Fair is a greater Kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned that the Aenach, or fair, which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a fair at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, l. cccxxvi.

In early English times the great fairs, annual and other, formed the chief means of distribution, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the Lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large fair once a fortnight.
II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 246.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar*, 2): as, an agricultural fair; a church fair.

A church fair, or any fair, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers. . . . on the pretense of doing good.
Wm. Allen Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle.

3†. Market; chance of selling.

Forstalleth my feire, fitheth in my chepynges,
Breketh vp my berne-dore, and bereth awei my whete.
Piers Plouman (A), iv. 48.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging after the faire.
Bretton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day*, under *day*.—Fancy fair, a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [*Eng.*]—Statute fair. See *statute fair*.

fair^{3†}, *n.* [*OF. faire, do (inf. as a noun), < L. facere, do: see affair and fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parlement swa did he
Wit gret fayr and solemnyte.
Barbour MS., xx. 126. (Jamieson.)

Harke, brethir, waites weile aboute,
For in oure fayre we fynde no frende;
The Jewes with strenghe are sterne and stoute,
And scharpely schapes them vs to schende.
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an haisty fair.
Priests of Peblis (Pinkerston's Scottish Poems, l. 38).

fair^{4†}, *v.* Same as *fare*.²

fair-boding† (fär'bô'ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and fairest-boding dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

fair-book† (fär'bûk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a fair-book (as 'tis called) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule.
W. Wallis.

fair-conditioned (fär'kôn-dish'ond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwel.*

fair-faced (fär'fäst), *a.* 1. Having a fair face.—2. Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fär'feld-it), *n.* [*< Fairfield (see def.) + -ite².*] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fär'fin'isht), *a.* Bleached for bridle and for some kinds of ladies' shoes: said of leather. This use of fair appears also in the old phrase *fair-top boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fär'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [*U. S.*]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the fair-ground.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

fair-hair (fär'här), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *farwax*, *paxwax*, etc. See *ligamentum nucha*, under *ligamentum*. [*Scotch.*]

fairhead†, *n.* [*ME. fairhede, fairhede, fayrehede, etc. (= Dan. fagerhed = Sw. fagerhet), var. of fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on hir fairhede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2484.

The forme of all fayrehede apone me es feste.
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his fairhede as fast he felle into pride.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4409.

fairhood† (fär'hüd), *n.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede*.

fairies'-horse (fär'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus*.

fairies'-table (fär'iz-tä'bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and similar fungi.

fairly (fär'i-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as fairies.

Numerous as shadows haunting fairly
The brain.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so fairly well
With delicate spire and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

fairing (fär'ing), *n.* [*< fair² + -ing.*] 1. A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have fairings now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If fairings come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I have gold left to give thee a fairing yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ll. 1.

"What fairings will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [*Scotch.*]

Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin'
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-lead (fär'léd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader*.

fair-leader (fär'lê'dêr), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (b) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.

fairly (fär'li), *adv.* [*< ME. fayrely (= ODan. fagerlig, faverlig, fagrlig, a.); < fair¹ + -ly².*] 1. In a fair manner. (a) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trading town their long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(b) Honestly; justly; equitably; honorably.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gag'd.
Shak. M. of V., l. 1.

If you are noble enemies,
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me fairly!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, l. 8.

(c) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., l. 3.

I interpret fairly your design.
Dryden.

(d) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably. Such arcades must be had indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gorizia are very fairly done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a fairly coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is fairly good and grammatical Latin.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(e) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely: an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am fairly worn out; the wheels fairly spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were fairly dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 346.

2†. Softly; gently.

But here she comes: I fairly step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 168.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly*.

fair-maid (fär'mäd'), *n.* 1. A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilchard.—2. A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scuppaug, *Stenotomus chrysops*.

fair-maids-of-February (fär'mädz'ôv-feb'rô-ä-ri), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

fair-maids-of-France (fär'mädz'ôv-fräns'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crow-foot, *Ranunculus acrifolius*.

fair-minded (fär'min'ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among fair-minded and moderate men.
Brougham.

fair-mindedness (fär'min'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of fair-mindedness, and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every situation.
N. A. Rev., CXLV. 385.



Fair-leader, def. (b).

fair-natured (fär'nä'türd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured; as, "a fair-natured prince," *Ford*. **fairness** (fär'nes), *n.* [*< ME. fairness, fairnes, etc., < AS. færgnes, beauty, < fæger, beautiful: see fair and -ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fayrest of faire, that fairnesse doest excell,
This happie day I have to greet you well.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 23.

If she be fair and wise—fairness, and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it.
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

I have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes;
and how can I with fairness go back with thee?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of fairness in his intellect.
Macaulay, Macmillan.

fair-seeming (fär'së'ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a fair-seeming appearance to common goods,
we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but
we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote
excellence.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 197.

fairship, *n.* [*ME. feirschipe; < fair + -ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fär'spö'kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvelous fair-spoken man.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the fairest-spoken tree
From here to Lizard-point.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fär'wä), *n.* [*< fair + way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point [Cork], the line of fairway for vessels passing through the bridge is confined nearly to the center of the river.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fär'weð'ér), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity; as, a fair-weather voyage; fair-weather friends or Christians; fair-weather kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such fair-weather gentlemen as you are.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

Such weather as suits fair-weather sailors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-world (fär'wörld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never fair-world with them since.
Milton.

faery (fär'i, formerly fä'e-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after *OF.*) *faery, faerie* (as in *Spenser*), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; *< ME. faurye, faury, fayerye, feyrye, faerie, feiri, etc., enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or faury, < OF. fuerie, faierie, enchantment, mod. F. féerie (> G. fœerei), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. fae, mod. F. fée, ME. fay, E. fay, a fairy: see fay.*] *I. n.; pl. faeries (-iz).* 1†. Enchantment; magic.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this world's faery
Hath taken her into company.
Gower.

But evermore her moote wonder was,
How that it [a horse] coude gon, and was of bras;
It was of faurye, as the peple semed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 182.

No man dar taken of that frute, for it is a thing of faurie.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 273.

To prove this world al way, I wis,
Hit nis but fantum and feuri.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This makith that ther ben no fayeries.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 16.

The feasts that underground the Faerie did him make,
And there how he enjoy'd the Lady of the Lake.
Drayton, Polyolion, iv. 307.

Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

3†. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the king Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
Al was this lond fullid of faurie.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realms of faerie.
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4†. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king yecrowned in fairy. *Lydgate.*

Where men fynden a Sperehawk upon a Perche righte fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre Lady of Faurye, that kepeth it. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.*

5†. An enchantress.

To this great fairy [Cleopatra] I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.*

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginitie.
Milton, Comus, l. 436.

=*Syn. 2. Fairy, Elf, Fay, Sylph, Gnome, Jim, Genie; Goblin.* Fairy is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the fairy godmother of Cinderella; sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. *Spenser* took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery*, and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem; the personages in "The Fairy Queen" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers; these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elphs*. In ordinary use an *elf* differs from a *fairy* only in generally seeming young, and being more often mischievous. *Pope*, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *sylph* and *gnome*; these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sylphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sylphs*, although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females; hence the expression "a sylph-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jin, djinn, or jinnies*; the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights"; as, the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp; the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold, sylph, ironie, banshee, sprite, pixie, nixie, nymph*, etc.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—2. Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, *fairy creatures* or favors.

Shrunk like a fairy changeling lay the mage.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We laughed — a hundred voices rose
In almost faintest laughter.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and fairy textures from looms of Samarcand and Bokhara.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 248.

Fairy beads. See *St. Cuthbert's beads*, under *bead*.—**Fairy circle, fairy dance.** See *fairy ring*.—**Fairy hammer**, the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—**Fairy hillocks**, verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them.—**Fairy millstone**, a flat disk of stone or slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindles.—**Fairy money**, money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish; also, money found, from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became fairy-money and nonentity. *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 181.*

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like fairy-money. *Bulwer, Caxtons, xvi. 6.*

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe-bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco; but it seems probable that they are of the sixteenth century and later. Also called *Celtic pipes and elfin pipes*.—**Fairy ring or circle, or dance**, a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Agaricus oreaden*, *A. achilleae*, and one of the *Myzomyces*, *Physarum cinereum*. The latter may appear in a single night, forming a circle on the grass as if sprinkled with ashes. The *agarics* grow outward from a center, spreading further year by year, while the central and inner portions die away. Similar but smaller rings are sometimes formed on old trees and rocks by the growth of a lichen in a corresponding manner.—**Fairy sparks**, the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances, believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-bird (fär'i-bërd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta*, from its graceful movements. [*Local, British.*]

fairy-butter (fär'i-but'ér), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Tremella albida* and *Eridia glandulosa*, formerly "believed to be the product of the fairies' dairy."

fairy-cups (fär'i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Peziza coccinea*.

fairy-fingers (fär'i-fing'gërz), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

fairism (fär'i-izm), *n.* [*< fairy + -ism.*] 1. The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and fairism which is the tone of the place. *Walden, Letters, II. 431.*

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and fairism I have abridged from the ancient Leabhar na h-Uidhre, so often referred to in these lectures.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. iv.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and fairism of Milton.

Sir E. Bridges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fär'i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Hark! 'tis an elin storm from fairy land.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

It cheered mild Spenser, called from Faeryland
To struggle through dark ways.
Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fär'i-löf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spatangoid sea-urchin, as of the genus *Ananchytes* (which see). [*Local, Eng.*]

fairy-martin (fär'i-mär'tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel*.

fairy-purses (fär'i-për'sëz), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Nidularia campanulata*.

fairy-shrimp (fär'i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopo-



Fairy-shrimp (*Branchipus diaphanus*), about twice natural size.

dous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus*. It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and active motions.

fairy-stone (fär'i-stön), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faisceau (fä'sö'), *n.* In *math.*, a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the *n*th order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n - 2)$ fixed points.

faisible, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible*.

fait, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*.

fait, *v. t.* [*< OF. fait, pp. of faire, do, make: see fait, n., = fait = fact.*] To make; cause.

And faite thy faucones to culle wyde foules;
For thei comen to my croft my corn to defoule.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 80.

fait, *v. r.* [*ME. faiten, fayten, a verb developed from the noun faitor, faiture: see faitor.*] *I. intrans.* To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers faste a-boute goden,
Tyl hure bagge and hure hely were breftel ycammyd,
Faytynge for hure fode and fowhten atten aile.
In gloteny, god wot goth they to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 43.

II. *trans.* To decoive.

My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me faite,
And into wanhope it wolde me caste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

fait accompli (fät a-kön-plö'). [*F.: fait, a fact (see fact, fact); accompli, pp. of accomplir, accomplish.*] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

faiterous, *a.* [*< faitor or faiture + -ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole court from all parts thereof cryed out, and said that this was a fraudulent and faiteous Carthaginian trick.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 755.

faiteury, *n.* [*ME. faiterie, faiterye, fayterye, faulen, deceive: see fait, faitor.*] Deceit, hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Ac hyc Treuthe wolde
That no faiterye were founde in folk that gon a begged.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 182.

She wiste wel
My word stood on an other whele,
Withouthen any faiterye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 4.

faith (fäth), *n.* [*< ME. faith, feith, fayth, feyt (the -th being an accom., to the common E*

R. D. Blackmore, Iarna Doone, v.
**5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge;
 a pledge given.**

Feithfullere frenchipe saw never frek [man] on erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.). l. 5434.

Shak., M. of V., li. 4.
Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times.
ΤΕΤΙΛΛΟΝ. In Memoriam. cvl.

2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal: as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Let I be found as *faithless* in the quest
As you proud Prince who left the quest to me.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!
Whittier, Ship-builders.

=Syn. 2 and 3. False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous.
faithlessly (fāth'les-ly), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth'les-ness), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?
Blair, Works, III. xlii.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly (fāth'ly), *adv.* [*< ME. faithfully, feithly, feythly, etc.; < faith + -ly.*] Faithfully; truly.
Ac to carpe more of Crist, and how he cam to that name,
Faithly for to spoke, hus furst name was Iesus.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 70.

faithworthiness (fāth'wēr'fthi-ness), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fāth'wēr'fthi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Diet.* [Rare.]

faitière (fā-tiär'), *n.* [*< F. faitière, < faite, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. fastigium, ridge: see fastigate.*] In arch., a cresting.

faitori, faitouri (fä'tor, -tör), *n.* [*< ME. faitour, faytour, faytur, fatur, future, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. faitour, faitur, OF. faitour, future, an evil-doer, a slothful person: in this form partly identified with OF. faitour, faitour, later faitur, a doer, maker (< L. factor, a doer, maker: see factor), the neutral term, lit. a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as fact (formerly) and deed often imply an evil deed; prop. faitard, also written faitear, fetard, fetart, improp. festard, festart, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. faire, do, make, + tard, slow, slack, tedious: see fait², fait³, and tardy, and cf. faintant. Hence fait², faitorous, faitery.*] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

Fals is a *faytur*, a *faylere* of werkes.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 99.

What *faitoure*, in faith, that dose gon offende,
We sall sette hym full sore, that sette, in youre sight.
York Plays, p. 124.

So ought all *feytours* that true knightlood shame,
And armes dishonour with base villanie,
From all brave knights be banisht with defame.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

Down, dogs! down, *faitors*! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

faix (fäks), *interj.* Same as *faiks*, *fucks*, etc., variations of *faith*.

fake¹ (fäk), *v. t.; pret. and pp. faked, ppr. faking.* [*< ME. faken, fold; formerly also fack, Sc. feck, faik; prob. < Sw. vecka, fold. Cf. fake², n.*] 1. To fold; tuck up.

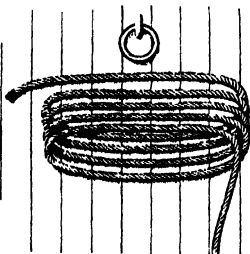
His hands [hands] as you and ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't [spared] like like.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box*.

Frekes [men] one [on] the forestayne [pro]w *fakene* their coblez [cables]
In floynes [see floggyne], and forcestez [see farcast], and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

One man may *fak* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does none of them properly.
Farqu., All Ency., l. 616.

fake¹ (fäk), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, *Se. faik*, *f.*, prob. < Sw. *vecka*, a fold. Cf. *fake¹*, *v.* The MHG. *vach*, G. *fach*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

'division': see *fatch¹*, etym.] 1. A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson.*

He . . . takis a *faik*
Betwixt his dowllett and his jackett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the mainroyal halliards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie*, *faikie*. *Jamieson.*

I had nae mair claise but a sprang'd [striped] *faikie*.
Journal from London, p. 8.

4. *pl.* A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blaes*.—*French fake* (*naut.*) a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake² (fäk), *v. t.; pret. and pp. faked, ppr. faking.* [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faiten*, dissemble, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *fake²* (q. v.) may represent ME. *faitour*: see *faitor*. But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] 1. To make or do.—2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fak* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand.
C. Roade, Cloister and Hearth, iv.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive: as, to *fak* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, April 25, 1886.

[Slang in all uses.]

fake² (fäk), *n.* [*< fake², v.*] 1. A swindle; a trick.—2. A swindler; a trickster.—3. Same as *fake²*, 3.

To call such social lepers actors is as illogical and unfair as it would be to call Uriah Heep a man of honor. . . . Professionally considered your *fak* is as unworthy as he is socially.
Weekly Republican (Waterbury, Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-venders. [Slang in all the above senses.]

A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street venders.
See Amer., N. S., LV. 165.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *Ger. Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 140.

fake³ (fäk), *v. t.; pret. and pp. faked, ppr. faking.* [*Sc.*, also *faik*; perhaps < MD. *facken*, seize, apprehend.] 1. To grasp.—2. To give heed to.—3. To believe; credit.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fakcer, *n.* See *fakir¹*.

fakement (fäk'ment), *n.* [*< fake² + -ment.*] 1. Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the nearest little *fakement* in the world, just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, v.

They bought a couple of old ledgers—useful only as waste-paper—a bag to hold money, two ink-bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (forged document) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the geese!
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship.

[Slang in both uses.]

fak¹ (fä'kér), *n.* [*< fake¹ + -er.*] One who fakes; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to fake the shot-lines in a faking-box.

fak² (fä'kér), *n.* [*< fake² + -er.*] 1. A pick-pocket; a thief.—2. One who sells or deals in fakes; specifically, a street-vender.—3. A hanger-on of the theatrical profession.

[Slang in all uses.]

faking¹ (fä'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fake¹, v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box, or of coiling a cable.

faking² (fä'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fake², v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects

of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fä'king-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir¹ (fa-kér'), *n.* [Also written *fakcer*, and sometimes (after F.) *jaquir*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir*, *fugeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *fakir*, *faqir* (the guttural is *qāf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *dervesh*: see *dervish*), < *fakr*, *fagr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhr*, 'poverty is my pride.'] 1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of mercy, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, Diet. of Islam). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves Mussulmans. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as dervishes. *Hughes*. See *dervish*.

The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country.
Doyle, in Markham's Tibet, I. 49.

He is a *fakcer*, or holy man, from Thibuctoo.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir², *n.* A misspelling of *faker²*.

fakirism (fa-kör'izm), *n.* [*< fakir¹ + -ism.*] 1. Religious mendicancy, especially as practiced among Mohammedan dervishes.—2. The peculiar austerities and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency—Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental—nor did it escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mind of the Ganges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 777.

fa-la (fä'lä'), *n.* In music, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la*. Also spelled *fa-la*.

Others wrote rhythmical songs of four or more parts, or ballets, or *fa las*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for voices instead of voices, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 192.

fa lanaka (fa-la-nä'kä'), *n.* The native name of a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti*. See *Eupleres*.

falbalat, falbelot, *n.* [= D. *falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbolan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *falbalá*, *farfald*, *faralá* = Pg. It. *falbala*, a flounce, furbelow. Hence, by corruption, the present form *furbelow*.] A flounce. See *furbelow*.

A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,
In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *falbelons*.
New Crazy Tales (1783), p. 25.

falcade (fal-käd'), *n.* [*< F. falcade, < It. falcata*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked: see *falcate*.] In the manege, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-kä'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. falcarious*, only as a noun, a sickle- or scythe-maker, < *fals* (*falc*-), sickle: see *falcate*.] Same as *falcate*. [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatum*.

falcate (fal'kä't), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *fals* (*falc*-), a sickle, akin to Gr. *pháxer*, a crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib; cf. *ip-pháxer*, clasp around, *pházor*, bow-legged. From L. *fals* are also F. *falcon*, *falcion*, *falcinate*, etc., *defalk*, *defalcate*.] 1. A. Hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle; falciform: specifically applied in anatomy, zoölogy, and botany to a falciform part or organ having two sharp and nearly parallel edges, curved in one plane and meeting at a point.

The arched costa and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 17b

Falcate wings, in entom., wings which have the tip somewhat attenuate, curved away from the costal margin and generally acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meet

ing in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

falcated (fal'kă-ted), *a.* Same as *falcate*: the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

Venus, Mercury, and our Moon have phases, and appear sometimes *falcated*, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes more or less round. *Derham, Astro-Theology, v. 1.*

falcation (fal-kă'shon), *n.* [Cf. *ML. falcatio* (*n.*), a reaping with a sickle, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle: see *falcator*.] 1. The state or quality of being *falcate*.—2. That which is *falciform*.

The locusts have antennæ or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or foreclipped tail behind.

Sir T. Browne, Vulz Err., v. 3.

falcator (fal'kă-tor), *n.* [Cf. *ML. falcator*, a sickle-man, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle, < *L. falx* (*fale-*), a sickle.] 1. A reaper or mower; one who cuts with a scythe or sickle. *Blount*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of birds with falcate bill: same as *Drepanis*. (b) In the plural, *Falcatores* (fal-kî-tô-réz), the creepers. See *Certhia*.

falcatum (fal-kă'tum), *n.*; pl. *falcata* (-tă). [ML., neut. of *falcatus*, hooked: see *falcate*.] A sickle-shaped sword, especially the falchion.

falces, *n.* Plural of *falx*.

falchion (fal'chion or -shon), *n.* [Formerly *fauchion*; an alteration, to bring it nearer the *It.* or *ML.* form, of *ME. fauchon, fauchoun, fauchoun, fauchun, etc.*, < *OF. fauchon, faucon, faucon* (cf. equiv. *fauchart, faussart, etc.*), mod. *F. fauchon*, a sickle, = *Pr. fausso* = *It. falcione*, < *ML. falcio* (*n.*), also *faleo* (*n.*), a falchion, a short, broad sword with a slightly curved point, < *L. falx* (*fale-*), a sickle: see *falcate*, and cf. *falcon*.] A short, broad sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, as in poetry, any sword. In the proper sense, falchions were of two sorts. (a) With the back straight and the sharpened edge rounded gradually as far as the greatest width, which is about three-fourths of the length of the blade from the hilt, and thence sharply curved to the point. (b) Having the back also curved, but in a concave curve, and more or less closely resembling the similar, but distinguished from it by retaining the greatest width at a place near the point.

Is myther Peter the porter ne Poule with his *fauchoun*, That wil defende me the dore dyng: Ich neure so late. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 19.

I have seen the day, with my good biting falchion
I would have made them skip. I am old now. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

His brow was sad; his eye beneath
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath. *Longfellow, Excelsior.*

Falcidian (fal-sid'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Falcidian, who was tribune in 40 B. C.

Falcidian portion, the fourth part of a decedent's estate, which was by Roman law guaranteed to the heir, even though legacies would otherwise have absorbed over three-fourths of the estate.

falciform (fal'si-fôr-m), *a.* [Cf. *L. falx* (*fale-*), a sickle, + *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

Five *falciform* folds of the perisoma, more or less callid, project into the cavity of the body. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 476.*

Falciform antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the apical joints are gradually narrow, and together form an incurved terminal portion of the organ, something in the shape of a sickle. **Falciform bone**, an accessory ossicle of the carpus of the mole. **Falciform cartilages**, the semilunar cartilages of the knee. **Falciform ligament**, in *anat.*: (a) The broad longitudinal suspensory ligament of the liver, consisting of two layers of peritoneum reflected from the under surface of the diaphragm, and containing the round ligament between them. (b) Either one of the horns or falcate edges of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata of the thigh. **Falciform process**, same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).

falcinel (fal'si-nel), *n.* A book-name of the ibises of the genus *Falcinellus*: as, the glossy falcinel, *F. igneus*.

Falcinellus (fal-si-nel'us), *n.* [NL., < *L. falx* (*fale-*), a sickle.] In *ornith.*: (a) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the glossy ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, taken as the generic name of the glossy ibises, of which there are several species. *Bechstein, 1803*. (b) A genus of birds: same as *Promerops*. *Vicillot, 1816*. (c) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata*. *Cuvier, 1817*. (d) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*. *Kaup, 1829*.

Falcipennis (fal-si-pen'is), *n.* [NL., < *falx* (*fale-*), a sickle, + *penna*, a feather.] A genus of grouse, having falciform primaries, the type of which is *Tetrao falcipennis* of Hartlaub, or *Falcipennis hertlaubi*. *D. G. Elliot, 1864*.

Falco (fal'kô), *n.* [L., a falcon: see *falcon*.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey. It was formerly continuous with the family *Falconidae*, but is now usually restricted to species which have the beak toothed,

the nasal tubercle centric, the wings long, strong, and pointed, the tail moderate and stiff, and a special construction of the shoulder-joint. It includes the falcons proper, such as the peregrines, sakers, lanners, jagers, gerfalcons, merlins, hobbies, and kestrels. See *falcon*.

falcon (fă'kn or fal'kôn), *n.* [The present spelling is an alteration, to bring the form near the *L.*; early mod. *E. faucon, faulcon, etc.*; < *ME. faucon, faukon, faukon, fawken, faucon, < OF. faucon, faucon, later faulcon, mod. faucon* = *Fr. faucon, fale* = *OSP. falcon, Sp. halcon* = *Pg. falco* = *It. falcone* = *OHG. falocho, G. falke* = *D. Falk* = *Icel. fálki* = *Sw. Dan. falk* = *LGr. fálakos*, < *L.L. falco* (*n.*), a falcon, so called from the hooked claws, < *L. falx* (*fale-*), a sickle: see *falcate*. Cf. *gerfalcon*.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey, not a vulture; especially, a hawk used in falconry. The birds used in hawkng belong to one of two groups: (a) Falcons proper in an ornithological sense (see def. 2 (c)), belonging to the restricted genus *Falco*, of which the peregrine is the type. These birds rise above the quarry and stoop to it by dashing down from on high; they are most highly esteemed for hawkng, and called *noble*. (b) Hawks of the genus *Astur*, as the goshawk or falcon-gentle, which are quite differently shaped as to proportions of the wings, tail, and feet, and have consequently a different mode of flight. They capture the quarry by direct chase after it, and are called *ignoble*—a term somewhat loosely extended to other birds of prey which cannot be trained to the chase at all. In heraldry the falcon is generally represented with bells on the legs, but it is necessary to mention in the blazon the bells and their tincture. It is always supposed to be close unless the attitude is mentioned in the blazon. Where the falcon is described as *jaessed* and *belled*, the jesses are represented as hanging loose.

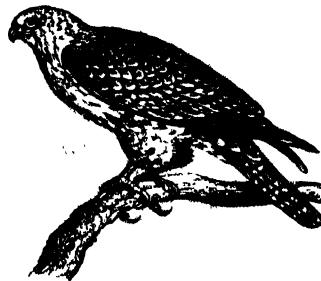
Ferre owltt in yone mountane graye,
Thomas, my *faucon* byggs a nest;—
A *faucon* is an eglys praye;
Forthi in na place may he reyste.

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

A king of the Mercians requested the same Whifred to send to him two *falcons* that had been trained to kill cranes. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 83.*

I see Lombards pouring down from the mountain gates
with *falcons* on their thumbs, ready to pounce on the purple columba. *D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.*

2. In *ornith.*: (a) One of the *Falconidae*. (b) One of the *Falconina*. (c) Specifically, a bird of the genus *Falco*. The species are numerous, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. One of the best-known and most nearly cosmopolitan is the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, which has many varieties or subspecies, as the duck-hawk of North America, *F. peregrinus*, var. *anatum*. (See cut under *duck-hawk*.) The ger-



(Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

falcons are a race of boreal falcons, of large size and usually of more or less white or light coloration. Most of the falcons have special English names, as *saker, jagger, merlin, hobby, etc.* See the phrases below.

3. In *falconry*, a female falcon, as distinguished from the male, which is about a third smaller, and is known as a *tercel, tiercel, or tiercelet*. See *haggard*.

For ther nas [was not] never yet no man on lyve—
If that I coude a *faucon* wel discryve—
That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
As wel of plumage as of gentilleesse
Of shap. *Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 416.*

A falcon, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4.

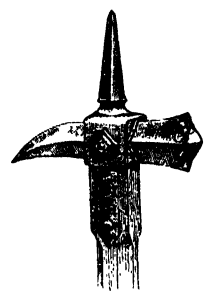
4. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is said to have had a bore of two and a half inches and to have carried a shot of two pounds weight. The French regulations of Henry II. fix the weight of the shot at one pound one ounce poids du roi (not quite one and a quarter pounds English).

The port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6 or 7 Turkes upon the old towers for guard thereof with foure *falcons* vpon one of the corners of the city to the landward. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 211.*

Aplomado falcon. Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Axiary falcon**, an Australian kite of the genus *Elanus*, *E. axillaris*, having the axillary feathers or lining of the wings white and black. *Latham, 1801*.—**Barbary falcon**, *Falco barbarus*, a true falcon of small size, about 13½ inches long, inhabiting parts of Africa and Asia. Originally misspelled *barberry*. *Alban, 1740*.—**Behree falcon**, one of many names of the common peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*. *Latham, 1787*.—**Bengal falcon**, one of the tiny falciforms, *Microhierax ceruleus*, of India. **Black-necked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Buarellus nigricollis*.

Latham, 1787.—**Blue falcon**, the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*: so called from the dark-bluish color of the upper parts of the adult. — **Ceylonese crested falcon**, *Spizias cirrhatus*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India. — **Chanting-falcon**, an African hawk, *Melierax canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing-hawk*. *Latham, 1802*.—**Cheela falcon**, a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Spilornis cheela*. *Latham, 1787*. See *cheela*.—**Chicquera falcon**, the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long, with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *fasciated falcon*.—**Cohy falcon**, a falcon, *Baza lephotes*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca. — **Criard falcon**, a kite of the genus *Elanus* (which see). *E. corvaceus*, of a bluish-gray color above, about 13 inches long, with ashy-white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia. — **Dubious falcon**, the common sharp-shinned hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus*: an old book-name. *Pennant, 1785*.—**Dusky falcon**, an old book-name of the common American pigeon-hawk, *Falco (Hypotriorchis) columbarius*. *Pennant, 1785*.—**Eleonora falcon**, *Falco (Erythronus) eleonora*, one of the smaller falcons, inhabiting the Mediterranean region. — **Fair falcon**, *Artur nove-hollandie*, an Australian goshawk, from 16 to 20 inches long, and when adult, snow-white, with yellow cere and feet, black bill, and carmine eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle*. *Latham, 1801*.—**Fasciated falcon**. Same as *chicquera falcon*. *Latham, 1801*.—**Femoral falcon**, a small true falcon, *Falco fusco-ceruleus* or *F. femoralis*, found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through much of South America. It is from 13½ to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeous falcon* and *Aplomado falcon*.—**Finch falcon**, one of the very small Oriental falcons of the genus *Microhierax*, not larger than a finch or sparrow. — **Gentil or gentle falcon**. Same as *falcon-gentle*. — **Great northern falcons**, the several species or varieties of gerfalcons constituting the genus or subgenus *Hierofalco*. — **Greenland falcon**, the whitest of the gerfalcons, *Falco (Hierofalco) candicans*. — **Iceland falcon**, a kind of gerfalcon, *Falco (Hierofalco) islandicus*, chiefly found in Iceland, where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *spotted Iceland falcon*. — **Ingrian falcon**. Same as *red-footed falcon*. *Latham, 1781*.—**Kite falcon**, a falcon (which see); a bird of the genus *Baza* or of *Avicula*. — **Labrador falcon**, a very dark-colored, almost blackish, variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, and named *Falco labradorius* by Audubon. — **Lanner falcon**. See *lanner*. — **Leverian falcon**, the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States, *Buteo borealis*, so named by Pennant in 1785 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. — **Little rusty-crowned falcon**, a book-name of the common American sparrow-hawk, *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*. — **Lugger or lugger falcon**. Same as *jagger*. — **Lunated falcon**, *Falco lunulatus*, a small true falcon of Australia, from 11½ to 13½ inches long. *Latham, 1801*.—**Madagascar falcon**, *Polyboroides radiatus*, a large silver-gray hawk with bare lores, peculiar to Madagascar. — **New-Zealand falcon**, *Harpia or Hicciada nove-zealandie*. *Latham, 1781*.—**Notched falcon**, a South American falcon, *Harpagus bidentatus*, with doubly toothed bill and crestless head. *Latham, 1787*.—**Order of the White Falcon**, an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering, exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an 8-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel, and borne upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "L'ordre de la Vigilance" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civil and the military knight; also the motto "Vigilando ascendimus." The ribbon is dark-red or ponceau. Also called *Order of Vigilance*. — **Peregrine falcon**. See *peregrine*, *n.* — **Placentia falcon**. Same as *St. John's falcon*: so called from the large dark spot on the belly. — **Plumbeous falcon**. (a) A South American hawk, *Asturina nitida*. *Latham, 1787*. (b) Same as *femoral falcon*. — **Prairie-falcon**, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, a large true falcon common on the prairies of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico, representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck-hawk or peregrine, but much lighter and grayer in color, and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages. — **Radiated falcon**, an Australian hawk, *Urospizias radiatus*. *Latham, 1801*.—**Red-footed falcon**, *Falco (Tinnunculus) vespertinus* or *rupicus*, a small true falcon with red legs, related to the sparrow-hawk of the United States, found in Europe, occasionally in Great Britain, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *Ingrian falcon*. — **Red-shouldered falcon**, the adult red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant, 1785*. — **Rock falcon**. Same as *stone-falcon*. — **Rufous-headed falcon**, a South American hawk, *Heterospizias meridionalis*. *Latham, 1787*.—**St. Domingo falcon**, a West Indian variety of the common sparrow-hawk of the United States, sometimes called *Falco* or *Tinnunculus* or *Cereh-nis dominicensis*. *Latham, 1781*.—**St. John's falcon**, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis*: so called from a locality in Newfoundland. *Latham, 1781*. Also called *placentia falcon*. — **Stone falcon**, the merlin, *Falco aesalon*. Also called *rock falcon*, and formerly *Falco lithofalco*. — **Streaked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Urubitinga melanops*. *Latham, 1787*. — **Tawny-headed falcon**, the African *Falco rufo-collis*, probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon. — **Winter falcon**, the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant, 1785*.—**Zugun falcon**, an Oriental hawk, *Butastur teesa*. *Latham, 1821*. See *teesa*.

falcon-bill (fă'kn-bil), *n.* A form of martel-de-fer, *(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")*



distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal'kō-nel'), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2. **falconer** (fā'kn-ēr), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon*; early mod. E. *fauconer*, *fauconier*; < ME. *fauconer*, *faukener*, *fauconer*, etc.; < OF. *falconier*, F. *falconier* = Pr. *falconier* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *halconero* = Pg. *falcocero* = It. *falconiere* = D. *valkenier* = MHG. *valkenier*, G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkeneer* = Sw. *falkener*, < ML. *falconarius*, a *falconer*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a *falcon*; see *falcon*.] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hee is much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Grecia and Natolia he hath forty thousand *Falconers*; his Hunts-men are not much fewer.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 200.

The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer*, but never I believe the hawk.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 28.

falconet (fal'kō-net), *n.* [< OF. **falconet*, **falconet* (= It. *falconetto*; cf. ML. *falconetta*, a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnet*, *fauconneau*, F. *fauconneau*, a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon*, a falcon; see *falcon*.] 1. A little falcon; specifically, in ornith., a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax*, *Hierax*, or *Microhierax*, which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. carulescens*.—2. A shrike of the genus *Palaemonulus*. Also *falconelle*.—3. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II. of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces poids du roi.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the straighties.

Knolles, Hist. Turks.

falcon-eyed (fā'kn-īd), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

A quick brunette, well moulded, *falcon-eyed*.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

falcon-gentle (fā'kn-jen'tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil*; < OF. *falcon gentil*: *gentil*, gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European goshawk, *Astur palmarius*. Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer*.

falcon-heronery, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

No gentil hautein *falcon-heronery*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

Falconidae (fal-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-idae*.] The most highly organized and raptorial family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly contemporaneous with the suborder *Accipitres*, containing the old-world (not the new-world) vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary-birds and the ospreys or fish hawks. The vultures or carrion-feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres*. The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinae*, falcons; *Polyborinae*, caracaras; *Circulinae*, harriers; *Accipitrinae*, hawks; *Milvinae*, kites; *Buteoninae*, buzzard-hawks; and *Faltrinae*, old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidae*. But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconinae (fal-kō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-inae*.] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidae*, containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle, the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched, the nasal tubercle centric, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization robust and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck hawk* and *falcon*.

falconine (fal'kō-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidae*, and especially to the *Falconinae*.

II. *a.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidae*; in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinae* alone. *Cones*.

falconing, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faukning*; < *falcon* + *-ing*.] Hawking; falconry. *Florio*.

falconry (fā'kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *fauconry*, *fauconrie*, *fauconry*; ME. form not found; < OF. *fauconnerie*, F. *fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon; see *falcon* and *-ry*.] 1. The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

Wee find in *fauconrie* sixteen hawks or fowls that prey.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, v. 8.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking*.

falcon-shaped (fā'kn-shāpt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey: said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot (fā'kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon*, 4.

Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this sail, for where they work it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 714.

falconern (fal'kō-pēr-n), *n.* [< L. *Falco*, q. v., + *Pernis*, q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco lophotes*, forming the modern genus *Baza*, having the head crested and the beak doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcule (fal'kū-lā), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *falx* (*fale-*), a sickle; see *falcate*.] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons: same as *Tinnunculus*. *Hodgson*, 1837.—2. Pl. *falcule* (-le). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata (fal-kū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falcule*, a claw; see *falcule*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fossipedata* of the order *Peria*. These families were *Subterranea* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada*, *Sanguinaria*, and *Gracilia* (together including the fissiped carnivores).

falcate (fal'kū-lāt), *a.* [< *falcule* + *-ate*.] Having the form of a falcule; falcate or falciform.

Falcula (fal-kū'li-jī), *n.* [NL., < L. *falcule*, a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw; see *falcule*.] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata*, of uncertain system.



Falcula palliata

atic position, commonly referred to the *Paradiseidae*, and sometimes to the *Corvula*, where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9½ inches long. *Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire*, 1836.

fald, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*¹.

fald, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*².

faldager (fāl'dā-j), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium*; Spelman gives an AS. **fald-gang*, meaning the same as *faldage* (lit. a fold-going); Somner, **fald-gang-penig*, equiv. to *fald-fee*, q. v. See *faldsoke*, *faldworth*. These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] 1. An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasture on his fields as a means of manuring the land, he in turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep.—2. A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald-fee*.

Also *foldage*.

falderall (fāl'dē-rāl), *n.* A Scotch form of *fold*.

Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll dee frae ae *falderall* till anther a' the days o' his life.

Hogg, Tales, l. 9.

faldetta (fāl-det'tā), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Maltese women, usually made of silk. See the extracts.

The black silk *faldetta* of Maltese ladies, the long white muslin veil of Genoa, and the white muslin hoods worn by females in other parts of Italy, &c., will recur to every traveller. *Rack*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 164, note.

The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 137.

fald-feet (fāl'd'fē), *n.* [< ME. *fald*, fold (see *faldage*), + *fee*.] Same as *faldage*, 2.

falding (fāl'ding), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough-napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

In a gowne of *falding* to the kne.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 391.

faldistori, **faldistori** (fāl'dis-tor, -tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *faldistorium*, var. of *faldestolium*, a *faldstool*; see *faldstool*.] Same as *faldstool*.

faldsoke, *n.* [ME. **faldsoke* (ML. *faldsoeca*), < *fald*, F. *fold*², + *soke*, *soken*.] Same as *faldage*.

faldstool (fāl'd'stöl), *n.* [Partly accented, (the E. form would be **fold-stool*) < OF. *faldstool*, *faudestuel*, *faudestucl*; < ML. *faldstolium*, corruptly *faldistorium*, *faltisterium* (> It. Sp. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldstool*, *faudestuel*, *faudestucl*, *faudestuail*, *faldstool*, etc., F. *faucaut*, an arm-chair), < OHG. *faltstul*, *faldstul*, G. *faltstuhl*, *faltstuhl*, lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan*, G. *falten* = E. *fold*², v., + *stool*, *stol*, G. *stuhl*, a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool*.] 1. Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence—2. A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the *faldstool* could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not separable.

3. A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshippers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation.

On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*.

Ashmole, Berkshire, i. 10.

The Dean of Westminster then laid the amulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool*, the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.

East Year of a Silken Reign, p. 252.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc.,

at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany-stool* or *litany-desk*, and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.



1 faldstool, def. 5.

faldworth,

n. [Skinner, after Spelman, gives AS. **fald-worth*, explaining it as < AS. **falde* [fald], fold, hence company or decuria, + **worth* (worth), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Somner gives an AS. **faldworth*, entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (*libertate faldagi dignus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage*.] In old law, a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decenary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge.

Falernian (fā-lēr-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falernus*, pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (*Falernum*, sc. *vinum*, Falernian wine), prob., like *Faliscus* (for **Falascus*), an adj. associated with the local orig. tribal name *Falern* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, < *fala*, a scaffold or pillar of wood.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

Ne'er *Falernian* threw a richer

Light upon Lucullus' tables.

Longfellow, Drinking Song.

Falerno (fā-lēr'nō), *n.* [It., < L. *Falernus*; see *Falernian*.] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernum, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

Faliscan (fa-lis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliscus* for **Falescius*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falerinus*: see *Falerian*]. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin [alphabets], wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscan.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 127.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

fall (fák), *n.* [*See, also falk.*] A name of the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*. Montagu.

fall (fál), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling*. [Early mod. E. *fall*; < M.E. *fallen* (pret. *fel*, *fell*, *jit*, *ful*, pl. *felien*, *fillen*, *felle*, *filte*, etc., pp. *fulien*, *fall*), < A.S. *feallan* (pret. *feól*, pl. *feóllon*, pp. *feallen*) = O.North. *falla* = O.S. *fallan* = O.Fries. *falla* = M.D. *vallen* = O.H.G. *fallan*, M.H.G. *G. falla* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *falde*, *fall* (not in Goth., where the word for 'fall' is *drúsan*: see *dross*, *drizzele*, *v.*); akin to *L. fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err (whence ult. E. *fail*, *q. v.*) = Gr. *πάλλω*, make to fall, throw down, overthrow, defeat, baffle (cf. deriv. *πάλλω*, a slip, stumble, false step, full). Hence *fell*, *v. t.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also *zif* the Bawme be fyn, it achille *fall* to the botme of the Vesselle, as though it were Quykaylver.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which laid the wind.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time.

R. S. Ball, *Exper. Mechanics*, p. 230.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty.

You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,

To *fall* and blister. Shak., *Leur*, II. 4.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls*.

Sydney Smith, *To the Countess Grey*.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré.

When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have *fallen*; the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief.

Heb. iv. 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*

To careless ruin. Shak., *M. of V.*, IV. 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a Letter to the King, protesting his Fidelity and Sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 193.

We *fall* not from virtues like Vulcan from heaven, in a day.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ Mor.*, I. 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*

Find

That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 329.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall*,

The best of virtue, fortitude, would die with him.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, I. 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,

Fall in the cloud of war and the misusing?

Addison, *The Campaign*.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to

fall asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen* void.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, II.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. Acts xiii. 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Gilge.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 85.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk.

Addison, *Spectator*.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 177.

They

Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay

Across the sea.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

"Thence Reddite," quoth God, "that to Cesar *falleth*."

Piers Plowman (A), I. 50.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you. Num. xxiv. 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,

Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, II. 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall*, as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 127.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 420.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole.

G. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXVII. 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one.

Now here, now there, as *felle* by adventure.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

It *fell* once upon a day,

This guild lord went from home.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads), I. 181.

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*.

Ruth III. 18.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.

Holder, *Time*.

Do thy worst;

And foul *fall* him that bleaches first!

Scott, *Marmion*, VI. 12.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves.

Luke x. 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?

Howell, *Letters*, II. 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have heretofore mentioned.

Steel, *Tatler*, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child

Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.

Shak., *K. John*, III. 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.

Cowper, *Charity*, I. 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . .

From under my starry sea-bud crown

Low adown and around.

Tennyson, *The Mermaid*.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete[s] the dress.

Fairholt, *Costume*, I. 100.

12. To be fit or meet.

Thence said I thus, "It *fallith* me to cease

Either to ryme, or dities for to make."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

For it *fallith* as well to floods [lads] of four and twenty

geris,

Or yonge men of yistriday to gene good reds [counsels].

As be-cometh a kow to hope in a cage!

Richard the Redeless, III. 262.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [Scotch.]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sunnites and Shi'ites.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 545.

Falling branch. See *branch*.—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain*.—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*.—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul*.—**To fall astern** (*naut.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice-admiral *fell* on *stern*, staying for the Admiral that came up againe to him.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 53.

To fall away. (a) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.

Arbutnot, *Aliments*.

(b) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.

Spenser, *Daphnaida*, I.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly.

Addison.

(c) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not away from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 65.

To fall back. (a) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

(b) To have recourse: followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.

II. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 504.

(c) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.—**To fall behind**, to slacken in pace or progress; be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind*.

Bury and Hiltner, *Cycling*, p. 40.

To fall down. (a) To be prostrated; sink to the ground.

Down *fell* the beauteous youth.

Dryden.

(b) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hein *fall* down undre the Wheles of the Chare, and lat the Chare gon over hem; so that thei ben dede anon.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 175.

All kings shall *fall down* before him.

Ps. lxxii. 11.

(c) *Naut.*, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down* for Plymouth, but, the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*.—**To fall foul.** See *foul*.—**To fall from grace.** See *grace*.—**To fall home.** (a) To fall into the right place; drop into or rest at the point intended. (b) In *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as to *tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (a) To come in; join; take place or position: as, to *fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *falling in* among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 10.

(b) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-obits *fell in*.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, II.

(c) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling-in* top sides of a man of war.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 11.

(d) To sink or become loan or hollow: as, her cheeks have *fallen in*.

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in*; crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, II.

To fall in with. (a) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

(b) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to *fall in with* one's assertions; the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 92.

He pursues it [a whim] the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest.

Goldsmith, *Phanor*.

To fall of accord. See *accord*.—**To fall off.** (a) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged; withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like: as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off*, and to lose their hottest scent.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 177.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*

From God to worship calves. Milton, *P. R.*, III. 415.

(b) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom *fell off*. (c) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions *fall off*; the public interest is *falling off*.

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls off* in the fifth act].

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling off*.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

(d) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell off* from him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 150.

To fall on or upon. (a) [*On, adv.*] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall on*, or else be gone,
And yield to us the day.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

(b) [*On, prep.*] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company, seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell on* their consorts.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 376).

I saw three bandits by the rock
Waiting to *fall on* you, and heard them boast
That they would slay you. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall upon* them. *Ex. xv. 16.*

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till on mine ear this message *falls*,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon; come upon; discover.

The Romans *fell on* this model by chance. *Swift.*

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure or predicament; be fortunately placed or provided for: from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down on its feet in falling: as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure to *fall on his feet*.

Mr. King, who was put in good-humor by *falling on his feet*, as it were, in such agreeable company, amused himself by studying the guests.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

To fall out. (a) To quarrel; begin to wrangle; become estranged.

Master Wellbred's elder brother and I are *fallen out* exceedingly. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.*

Rubens Celer would needs have it engraven on his tomb he had led his life with Ennea, his dear wife, forty-three years eight months, and never *fell out*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

We *fell out*, my wife and I,
O we *fell out*, I know not why,
And kiss'd again with tears.

Tennyson, Princess, I.

(b) To happen; befall; chance.

It *fell out* on a day, the king
Brought the queen with him home.
The Lady of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 282).

Even so it *fell out* to him as he foretold.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

(c) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of to *fall home*.—**To fall over.** (a) [*Over, adv.*] (1) To revolt; desert from one side to another. [*Archais.*]

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?

Shak., K. John, III. 1.

(2) To become overturned: as, the wall *fell over*. (b) [*Over, prep.*] To fall beyond: as, the ball *fell over* the line.—**To fall short**, to be deficient; fall to come up to a standard or requirement: as, the corn *falls short*; to *fall short* in duty.

The Italians *fall as short* of the French in this particular [gardens] as they excel them in their palaces.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 378.

It [the great cedar] has a fine smell, but not so fragrant as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar; and it also *falls short* of it in beauty.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 105.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing: as, the plan *fell through*. [*Colloq.*].—**To fall to.** (a) [*To, adv.*] (1) To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging; close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling to*.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 37.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires

Come, Sir, *fall to* then; you see my little supper is always ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of you.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 234

(b) [*To, prep.*] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they *fell to* blows.

Then I *fell to* defence with a frike wille,
My-selwyn to saue, and accour my pepuil.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13204

So they *fell to* it hard and sore.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall to* it now.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 148.

To fall together by the ears. See *earl*.—**To fall to the ground.** See *ground*.—**To fall under**, to come

under or within the limits of; become subject to; be ranged or reckoned under: as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance of the court; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.

They *fell under* the punishment of admonition and other heavy penalties. *J. Adams, Works, V. 156.*

To fall upon. (a) To attack. See to *fall on* (b).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to *fall upon* him.

Tennyson, Geraint.

(b) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them.

Brougham.

To fall with. Same as to *fall in with* (a).

They made them steer a course between y^e southwest & y^e norwest, that they might *fall with* some land.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 217.

=*Syn.* Attack, Set upon, Fall upon, etc. See *assail*.

II. trans. 1†. To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds.

Shak., Lucrèce, I. 1551.

The common executioner . . .

Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,

But first begs pardon. *Shak., As you Like it, III. 5.*

2. To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider. [*Colloq.*]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology, . . . told how the animal [a horse] had *fallen* him three times.

W. Colton, Ship and Shore, p. 139.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to *fall* a tree. [*Obsolete or colloq.*]

Nowe make is to *fall* in season best

For pale, or hedge, or house, or shippe in floods.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4†. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. To diminish; lessen or lower. [*Rare.*]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat material, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.

Walpole, Letters, II. 30.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities.

Locke.

6. To bring forth: as, to *fall* lambs. [*Rare.*]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;

Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time

Fall particoloured lambs. *Shak., M. of V., I. 3.*

Fair fall. See *fair*, *adv.*—**To fall a bell**, in bell-ringing, to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the point of equilibrium, with its mouth upward, to the same distance on the other side of that point.

fall¹ (fāl), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also fal, felle; < ME. ful, fall, a fall; AS. with mutated vowel fyll, rarely fell, fall, usually of death; = OS. ful = OFries. fal, fel = D. val = OHG. MHG. fal, val, G. fall = Icel. fall = Dan. fald = Sw. fall; from the verb.*] **I. n.** 1. Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a leaf; a *fall* from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice; the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall*.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,
On all the desolate pavements.

Bryant, Flood of Years.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall* of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the *fall* of the land is round about Plover's Barrows farm.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, VII.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present.

Pop. Encey.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade; a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc.; a decline: as, a *fall* in stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume of sound; a *fall* from power or honor; the *fall* of Adam (see the *fall* of man, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a *fall*.

Prov. xvi. 18.

In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all. *New Eng. Primer.*

Behold these glorious only in thy *fall*.

Pope, To the Earl of Oxford, I. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great flock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent market rates.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horse-shoe *fall* at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara *falls*; Trenton *falls*.

A willow brook, that turns a mill,
With many a *fall*, shall linger near.

Rogers, A Wish.

6†. The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disembogement.

Volga hath seculente monthes or *falls* into the sea.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 326.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the *fall of the year*: in antithesis to *spring*. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art like to have many dangerous foul *falls*.

Middleton, quoted in Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Dubbut look at the waste: their warn't not feed for a cow; . . .

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I mean'd to 'a stubb'd it at *fall*.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

If *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my childhood.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down). In dress, a fall of lace or other material is a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the front of a bonnet, acting as a short veil, or around the shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of filmy snow lies like down in the two courts of the Grand Hôtel du Mont Blanc.

C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 9.

The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit *fall* of rain.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

9. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber. [*Local, U. S.*].—10. In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.—11. In *verstling*, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

Tom . . . at last mastered all the dodges and *falls* except one.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, III.

12†. Same as *falling-band*.

Under that *fall* ruffe so sprucely set
Appears a *fall*, a falling-band forthwith.

Marrton, Satires, III.

13†. What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

The *fall*es of their grounds which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623.

Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 376.

14†. Lot in life; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his common course
From good to bad, and from badde to worse,
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall*?

Spenser.

15. The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.—16. In *astrol.*, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.—17. In *bot.*, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris*, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.—18. In *music*: (a) A cadence or conclusion.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall*.

Shak., T. N., I. 1.

(b) A lowering of the voice.—19. A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

Of cat, nor *fall*, nor trap, I haif nae dreid.

Borrowtown Mous, Encycy., II. 148, st. 13. (Jamieson)

20†. A covey: a hawking term.

A *fall* of woodcocks. *Stutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.*

21. *pl.* The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. *Hamersly, Naval Encey.*—22. In *whale-fishing*, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist from the blubber. It leads from the main-

mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called **cutting-fall**.—**Cant-fall** (*naut.*), the fall of the cant-purchase.—**Cat-tackle fall**. Same as *cat-fall*.—**Fall and tackle**. Another name for *block and tackle*. See *block*.—**The fall of man, or the fall, in theod.**, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness ("original sin") through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by the fall of man. *Schaff and Herzog, Encyc.*, p. 2186.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

The hole yere is devided into tiff partes, Spring time, Sommer, *faule of the leafe*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughness of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. *Ascham, Toxophilus* (ed. Arber), p. 48.

His beauty is at the fall of the leaf.

Walspole, Letters, II. 211.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling; wrestle; hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to try a fall. *Shak.*, As you like it, I. 1.

Piscator. There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish.

Viator. Let him come, I'll try a fall with him.

Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, II. 249.

II. a. Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, *fall crops*; a *fall dress*. [U. S.] **Fall canker-worm, dandelion, duck**, etc. See the nouns.

fall² (fāl), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxones." In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall³ (fāl), *n.* [Sw. Dan. *hval* (pron. vāl), a whale, = Icol. *hvalr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]—**A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (fāl'ā), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow*.

Then up and bespake the good Lairds Jock,
The best *falla* in a' the companie.

Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fall-la, *n.* Same as *fa-la*.

fallacet, *n.* [ME., also *fallas*; < OF. *fallace*, deception; see *fallacy*.] Deception; deceit; trickery.

He is reuerenced and robed that can robbe the people
Thorow *fallas* and false questes and thiorw fylkel speche.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 22.

He . . . taketh it as who saith by stelte the
Through coverture of his *fallas*.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 63.

fallacious† (fa-lā'shon), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia*: see *fallacy*.] A fallacy.

Tomitanus, in *Italic*, hath expressed euerie *fallaciam* in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 132.

Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your arguments may be also placed in the *fallacium* of equivocation. *Whitgift, Defence*, p. 63.

fallacious (fa-lā'shus), *a.* [= F. *fallacieux*; < LL. *fallaciosus*, deceptive; < *fallacia*, deception; see *fallacy*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, blinds faster the chains of his subjection. *Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society*.

But so vain and *fallacious* were all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation.

J. Adams, Works, V. 102.

The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction.

Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.

Cooper, Retirement, I. 457.

It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant scum upon the surface of deep pools simulated the turf that had been removed.

Mottley, Dutch Republic, II. 191.

= *Syn.* *Fallacious, Delusive, Deceptive*; deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in *delusive* and *fallacious* the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a *fallacious* argument, a *delusive* hope. See *deceptive*.

Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

Greedy they pluck'd

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;

This more *delusive*, not the touch, but taste
Deceived. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 563.

It is to be feared that the sciences are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive*.

F. Knox, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (fa-lā'shus-lī), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison*.

fallaciousness (fa-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as *Kumford's*, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.

Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (fal'a-sī), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-siz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia*; < ME. *fallace*, *fallas* (see *fallace*); < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *falacia* = Pg. It. *fallaccia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*.] 1. Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy*.

Shak., C. of E., II. 2.

I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 155.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
More *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?

Cooper, Truth, I. 516.

Specifically—2. A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy—that is, a *formal fallacy*, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy*.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 221.

A fallacy is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense; either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism; a supposed equivalent form which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense; whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever. *A. Sidgwick, Fallacies*.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The *fallacy of accident*, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The *fallacy of speech respecting and speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion, or ignoratio of the elench*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The *fallacy of the consequent, or non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Begging the question, or the petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The *fallacy of false cause*, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The *fallacy of many interrogations* in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horns?" a question which implies that you had horns.—**Fallacies of composition and division**, fallacies which arise when, in the same syllogism, words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in connection is inferred to be also true in separation, or the reverse.—**Fallacy of accent**, a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word. **Fallacy of amphibology**, a fallacy arising from the doubtful construction of a sentence.—**Fallacy of an illicit process**, a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise.—**Fallacy of equivocation**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning

of a word.—**Fallacy of figure of speech**, a fallacy arising from a tropical use of language.—**Fallacy of homonymy**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word.—**Fallacy of illicit particularity**, a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity*.—**Fallacy of no middle**, a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion.—**Fallacy of undistributed middle**, a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises: as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal; therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly.—**Fallacy of unreal middle**, a fallacy which falls to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term: as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings.—**Semilogical fallacy, or fallacy in words**, a fallacy which deceives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (fal'āl'), *n.* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *fallala*.] 1. *n.* 1. A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

His dress, his bows and fine *fal-lalls*.

Evelyn.

Hence—2. Any trifling ornament.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.

Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. *a.* Finicking; foppish; trifling.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (fal'āl'ish-lī), *adv.* [**fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*) + *-ly*.] Foppishly; triflingly.

Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax† (fal'aks), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, adj.: see *fallace*.] A fallacy.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation.

Crammer, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (fāl'blok), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (fāl'bōrd), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (fāl'kloud), *n.* See *cloud*¹, 1 (c).

fall-door†, *n.* [Formerly *faldor*; = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *faldør* = Sw. *fäldör*.] A trap-door.

fallen (fāl'n), *p. a.* [Formerly often written *faïn*; pp. of *fall*, v.] 1. In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined: as, the *fallen* angels.

If thou beest he—But O, how *fallen*! how changed
From him who . . . didst outshine
Myriads, though bright!

Milton, P. L., I. 84.

2. Slaked. [Prov. Eng.]

fallency† (fal'en-sī), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen* (-t)s, ppr. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail* and *fallance*.] Fallacy; error.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the constitution of suites and actions at law.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (fāl'n-stār'), *n.* 1. A name of species of bluish-green algae of the group *Nostochineæ*, that grow on damp ground; so called from the suddenness of their appearance.—2. A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa æquorea*.

faller (fāl'ler), *n.* 1. One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

He made many to fall [margin, multiplied the *faller*].

Jer. xlii. 16.

The Ring *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder.

Quoted in *Robton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 595.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (a) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (b) In a fulling, -milling, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. *E. H. Knight*. (c) In *flax-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gills; a gill-bar. It retains the line somewhat as it passes the drawing-roller. *E. H. Knight*. (d) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

faller-wire (fāl'ler-wir), *n.* 1. In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.—2. In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. *E. H. Knight*.

fall-fish (fál'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*, having an elongate robust body, the dorsal fin just behind the ventrals, and of a steel-blue color above and generally silvery on the sides and belly. In the males in spring the belly and lower fins are rosy or crimson. The species is abundant east of the Alleghenies, and is the largest of the eastern American cyprinoids, reaching a length of 18 inches. Also called *chub* and *silver chub*.

fall-gate (fál'gát), *n.* A gate across a public road, made so as to rise and fall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. fallibilis* = *Sp. fallibilidad* = *It. fallibilità* < *ML. as if *fallibilita(t)-s*, < *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible* and *-bility*.] The state or character of being fallible; liahleness to deceive or to be deceived: as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

All human Laws are but the offspring of that frailty, that *fallibility*, and imperfection which was in their Authors. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, xxvii.

fallible (fal'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. fallibilis* = *Sp. fallible* = *Pg. fallível* = *It. fallibile*, < *ML. fallibilis*, liable to err, also deceitful, < *L. fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err: see *fall*.] 1. Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of Heaven. *Goldsmith*, *English Clergy*.

For they were but men, frail, *fallible* men.

Story, *Speech*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*. *Shak.*, *M.* for *M.*, iii. 1.

These are but the conclusions and *fallible* discourses of man upon the word of God.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 23.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xv.

fallibleness (fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fallibility*.

Having mentioned the weakness and *fallibleness* of these few principles, I leave you to the farther consideration of the frailness and danger of those superstructures which shall be erected on any or all of these.

Hammond, *Works*, I. 335.

fallibly (fal'i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner; mistakenly or deceptively.

falling (fál'ling), *n.* [*ME. fallung*, verbal *n.* of *fallen*, *fall*.] 1. That which falls or drops; a dropping.

'Tis the beggar's gain

To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 103.

2. That which sinks; a hollow: as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

He . . . ambushed his footmen in the *falling* of a hill which was overshadowed with a wood.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

3. In *pathol.*, displacement of a part or organ downward: as, *falling* of the womb or of the eyelid. See *prolapsus*, *ptosis*.

falling-band (fál'ling-band), *n.* A collar for the neck, of cambric, lace, or the like, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders, and so named to distinguish it from the stiff ruff: worn in the seventeenth century. The falling-band consisted sometimes of several pieces, one lying over another, like the capes of some modern overcoats. It was sometimes deeply fluted, like the standing ruff, and required a poking-stick to arrange it. The more common form is that familiar in portraits dating between 1640 and 1690—a broad, plain linen collar, turned over the doublet or corselet. Also *fall*.

To make some . . . *falling bands* a [in] the fashion, three *falling* one upon another: for that's the new edition now.

Dekker, *Honest Whore*, i. 7.

The eighth Henry (as I understand)

Was the first king that ever wore a Band.

And but a *falling Band*, plaine with a hem,

All other people knew no use of them.

John Taylor, *Praise of Clean Linnen*.

falling-door (fál'ling-dör), *n.* Same as *slap-door*.

falling-evil, *n.* [*ME. fallunge eyll*, *falland eyyl* (= *OHG. falland ubil*), tr. *L. morbus caducus*.] Same as *falling-sickness*.

falling-from (fál'ling-from'), *n.* A falling away; desertion.

The mere want of gold, and the *falling from* of his friends, drove him into this melancholy.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3.

falling-mold (fál'ling-möld), *n.* A name of the two molds which are applied, the one to the convex and the other to the concave vertical side of a rail-piece of a hand-railing, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring. *Imp. Dict.*

falling-off (fál'ling-öf'), *n.* Decrease; decadence; a falling away. See *to fall off*, under *fall*, *v. 4*.

And therefore, if any of our divines following the Remonstrants abroad have herein departed from the principles of our church, it is high time to take notice of this *falling-off*.

He lost no time in repairing to the Pretender, . . . and took the seals of that nominal king, as he had formerly those of his potent mistress. But this was a terrible *falling-off* indeed.

Goldsmith, *Bolingbroke*.

falling-out (fál'ling-out'), *n.* A quarrel; a dispute. See *to fall out*, under *fall*, *v. 1*.

Their talk about a ridiculous *falling-out* two days ago at my Lord of Oxford's house, at an entertainment of his, . . . where there were high words and some blows, and pulling off of perriwigs.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 418.

falling-sickness (fál'ling-sik'nes), *n.* [Similarly named in *D. vallende ziekte*, *OHG. fallandiu suht*, *G. fallende sucht*, *Sw. fallande sot*, *Dan. faldsot*, *faldende syge*.] A fit in which one suddenly falls to the ground: a popular name for epilepsy.

Cas. What? Did Caesar swoon?

Casca. He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.

Brut. 'Tis very like: he hath the *falling sickness*.

Shak., *J. C.*, I. 2.

falling-star (fál'ling-stär'), *n.* One of a class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller areas of the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are observable in the night sky throughout the year. Also called *shooting-star*.

Fallopi (fa-lö'pi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by (Gabriel Fallopius, or Fallopio, a famous Italian anatomist (1523-62). He published his discovery of the Fallopiian tubes in 1561.

Fallopiian aqueduct. See *aqueductus Fallopi*, under *aqueductus*, and *nerviduct*.

Fallopiian canal. (a) A Fallopiian tube. (b) The Fallopiian aqueduct.

Fallopiian pregnancy. the development of the embryo to some extent in a Fallopiian tube; a form of extra-uterine pregnancy.—**Fallopiian tubes**, in *anat.*, a pair of ducts extending from the ovary to the uterus, conveying ova. In the human female they are three or four inches long, and lie between the folds of peritoneum which constitute the broad ligament of the uterus on each side, near the upper border of these folds, and consist of a serous, a muscular, and a mucous coat. The outer or ovarian end is fringed with processes, and called the fimbriated extremity, or *morsus diaboli*, which is more or less closely applied to the ovary. One of these oviducts, right or left, receives the ripened ovum on its escape from the ovary, and conducts it into the womb.

fallow¹ (fál'ö), *a.* [*ME. falow, falewe, falwee*, yellow, yellowish, pale, faded (of blond hair, complexion, withered grass; applied poetically also to a battle-field); < *AS. fealu* (*feath-*), yellow, yellowish, pale, faded, wan (of flame, bird's feet, a horse (bay), withered grass or leaves, or flowers, waves, waters, roads, etc.), = *OS. falu* = *D. val* = *OHG. falo* (*falaw-*), *MHG. val* (*valc-*), *G. fahl*, also (from the *MHG.* oblique forms' stem *raic-*) *fahb* (whence *It. falbo* = *F. fauve* = *Pr. falb, faub, faure*), pale, faded, = *Icel. fölr*, pale, = *Dan. Sw. fal-* (in comp., *Dan. falaske*, *Sw. falaska*, embers, lit. pale ashes); cf. *Gr. φαῖος*, gray (of hair, of a wolf, of waves, etc.), = *L. pallidus*, pale, pallid, = *Skt. palita*, gray.] *Pale*; pale-yellow; yellowish; fallow.

His hewe *falwe*, and pale as aschen colde.

Chaucer, *F. Knight's Tale*, I. 506.

Thare growed neuer gres [grass] ne neuer sall Bot euermore be ded and drit.

And falow and fade. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Fallow deer. See *fallow-deer*.

fallow² (fál'ö), *v. 1*. [*ME. falowen, falewen, faluwen, falwen*, become fallow, yellowish, pale, withered, < *AS. fealwian, fealwian*, become yellow, wither (as grain, grass, leaves, etc.), (= *OHG. falawen, falewen*, *MHG. valben*, *G. falben*; cf. *Icel. fölna* = *Dan. falne* = *Sw. falna*, wither, fade), < *fealu*, fallow, pale: see *fallow*¹, *a.*] To become fallow, pale, yellowish, or withered; fade; wither.

Under molde hi liggeth colde and *faleweth* so doth medewe gres.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 93.

His lippis like to the lede [lead] and his lire [cheek] *falloweth*.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3955.

fallow³ (fál'ö), *a. and n.* [*ME. falow*, plowed, of land; *falow, falwe*, *n.*, plowed land: see *fallow*², *v.*] This appears to be merely a special application of *falwe*, *falewe*, fallow, *i. e.*, pale, dusky, applied to fields and "meadows brown and sere," as they become in the fall; hence of fields plowed up after harvest, and left to rest, whence the mod. sense. See *fallow*¹, *a.* But it is possible that there has been confusion with *AS. (gloss) fealh*, pl. *fealga*, a harrow (the *ME.* form would be **falwe*, **falow*), = *OHG. LG. felga*, *MHG. G. felge*, a harrow, *MHG. valgen*.

G. felgen = *LG. falgen*, till, cultivate.] *I. a.* Plowed and left unseeded; left for a considerable time unworked or unseeded after tillage;

untilled; uncultivated; neglected: said of land: often used figuratively.

Break up your *fallow* ground. *Jer. iv. 3.*

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

Lander says that he cannot have a great deal of mind who cannot afford to let the larger part of it lie *fallow*.

Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 27.

The soil, where it was ploughed, was the richest vegetable loam. Where it lay *fallow*, it was entirely hidden by a bed of grass and camomile.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 44.

II. n. 1. Land broken up by the plow to prepare it for future seeding; land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after tillage.

Whoso that buyldeth his hous al of salwes [sallows, wil-

lows]

And priketh his blynde hors over the *falwes* . . .

Is worthy to been honged on the galwes.

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 656.

Fallow, lond cryd [land cared, *i. e.*, plowed].

Prompt. Parv.

It is as if an earthquake had swallowed up the uncultivated *fallows*.

Everett, *Orations*, II. 225.

2. In *agri.*, the method of allowing land to lie for a season or more untilled in order to increase its power of producing crops.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

A green *fallow*, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips or potatoes. In *fallow*, uncropped; unseeded, literally or figuratively.

Every one who has been upon a walking or a boating tour, living in the open air, with the body in constant exercise and the mind in *fallow*, knows true ease and quiet.

R. L. Stevenson, *Walt Whitman*.

fallow² (fál'ö), *v. 2*. [*ME. falowen, falwen*, plow, till; cf. *LG. falgen*, till: see *fallow², *a.*] To render fallow; put (land) into the condition of a fallow, namely, by plowing, harrowing, and breaking it without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow: as, it is well to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.*

That were earthtillyes gode.

My *faleweden* erthe and teolden [felled] wode.

Chron. Eng. (Eng. Met. Rom., ed. Ritson, II. 93).

Burning of thistles, and diligente weeding them out of the corne, doth not halfe so much rydde them as when the ground is *fallowed* and tilled for good grayne.

Ascham, *Toxophilus*.

The practice of *fallowing*, the sowing of French grasses, and the proper way of making hay.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XXVIII. 30.

fallow³ (fál'ö), *n.* [A dial. form of *felloe*, *felly*.] One of the strakes of a cart. [Prov. Eng.]

Fallowes, or strakes of a cart, *Victus*.

Huloet.

fallow-chat (fál'ö-chat), *n.* [*< fallow*¹ + *chat*².]

Same as *fallow-finch*.

fallow-crop (fál'ö-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

fallow-deer (fál'ö-dër'), *n.* [*< fallow*¹ + *deer*. Cf. *AS. "dun-fealu, cervinus"*, *i. e.*, "dun-fallow, deer-colored." A deer of the genus *Dama*: so called from its fallow or yellowish color spotted with white.

The best-known species is the common European *Cervus dama*, or *Dama platyceros*, often kept in preserves. It is smaller than the stag or red deer; has the antlers differently formed, with more palmation at their ends; and stands about 3 feet high at the withers. There are several varieties, differing chiefly in coloration, and bucks of various ages receive different names, as *fawn*, *pricket*, *sorrel*, *noor*, etc. See cut under *Dama*.

fallow-dun (fál'ö-dun), *a.* See *dun*¹.

fallow-field (fál'ö-föld), *n.* A common field. [Prov. Eng.]

fallow-finch (fál'ö-finch), *n.* A name of the wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola ananthe*, a small oscine passerine bird of the family *Turdidae* or subfamily *Saxicolinae*. See *wheatear*. Also called *fallow-chat*.

fallowforth (fál'ö-förth), *n.* A waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallowist (fál'ö-ist), *n.* [*< fallow*² + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists.

Sir J. Sinclair.

fallowness (fál'ö-nes), *n.* [*< fallow*² + *-ness*.]

The state of being fallow.

Lik one who in her third widowhood did profess Herself a nun, ty'd to retiresness,

So affects my Muse now a chaste *fallownesse*.

Donne, *To Mr. R. Woodward*.

fallow-smich (fál'ö-smich), *n.* [*< fallow*¹ + **smich* (1 *Sc. smitch*, a speck, spot).] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola ananthe*. *Macgillivray*.

fall-rope (fál'röp), *n.* The fall of a tackle.

falltrank (fâl'trangk), *n.* [Also written *fall-trank*; *G. falltrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = *E. fall*, + *trank* = *E. drench*, a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astrigent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fâl'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall*.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and fall-traps baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. vi. 1.

fall-under (fâl'un'dér), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under*. *Car-Builders Dict.* [Eng.]

fals, *a.* An obsolete form of *false*.

falsarium (fâl-sâ'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchard*.
falsary (fâl'sâ-ri), *n.* [*L. falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, false: see *falsar*.] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli sacerdotes sundrie priestes, yee erie oute, a corrupter, a *falsary*. I should have said certain priestes, or some priestes: but I should not in any wise have said sundrie.

Bp. Jewell, To Harding, Oct., 1567.

Alike you caluminate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 133.

false (fâls), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* < *ME. fals*, *false* (*AS. fals*, only as a noun), untrue, unguine, deceitful, treacherous, = *MHG. valsch* = *Icel. fals*, esp. in comp.; in *Teut.* otherwise with *acom.* term., as if an adj. in *OHG.*, *AS.*, etc., -*isc*, *E. -ish*: *D. valsch* = *OFries. falsk*, *falsch* = *OHG. *falsc* (in deriv. *gi-falscôn*, *gi-falscen*, *gi-falschen*, *G. fâlschen*, falsify), *MHG. valsch*, *G. fâlsch* = *Sw. Dan. falsk* = late *Icel. falskr*, false; < *OF. fals*, *fauz*, mod. *F. faux* = *Pr. fals* = *Sp. Pg. It. fals* so, < *L. falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*.] *II. n.* *ME. fals*, fraud, < *AS. fals*, fraud, counterfeit, = *Icel. falsk* (= *ODan. fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. *OFries. falsch*, *MHG. valsch*, *G. fâlsch* = *Dan. falsk*, forgery), < *L. falsum*, falsehood, fraud, neut. of *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*, falsehood.] *I. a. 1.* Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue: as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows As false as deers' onths. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . . Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 505.

It is evident there is as *false* a Notion of Physick in this Country as with us; and that it is here also thought a Knack more than a Science or Method.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 242.

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious: as, a *false* witness.
What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxx. 3.

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; inconsistent; disloyal; dishonest; unjust: said of persons.

Zif that ache love more to lyve with here Children than for to dye with hire Husbonde, men holden hire for *fals* and cursed.
Maunderle, *Travels*, p. 171.

To thine owne self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 3.

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been *false* to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false* to our country. *D. Webster*, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833.

4. Containing or conveying deception, falsehood, or treachery; adapted or intended to mislead: said of things.

This man had not onely a daring but a villainous unmercifull looke, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating. *Keelyn*, *Diary*, May 10, 1671.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so e'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as 'tis fair.
Bp. Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope.

In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, *Building of the Ship*.

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage: as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* vaupred powr & money falselyer exacted.
Joye, *Expos. of Daniel*, xli.

O, I smell *false* Latin. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 1.

The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is *false* blazonry.
Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve the purpose of the genuine article—(*a*) with intent to defraud or deceive; spurious: as, *false* coin; (*b*) for the sake of mere appearance or for use or convenience; artificial: as, a *false* buttonhole; *false* teeth.

Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

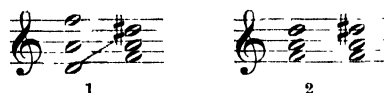
A noble spirit . . . ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 1.

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, having some superficial resemblance to some other plant or animal: used like the Latin *quasi*, or Greek *pseudo*, in composition. See *quasi*, *pseudo*.

8. In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch; singing or playing out of tune.—**9.** In *her.*, open or voided: said of some bearings: as, a *false* cross; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a *false* escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an orle).—**False** amnion, **asphodel**, **balance**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** bedding, *geol.*, an irregular lamination or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, especially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification of the mass. This indicates that the material was deposited under the influence of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also called *cross-bedding*, *current-bedding*, and *flow-and-plunge structure*.—**False** beech drops, **bottom**, **brassetto**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** bray. [*From Welsh* *brac*, or *Scotch brae*.] (*a*) Raised ground; a slope. (*b*) In *fort.*, an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false* brays,
Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, p. 446.

False chord, **harmony**, **triad**, in *music*, a chord, etc., incorrectly constructed or performed.—**False** conception, **core**, **croup**, **dandelion**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** edge, in a flat sword-blade, that edge of the blade, whether sharpened or not, which is toward the arm and person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *right-edge*.—**False** egg, a pseudovum.—**False** escutcheon. See *escutcheon*.—**False** feet. See *foot*.—**False** fifth, **fire**, **front**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** galena. Same as *blende*.—**False** heraldry, anything in a delineation or blazon contrary to the established rules of heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or metal upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field.—**False** hermit, a hermit-erab of the genus *Hypocyncha*.—**False** hoof, **imprisonment**, **keel**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** intonation, in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch; wrong sharpening or flattening.—**False** membrane, **molar**, **pelvis**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** note or tone, in *music*, an incorrect note or tone, either in composition or in performance.—**False** relation, in *music*, the occurrence in successive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1: it is usually very



objectionable. The false relation disappears when the chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2.—**False** return, in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—**False** rib, **roof**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** station, in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the survey, but does not appear in the plan.—**False** stem (*naut.*), same as *cutwater*, 1.—**False** string, **vertebra**, etc. See the nouns.—**False** window, **door**, etc., in *arch.*, an imitation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked up so as no longer to serve its original purpose.—**False** wing. See *adula*.—**False** work, in *engin.*, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected.
Figure of the rule of false. See *rule*.—**Syn. 1.** Untruthful, disingenuous, perfidious, dishonest.—**2.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious.

II. † n. A falsehood; that which is false.

I coude almost
A thousand olde stories the allegre
Of women lost thogh *fals* and foolcs host.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 298.

But set the truth and set the right aside,
For they with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or else two *falses*, of each equal share.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. II. 48.

false (fâls), *adv.* [*< false, a.*] Falsely.—To play *false*, to play one *false*, to act falsely or treacherously in regard to something, or toward a person; use deceptive or perfidious methods or practices; be untrue to one.

falset (fâls), *v.* [*< ME. falsien*, *falsen*, make false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail (cf. *OFries. falschia* = *D. ver-valschen* = *OHG. gi-falscôn*, *MHG. valschen*, *G. fâlschen* = *Dan. for-falske* = *Sw. för-falska*, make false), < *OF. fals*, *fauzer*, mod. *F. fausser* = *Pr. falsar* = *OSp. falsar*, *Sp. falsear* = *Pg. falsar* = *It. falsare*, < *L. falsare*, make false, falsify (writings, weights, measures, etc.), < *falsus*, false: see *false, a.*]

I. trans. 1. To mislead by falsehood; deceive; betray.

Ther made nevere womman more wo
Than she, whan that she *falsede* Troilus.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but false,
To lous truly they disadaine,
They *falsen* ladies traitorously.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 4834.

And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yit.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. II. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yef any other hadde it done a-noon he wolde the Iuge-
ment haue *falsed*. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I not reherce
Hir tales alle, be they better or werse,
Or elles *falsen* som of my matere.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to Miller's Tale, I. 67.

I highly prize thy powrs; and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And *falsed* oft his blowes 't illude him with such bayt.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. v. 9.

To *false* a doom. See *doom*.

II. intrans. To be false; deceive; practise deceit.

Accused though I be without desert,
Sith none can proue, beleue it not for true;
For neuer yet, since first ye had my hart,
Entended I to *false* or be vitruer.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 191.

falsedom, *n.* [*ME. falsdom*; < *false* + *-dom*.] Falsehood.

false-faced (fâls'fâst), *a.* [*< false* + *face* + *-ed*.] Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false-face'd* soothing! *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 9.

falsehead, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

When the emperor it herde some [heard say]
And knewe the *falsehead* of the vice,
He said, he wolde do justice. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, I.

false-heart (fâls'hîrt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false-heart* traitor.
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

false-hearted (fâls'hîrt'ed), *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted.
Bacon.

false-heartedness (fâls'hîrt'ed-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

falsehood (fâls'hûd), *n.* [*< ME. falshood*, also *falsched*, -*hede* (= *OFries. falschede*, *falschede* = *D. valscheit* = *MHG. valscheit*, *G. falschheit* = *Dan. falskhed* = *Sw. falskhet*), falseness; < *false* + *-hood*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being false; falseness; dishonest purpose or intention; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy: opposed to *truthfulness*.

And when the worthi men of the Contree hadden perceived this sotylle *falschod* of this Catholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and assayed his Castelle.
Maunderle, *Travels*, p. 280.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood*.
Fear is the mother of lies.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 381.

2. That which is false; a false representation in word or deed; an untruth; a lie: as, the tale is a series of *falsehoods*; to act a *falsehood*.

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted. But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods*.
Macaulay, *History*.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceitful speech, action, or appearance; counterfeit; imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.

[He] was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their ideas agree.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. v. 9.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gull'd
Our servants, wrong'd and lied and thwarted us . . .
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, *Princess*, IV.

= *Syn.* *Falsehood, Falseness, Falsity*; untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous; but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them, *falsehood* standing for the concrete thing, an intentional lie; *falseness*, for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous; as, he is justly despised for his *falseness* to his oath; and *falsity*, for the quality of being false without blame: as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith, once welded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

Moore, *Veiled Prophet*.

The lie is the *falsehood*: the untruthfulness of it is the *falseness*.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 366.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration," might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity*.

C. J. Smith, *Synonymes*, p. 422.

false-hoofed (fál's'hóft), *a.* Having false hoofs: applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoida*, or of the obsolete group *Chelophora*.

falsely (fál's'li), *adv.* [*< ME. falsly, falsliche (= D. valschehijk = G. fälschlich = Icel. falsliga = Dan. falskeligt = Sw. falskeligen)*]; *< false, a., + -ly²*. 1. In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly: as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.

She never saw it.
King. Thou speak'st it *falsely*, as I love mine honour.
Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murder's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh.
Des. O *falsely*, *falsely* murder'd! Shak., *Othello*, v. 2.

3. Not correctly; erroneously; mistakenly: as, a passage *falsely* translated.

Of couetyse *falsely* men may muse
There benefettis, and wrongly hyr at-wygte
Of such occa[sion] where she is nat to wyghte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

falsen (fál'sn), *v. t.* To render false. [*Rare.*]

We are living with a system of classes so intense . . . that the whole action of our minds is hampered and *falsen*ed by it. M. Arnold, *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 482.

falseness (fál's'nes), *n.* [*< ME. falsnes, falsnesse; < false, a., + -ness*]. 1. Want of truth; untruthfulness: as, the *falseness* of a report. — 2. Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitoriness: as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.

Hammond, *Fundamentals*.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.

Rogers.

= *Syn.* *Falsity*, etc. See *falsehood*.

false-quarters (fál's'kwár'térz), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [*Prov. Eng.*]

falsest (fál's'et), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc.; *< ME. falsere* (cf. MHG. *valscherre*, G. *fälscher* = Icel. *falsari* = Dan. *falskener*), *< OF. *falsaire, faussaire*, F. *faussaire* = Pr. *falsari* = Sp. Pg. *It. falsario*, *< LL. falsarius*, *falsar*, a forger (of written documents), *< L. falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The wliche pronounen me to be a *falsere* and a detroger or apfere [impairer] of holi scriptures.

Wyclif, *Prolog* on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Forshall), III. 594.

And such end, perdie, does all hom remayne,
That of such *falsers* frendship heve fayne.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

falseship, *n.* [*ME. *falsship, folship; < false, a., + -ship*]. *Falsehood*.

gissinge and glosinge an *falseship* been rine.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 222.

falsest (fál's'et), *n.* A corrupt form of *falsehood*: as, in old law writings, "crime of *falsest*." *Skene*.
falsette (fál's'et), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *fals* = Sw. *fals*, *< It. falso*: see *false*, *a.*] A shrill, high tone of the voice; *falsette*. [*Rare.*]

The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette*.
Pierce.

falsettist (fál's'et'ist), *n.* [*< falso + -ist*]. One who speaks or sings in *falsette*.

Soprano *falsettists* were once common enough in France, and especially in Spain, from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

falsetto (fál's'et'ō), *n.* and *a.* [*It. falso* (= Sp. Pg. *falso* = F. *faux*), *dim. of falso* (= F. *faux*,

etc.), false: see *false*, *a.*] 1. *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices: so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities; it is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically, it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* 1. Having the quality and compass of the *falsette*. — 2. Assumed; constrained; unnaturally high-pitched; false. [*Rare.*]

Influenced by the *falsette* sentiment which found its most notable illustration in "Paul and Virginia,"
Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago,
p. 14.

falsi crimen (fál'si krí'men). [*L.*] In law, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically—(a) In civil law, a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. (b) In modern common law, forgery.

falsifiable (fál'si-fi-á-bl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) falsifiable, < falsifier, falsify*]. Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.
falsification (fál'si-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) falsification = Sp. falsificación = Pg. falsificação = It. falsificazione, < ML. falsificatio(n)-, < falsificare, falsify: see falsify*]. 1. The act of falsifying or making false; false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc.: as, the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is a high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth the *falsifications*.
Bacon.

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation: as, the *falsification* of a prediction; the *falsification* of a charge. — 3. In law: (a) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify*, *v. t.* (b) In equity, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fál'si-fi-ká-tor), *n.* [= F. *falsificateur* = Sp. Pg. *falsificador* = It. *falsificatore*, *< ML. as if *falsificator, < falsificare, falsify: see falsify*]. A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.

Ep. Morton, *Discharge of impnt.*, p. 175.

falsifier (fál'si-fi-ér), *n.* 1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's crown.
Ascham, *Toxophilus*, i.

2. One who invents falsehoods; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [*Rare.*]

falsify (fál'si-fi), *v.* [*< OF. (and F.) falsifier = Sp. Pg. falsificar = It. falsificare, < ML. falsificare, make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (LL. falsificatus, as adj.), < L. falsificus, that acts falsely, making false, < falsus, false, + facere, make*]. The older verb in E. is *falsē*. I. *trans.* 1. To make false or deceptive; cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate; misrepresent: as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities; to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and *falsifying* the balances by deceit.
Amos viii. 5.

Bardes which use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. To make a false representation of; counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the Steel Dyes of the Paduan Brothers, by which they stamp and *falsified* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguished but by putting them into those Molds.

Liter, *Journey to Paris*, p. 124.

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove: as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction.
Addison.

4. To violate; break by falsehood or treachery: as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith.
Knollys, *Hist. Turks*.

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless: as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away; his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with javlins fill'd.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

6. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false*, *v. t.*, 5.
Falsify a blow, Ralph, *falsify* a blow! the giant lies open on the left side.

Brown and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, III. 4.

7. In law: (a) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (b) In equity, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account. — To *falsify* a record, to injure a public record, as by suppressing or altering it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods; lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*.
South, *Sermons*.

I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;
I *falsify* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly richer than I prove.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 217.

falsify (fál'si-fi), *v.* [*< falsify, v.*] In fencing, a feint; a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath flutters in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.

Shirley (and Fletcher?), *Coronation*.

falsing, *n.* [*< ME. falsyng; verbal n. of false, v.*] Lying; falsehood.

The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In per & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of *falsyng* & flattery with thi fer cast.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11328.

falsism (fál'sizm), *n.* [*< false + -ism*. Cf. *truism*]. A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism*. [*Rare.*]

If I say, "The strongest government is the best government," the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. § 61.

falsity (fál'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *falsities* (-tiz). [*< ME. falsete, falsē, < OF. fauset, fausete, mod. faussete = Pr. falsat = Sp. falsedad = Pg. falsidade = It. falsità, < LL. falsita(-t)s, falsehood, < L. falsus, false: see false, a.*]. The older noun in E. is *falsehood*. 1. The character of being false; contrariety or nonconformity to truth or fidelity; falseness.

That expediency-hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity*.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 58.

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their Creator.
Milton, *P. L.*, i. 367.

= *Syn.* 1. *Falsity*, etc. (see *falsehood*); incorrectness, erroneousness, fallaciousness.

Falstaffian (fál'stáf-i-an), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakspeare's "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent; convivial; boasting; lying brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure, a ripe voice, and a broad and comical face.
Athenæum, No. 3156, p. 509.

falter (fál'tér), *v. i.* [Formerly also *fautler*; *< ME. falleren, faltren*, tremble, totter, stagger, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix -er¹), prob. *< OF. *falter* (not found) = Sp. Pg. *falter* = It. *fallare*, fail, be deficient: see *faul*, *v.*] 1. To be unsteady; tremble; totter: as, his legs *falter*.

We gave out that if any man *faulted* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 2.

This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under loud rebellion's arms.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 2.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,
Falter'd with age at last? Bryant, *The Ages*, v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*.
Is. Taylor.

Why wilt thou shame me to confess to thee
How far I *falter'd* from my quest and vow?

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

The glad song *falters* to a wail
Whittier, *Divine Compassion*.

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words; speak with a broken or trembling utterance; stammer: as, his tongue *falters*.

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine."
Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and faltering voice. *J. Caird.*

=Syn. 3. Stutter, etc. See stammer.

falter¹ (fâl'tër), *n.* [*falter¹*, *v.*] The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quivering.

The falter of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falter² (fâl'tër), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. *Halliwel.*

falteringly (fâl'tër-ing-li), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up said falteringly,

"Annie, I came to ask a favour of you."

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

faltrank, *n.* See falltrank.

faluccot, *n.* An obsolete variant of felucca.

faluns (fâl'lûnz), *n. pl.* [*F. dial.*] In *geol.*, strata of Miocene Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in widely extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell-fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwell, *a.* A Middle English form of fallow¹.

falwe², *a. and n.* A Middle English form of fallow².

falx (falks), *n.*; *pl. falces* (fal'söz). [*L.*, a sickle: see *falcate*, *falcon*, etc.] 1. A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—2. In *anat.*, something which is falcate or faleiform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, below.—3. In *herpet.*, one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape: generally used in the plural.—4. In *entom.*, one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts, the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison-gland in the cephalothorax. The falces are also called *chelicerae* and, incorrectly, *mandibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The term is extended to the similar or corresponding mouthparts of other arachnids.



Head and Anterior Part (including two parts of legs) of a Tarantula (*Tarantula carolinensis*), enlarged *f. falces*. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flashed its falces into its flesh. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 216.*

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Echinoidea*.—6t. A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip, The forward, backward *falz*, the mare, the turn, the trip. *Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 244.*

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fâ'mîj), *n.* [*L.*, a report, rumor; personified, *Rumor*: see *fame¹*.] Report; rumor; fame.—**Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one: specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church-member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat'i-nîit), *n.* [*famatina* (see *def.*) + *-ite²*.] A sulphantimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble¹ (fam'bl), *v. i.* [*ME. famelen*, stammer; cf. *D. fommelen*, fumble (> *E. fumble*), < *Sw. famla* = *Dan. famle* = *Icel. fálma*, grope, fumble, feel, also fig. flinch, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *fumble²*.] To stammer.

To *famble*, to muffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Cotgrave.*

His tongue shal stameren or *fambelen*.

Reliquiae Antiquæ, l. 65.

famble² (fam'bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term, lit. fumbler, proper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for "fingers"), < *fumble¹* in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble,

grope'; ult. connected with *AS. folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [*Old slang.*]

We clap our *fambles*. *Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ll. 1.*

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* [*E. dial.*; < *famble*, perhaps a var. of *wamble* (cf. early *ME. famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth—of an infant, 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame¹ (fām), *n.* [*ME. fame*, < *OF. (and F.) fame* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. fama*, < *L. fama*, the common talk, a report, personified *Rumor*; public opinion, good or bad fame (= *Gr. φῆμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), < *fari* = *Gr. φάω*, speak, say: see *fable, fate*.] 1. A public report or rumor. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

All things sche trowith with-out *fame*

That goddis lawe techith truthe to be,

And biidith therof for any blame.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying,

Joseph's brethren are come. *Gen. xiv. 16.*

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and libels, are but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine.

Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887)

There goes a *fame*, and that seconded by most of our own historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this land. *Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.*

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the *fame* of Washington; literary *fame*: rarely used in the plural.

Death is inentable and the *fame* of vertue immortall.

Quoted in *Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.)*,

[Forewords, p. iii.]

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim

Triumphant laurels, and immortal *fame*.

Addison, The Campaign.

He who would win good *fame*, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three; it is only from four that he may fly without shame.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 3.*

House of ill fame. See *house*.—**Syn. 2. Honor, Renown, Glory** (see *glory*); reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame² (fām), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. famed*, *ppr. faming*. [*ME. famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. *ML. famare*, < *L. fama, fame*.] 1. To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*

To have wrought such wonders. *Milton, S. A., l. 1094.*

2. To make famous.

Your second birth

Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.

B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin great.

Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To *fame* it, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *fam'd* it; I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ll. 2.

fame^{2t}, *v. t.* [*ME. famen*, by apheresis for *defamen*: see *defame*.] To defame. *Ritson, iii. 161.*

False and feckylle was that wyghte,

That lady for to *fame*.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, fol. 71. (Halliwel.)

fame^{3t}, *v. i.* [*ME. famen*: see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fām'fûl), *a.* [*fame¹* + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [*Rare.*]

Whose forming streame strives proudly to compare

(Even in the birth) with *Fame-full* Floods that are.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

fameless (fām'les), *a.* [*fame¹* + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day,

And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,

May he dye *fameless* and forget!

Fletcher, Bonduca, ll. 2.

famelic^{1t} (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [*L. famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, < *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; serving to allay hunger. [*Rare.*]

One that knows not how to converse with men . . . in any thing but in the *famelic* smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 697.*

famelic^{2t} (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [Earlier *famelick*; appar. < *L. famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv.

(equiv. to *familiarious*, domestic) of *familia*, a family: see *family*.] Domestic. [*Rare.*]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.

Utway, The Atheist (1684).

fame-worthy^t (fām'wér'wî), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise

Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.

Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ll. 1.

famicide (fâ'mi-sid), *n.* [*L. fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] A slanderer. *Scott. [Rare.]*

familiary^t, *a.* [*ME.*: see *familiar*.] Familial.

Be not to fers, to *familiary*, but frendli of chere.

The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser.,

[VIII. l. 66].

familiar (fa-mil'yâr), *a. and n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the *L. I. a.* < *ME. famylier, familee, famulier, familer, famuler, intimate*, < *OF. famelier, famelier, famuler, F. familer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. familiar* = *It. famigliare* = *D. familiär* = *G. familiär* = *Dan. familiær* = *Sw. familjär*, < *L. familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, < *familia*, household, family: see *family*. II. *n.* < *ME. familer, n.*, < *OF. and F. familer, etc.*, < *L. familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, < *familiaris*, adj., familiar: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. [*Rare.*]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth:

O *famulier* [var. *famuler*] fo, that his service bedeth!

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life -

Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate: as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship; to be on *familiar* terms with one.

My *familiar* friend hath lifted up his heel against me.

Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 3.

You must not be saucy,

No, nor at any time *familiar* with me.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ll. 3.

I will take upon me to be so *familiar* as to say, you must accept my invitation.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ll. 226.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unreins

His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.

Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert *familiar* phrase.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *J. Caird.*

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are *familiar* with words, they understand the ideas they stand for.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, l. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The muse of poets feeds her winged brood

By common firesides, on *familiar* food.

O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's will.

Regard not them that have *familiar spirits*.

Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with *familiar spirits* and wizards.

2 Kl. xxi. 6.

=Syn. 2. Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—3. Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—5. Conversant.

II. *n.* 1. A familiar friend; an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. *Jer. xx. 10.*

What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any *familiars* here, that you are so free?

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some *familiars*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 289

2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See familiar spirit, under I.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what,
That have appear'd, and suck'd, some say, their blood.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

3. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—4. An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See inquisition.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office.
Prescott.

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization, familiarize*.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [*< ME. familiarite, < OF. familiarite, F. familiarité = Pr. familiaritat = Sp. familiaridad = Pg. familiaridade = It. familiarità = G. familiarität, < L. familiarita(-s), intimacy, friendship, < familiaris, familiar: see familiar.*]

1. The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse: followed by with before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of *familiarity*.

Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.
Again, let me tell you, Madam, *familiarity* breeds Contempt: You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.

Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv.
Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal.
Steele, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a slinger's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 151.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural: as, the familiarities of intimate friendship; his familiarities were repulsive.—3. In *astrology*, any kind of aspect or reception. = *Syn. 1. Acquaintance, etc.* (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See list under *affability*.

familiarization (fa-mil'ya-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< familiarize + -ation.*] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarization* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

familiarize (fa-mil'ya-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [*< F. familiariser = Sp. Pg. familiarizar = It. familiarizzare; as familiar + -ize.*] **1. To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely: as, to familiarize one's self with scenes of distress.**

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarize* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 8.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarized* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.
These strange woes stolo on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 11.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3t. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarizing* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 53.
The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.

familiarly (fa-mil'yär-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy action.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.
They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

familiarness (fa-mil'yär-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiarly (fa-mil'i-är-ri), *a.* [*< L. familiaris, in lit. sense belonging to a family: see familiar.*] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiarly* power the right of just divorce.

Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

familism (fam'i-lizm), *n.* [*< L. familia, family, + -ism.*] **1. The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See Familist, 1.**

Anthomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism*.
South, Works, v. iii.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.

R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 99.

Familist (fam'i-list), *n.* [= *F. familiste, < L. familia, family, + -ist.*] **1. One of the religious sect called the Family of Love, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see Davidist, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Moses . . . as the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.**

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now call'd *Familists* and Adamites, or worse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. [I. c.] The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.

Osborne, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mē-lēs-tär'), *n.* [*F., < familiste, in lit. sense one of a family: see Familist.*] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theater, school-house, etc.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8761.

It [Guise in France] has an old castle dating from the 16th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*< familist + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people.
Bp. Gardin, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the breathing of anthomian and *familistical* opinions.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *famylie* (not in ME.) = D. G. Dan. *familie* = F. *famille* = Pr. *familla* = Sp. Pg. *familia* = It. *famiglia* = Sw. *familj*, < L. *familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which *L. domus* was used, < *familulus*, a servant, OL. *famil*, < Oscan *famel*, a servant, prob. < Oscan *faama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt.

dhāman, an abode, house, < √ *dhā*, set, place, = Gr. *τὸ-θε-ναι* = E. *do!*: see *do!*, and cf. *fact.*] **I. n.**; pl. *families* (-liz). **1. The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.**

Red. Signior, Is all your *family* within?
Iago. Are your doors locked? *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Pie. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Pecunia?

Bro. I serve her grace, sir.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 310.

Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.

Lev. xxv. 49.

Come they of noble *family*?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents: as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church (twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.

Hence—**5. Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and divarication from the same original tongue, is called a family: as, the Indo European *family*; the South African *family*.**

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*.
Everett.

Specifically—**6. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoology the name of a family now almost invariably ends in -*ide*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in -*ina*. The prime associations of families are in some refinements of classification called *superfamilies*, there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoological groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoologists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the last century. The use of the regular termination -*ide* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoological families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups called orders in botany. Hence the word *family* is generally used by botanists as a synonym of *order*: as, *order Ranunculaceae*, the crowfoot *family*. In cryptogamic botany the family is the prime division of the order or suborder, and the prime division of the family is the *subfamily* or tribe; but in some classifications the family is made to rank next below the tribe. The absolute rank of the family also varies with different authors, the family of one being the order of another, etc. The usual termination is -*ae* (or -*ei*), but -*aceae* (or -*acei*) is used as a family termination in some cases. See *classification*.**

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 218.

8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

Great *families* of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
Deſoe, True-Born Englishman, l.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony.—*Family of curves*. See *curve*.—*Family of Love*. See *Familist*, l.—*Family of surfaces*. See *surface*.—*Happy family*, an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—*Holy family*, the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years; especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendants, called specifically the *Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation.—*In the bosom of one's family*. See *bosom*.

II. a. Pertaining to or connected with the family.—*Family altar*. See *altar*.—*Family chack*. See *chack*².—*Family Compact* (F. *Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1701, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.—*Family council*, *family meeting*, in *eccles. law*, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms.—*Family man*, one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*. Mayhew.

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family.—*Family way* or *state*, pregnancy. In the *family way*, pregnant.

family-head (fam'î-li-hed), *n.* Naut., the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam'in), *n.* [*ME. famine, famyn*, < *OF. famine, F. famine* = *Pr. famina* (as if < *ML. *famina*), an extension of *L. famēs* (> *It. fame* = *OSp. fame, Sp. hambre* = *Pg. fome* = *Pr. fam* = *OF. faim, F. faim*), hunger. Cf. *Gr. χῆρος*, bereft, empty, *χῆρα*, a widow, *Skt. hanti*, privation, want, < *Skt. √ hā*, leave, desert.] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

Ofte times they assailed the Citee, that was right strounge, that nothinge ne dowed, saf only for *famyn*.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), II. 224.

And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of *famine*; . . . That the land perish not through the *famine*.
Gen. xli. 36.

I could not forget my native country, England, and lamented under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants.
R. Knor (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 400).

Cotton famine. See *cotton*¹.—*Famine fever*, relapsing fever. *Famine prices*, the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

Tin-plates, in common with tin, ruled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 542.

=*Syn. Dearth*, etc. See *scarcity*.
famine-bread (fam'in-bred), *n.* The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

The so-called *famine bread* (*Umbilicaria arctica*), which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 400.

famish (fam'ish), *v.* [The *ME.* form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time—16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < *OF. a-famer*, later *af-famer*, *ML. af-famare*, famish, < *L. ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.] *I. trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

This rash Word cost do Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to Death in Prison.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 60.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entralls gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread.
Milton, P. L., xli. 78.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. Dryden.
He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. Burke.

II. *intrans.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*.
Prov. x. 3.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.
Shak., Cor., l. 1.

All the race
Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna. Milton, P. R., II. 811.
famishment (fam'ish-ment), *n.* [*ME. famish* + *-ment*.] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

To be without pestelence, warre and *famishment*, and all manner other abhominable diseases & plagues pertheyne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes.
Tyndale, Works, p. 208.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation).

Eleuen of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Coro.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 830.

famosity (fā-mos'î-tî), *n.* [*ML. famosita* (t)-s, fame, *L.L.* only ill fame, < *L. famosus*, *famos*: see *famous*.] Renown. Bailey, 1727.

famous (fā'mus), *a.* [*ME. famous* = *D. famus* = *G. famos* = *Sw. famos*, *famös*, < *F. fameux* = *Pr. famos* = *Sp. Pg. It. famoso*, < *L. famosus*, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < *fama*, fame: see *fame*¹.] 1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous* for erudition, for eloquence, for military skill, etc.; a spring *famous* for its cures.

Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 35.
A train-band captain eke was he
Of *famous* London town.
Conquer, John Gilpin.

"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a *famous* victory."
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

I have always heard that Holland House is *famous* for its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not unmerited.
Marquand, in Trevelyan, l. 191.

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And ther I hard a *famus* Sermon of a Doctor which began a v of the cloke in the mornynge and contynuyd tyll it was ix of the clok.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

3t. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

Two or thre of his neichtbouris *famous* and unsuspect men.
Balfour's Pract., p. 145. (Jamieson.)

4t. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

That na manner of man mak, write, or imprint ony billis, writings, or ballads *famous* or slanderous to ony person.
Balfour's Pract., p. 537. (Jamieson.)

=*Syn. Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed, far-famed, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* forger. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* liar. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil fame. A man may be *notable, noted, or famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*¹.

We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, l. 23.

In 1741, the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here [at Concord] in the open air, to a great congregation.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.
I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And *famous* by my sword.
Marquis of Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

Those far-renowned brides of ancient song
Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

William Pitt . . . inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

But among the young candidates for Addison's favour there was one [Pope] distinguished by talents above the rest, and distinguished, we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity.
Macaulay, Addison.

In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a *notable* success.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 323.

While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of *notorious* unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another.
The Century, XXXI. 151.

famous (fā'mus), *v. t.* [*< famous, a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxv.

Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credit by his workes, as thou dost, that dost no good workes, but thinks to bee *famoused* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines.
Nash, Strange Newes (1592), sig. E, p. 4.

She that with silver springs forever fills
The shady groves, sweet meadows, and the hills,
From whose continual store such pools are fed
As in the land for seas are *famoused*.
W. Browne, Inner Temple Masque.

He [Keats] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famoused* by the boy Homer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

famously (fā'mus-li), *adv.* 1. With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the uniuersitie of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he liued, *famously* reputed for a great cleareke.
Fozz, Martyrs, p. 300.

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā'mus-nēs), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Unto this heavenly matter there was specially deputed a tendre young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlynesse of life, etc.
J. Udall, On Luke i.

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famulari, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulater (fam'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*L. famulatus*, pp. of *famulari*, be a servant, serve, < *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] To serve. Cockeram.

famulativer (fam'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*L. famulatus*, servitude (< *famulus*, a servant), + *-ive*.] Acting as a servant; subservient.

Hereby the diuine creative power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 46.

famulert, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist (fam'ū-list), *n.* [*L. famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] In Oxford University, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

famulus (fam'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-li). [= *Sp. famulo* = *Pg. It. famulo*, < *L. famulus*, a servant, *ML.* an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth.
Carlyle, in Froude.

The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

fan (fan), *n.* [*< ME. fann*, *fann* (for winnowing grain), < *AS. fann* (for winnowing grain) = *D. van* = *OHG. wanna*, *MHG. G. wanne* = *Sw. vanna*, a fan (for winnowing grain), = *It. vanno* = *OF. van*, *F. van* (whence *E. van*², which is thus a doublet of *fan*), < *L. vannus*, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. **vatnus*, akin to *Skt. vāta*, wind, < *√ vā*, blow. Cf. *E. wind*¹, and its deriv. *winnow*, from the same ult. root.] 1. The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(a) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palmate-leaved palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or paper maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plaiting. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
And strouted [expanded] as a *fanne*, large and brode.
Chauerr, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. Coryat, Crudities, l. 184.

"What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
"My gay gold ring, and my feathered fan."
The Three Knights (Child's Ballads, II. 370).

(b) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the fan. Isa. xxx. 24.

(c) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (d) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rod, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. Grove, Mus. Dict., II. 598.

(e) An apparatus, also called the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. (f) In soap-making, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a fan of feathers. Sir R. L. Estrange.

3. In geol., an accumulation of debris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The fan is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine.

F. Drew, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4t. A quintain.

Now, sweete sir, wol ye Justen attē fan?

Chaucer, Prolog. to Maneciple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a fan to rebellion; a fan to love.—6. In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—7. A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—8. The flukes of a whale: a whalers' term.—Eucharistic, holy, liturgical, or mystical fan. See *flabellum*. Order of the Fan, a Swedish order founded in 1744, and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning*. [*< ME. fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = *D. wamen* = OHG. *wannōn*, winnow; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrs, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your silky wings.

Congreve, Semele, II. 2.

Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be fanned by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours.

Uzanne, The Fan (trans.), p. 28.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves. Spectator.

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

The air
Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes.

Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles fann'd the buxom air above:

And, by his mother, staid an infant Love.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings fann'd the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heav'n's fire confounds, when fann'd with folly's breath.
Quarles, Emblems, II., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along vales and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were fanning their corn. Porcock, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this fanned the flame of his love; he fanned the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame, that dies
Unless when fann'd by looks and sighs,
And lighted oft at lady's eyes.

Scott, Marmion, v. 28.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice.

D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decays
Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burns.

Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. intrans. 1. To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—2. To assume a fan-like shape.—*Fanning along* (*vant.*), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapse-

ing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—To fan out, to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal'), *n.* [*< F. fanal* = Sp. Pg. *fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, *< It. fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (ML. *fanale*, *< It. dial.* (Ven.) *fano*, It. *faro*, a lighthouse, *< L. pharos*, *< Gr. φῶρος*, a light-house: see *pharos*. The It. dial. *fano* is less prob. referred to Gr. *φῶρος*, a torch, a lantern.)] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse to give light.

fanam (fa-nām'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., *< Hind. fanam*.] 1. The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.

You are desired to lay a silver fanam, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. This, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds.

Caraccioli, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *fanatic*; = *F. fanaticus* = Sp. *fanático* = Pg. It. *fanatico* = D. *fanatic* (cf. G. *fanatisch* = Dan. Sw. *fanatisk*), *< L. fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, *< fanum*, a temple: see *fanat.*] **I. a.** Same as *fanatical*.

II. n. A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close sticking thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age.

Fuller, Mist Contemplations (1600).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a fanatic.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat'ik-al), *a.* [*< fanatic* + *-al*.]

1. Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way; especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A fanatical Fellow, one John Powdras, a Tanner's Son of Exeter, gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this fanatical hypocrite (Cromwell), corresponding so exactly to his character.

Hume, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, fanatical ideas.

A Christian manna obedience standeth not in the fulfilling of fanatical vows.

Ep. Bale, Apology, fol. 96.

I abhor such fanatical phantasies. Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their unconcern for the fanatical?

J. R. Seelen, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

= Syn. *Enthusiastic*, *Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition*.

fanatically (fa-nat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and fanatically fond of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace.

Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

fanaticalness (fa-nat'ik-al-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophaneism, whereby a man is disposed to condemn and despise all religion. . . is much worse . . . than fanaticalness, and idolatry.

Ep. Watkins, Natural Religion, II. 1.

fanaticism (fa-nat'ik-sizm), *n.* [*< fanatic* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days, alas! settled into a fierce fanaticism.

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, I.

The fanaticism of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild fanaticism that nerves the soul against danger, and almost steals the body against torments.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 153.

= Syn. *Credulity*, *Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition*.

fanaticize (fa-nat'ik-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing*. [*< fanatic* + *-ize*.]

I. trans. To make fanatical.

II. intrans. To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and fanaticizing amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan'a-tizm), *n.* [Improper for *fanaticism*; = G. *Fanatismus* = Dan. *fanatisme* = Sw. *fanatism*. *< F. fanatisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fanatismo*.] Fanaticism. Gibbon. [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan'bläst), *n.* In iron-works, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan'blō'ēr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity. The vanes are inclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast-pipe. Also called *fan-wheel*.

fancicalt, a. [*< fancy* + *-ic*.] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or fancical play more intelligible.

T. Mace (1676).

fancied (fan'sid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fancy*, *v.*] 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a fancied grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The fancied fabric melts away.

Scott, Marmion, I., Int.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the fancied inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly credible.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously fancied and exquisitely well cut.

Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

fancier (fan'si-ēr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird-fancier; a tulip-fancier.

A thorough fancier now-a-days never stoops to breed toy-birds.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 226.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but fanciers," Macaulay.

fanciful (fan'si-fūl), *a.* [*< fancy* + *-ful*.] 1. Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is; and how natural it is for men that are fanciful in Religion to exchange one folly for another.

Stillington, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a fanciful estimate of character generalized out of speeches or sermons.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a fanciful scheme; fanciful shapes.

Gather up all fancifullest shells.

Keats, Endymion, I.

It is by ideal and fanciful conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

= Syn. 1. *Imaginative*, *visionary*, *capricious*, *eccentric*. 2. *Fanciful*, *Fantastic*, *Grotesque*, *chimerical*, *wild*. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing; that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point, suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy. As, the *fantastic* notions or dress of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north wind's masonry . . .

Speeding, the boy's hand, his wild work

So fanciful, so savage, naught cares he

For number or proportion. Emerson, Snow-Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,

So fantastical is the dainty metre.

Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The grotesque conceits and the countless numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple.

Macaulay, Dryden.

fancifully (fan'si-fūl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious prettiness or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphorical images in uncommon yet apt allusions—just as ancient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols fancifully analogized.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan'si-fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Albertus Magnus. . . somewhat transported with too much fancifulness towards the influences of the heavenly

motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive alterations and seasons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of fancifulness, are indispensable to rhetoric. *De Quincey, Rhetoric.*

fancify, *v. t.* [*< fancy + -fy.*] To imagine; fancy.

The good she ever delighted to do, and fancified she was born to do. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 344.*

fanciless (fan'si-less), *a.* [*< fancy + -less.*] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

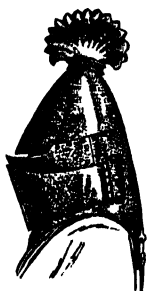
A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is fanciless, whose blood is white.
Armstrong, Taster.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 11.*

fan-coral (fan'kor'al), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniaceae*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidae*: so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See *cut coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The fan-coral sweeps through the clear, deep sea.
Perceval, The Coral Grove.

fan-crest (fan'krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.



Fan-crest, about 1350.
(From *Violet-le-Duc's*
"Diet. du Mobilier fran-
çais.")

fan-crested (fan'kres'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk-parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such crests. See *cut hoopoe*.

Fan-crested duck. See *duck*.
fan-cricket (fan'krik'et), *n.* A name of the mole-cricket, fan-cricket, or churr-worm, (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*). See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancie*, *funsy*, *funt'sy*, *phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*, *< ME. fantasy, fantasie, fancies, fancies*, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = *D. fantasie* = *G. fantasie* = *Dan. Sw. fantasi*, *< OF. fantasie, fantasie, F. fantasie* = *Pr. fantasia* = *Sp. fantasia* = *Pg. It. fantasia, fancy, etc.*, *< ML. fantasia, LL. phantasia*, an idea, notion, fancy, phantasm, *< Gr. phantasia*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, *< phantasia*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, *< phantasia*, bring to light, show, *< phantasia*, connected with *< phantasia* in *phantasia*, shine, *phantasia*, contr. *phantasia* (phant-), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *fantom* (phantom), *fantastic, phenomenon, photo*, etc.] *I. n.*; pl. *fancies* (-siz). 1. The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, airy shapes
Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him [the poet]; but it is *fancy* that gives the life-touches, and the secret graces to it.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.
Macaulay, Dante.

That which history gives not to the eye,
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

The bright *fancies* that, amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of some-

thing untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*.

A strange *fancy* came into his head,
That fair Nanciebel was gone.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke, Education, § 148.*

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street [in Genoa] is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness: as, that which suits your *fancy*.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.
Old Song, Herd's Coll., II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *fancy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

7. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And [Shallow] sung those tunes to the over-scuted huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and swore they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century.

—9. A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 203.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings, so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from 1½ to 2 inches, to allow the tacking on of the clothing.

Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The *fancy*. (a) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When the *fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement, under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously. *De Quincey, Plato.*

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of the *fancy* are proud of their champion's condition. *George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, II.*

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what *The Fancy* would call "an ugly customer."
Dr. J. Brown, Tab, p. 6.

(b) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all the *fancy*.
De Quincey.

=*Syn.* 1. *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.
2. *Conceit*. — 5. *Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsy.*

II. a. 1. Involving *fancy*; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the *fancy*: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay, Frederic the Great.*

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or *fancy* (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour. — *Fancy fair*. See *fair*. — *Fancy goods*. (a) In *trade*, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (b) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design. — *Fancy roller*, in a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. *E. H. Knight.* — *Fancy shot*, in *billiards*, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player. — *Fancy stitch*, a more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over *tableau plans* and *fancy stitches*.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the *fancy* of speculators. **Fancy store or shop**, a shop in which *fancy* goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [*< fancy, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To form a conception of or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoken by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.*

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men. *Emerson, Nature.*

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail. — 3. To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.
Halesigh, Hist. World.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I—with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, III.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the *fancy*; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide differences observable in *fancied* animals.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2. To love.

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fancy-free (fan'si-frē), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammelled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

PASS . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the *fancy* itself.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with liney-woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk goes *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.

R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, I.

fancy-line (fan'si-lin), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *tripping-line*. (b) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (c) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan'si-mung'gēr), *n.* One who deals in *fancies* or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorn, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.
Shak., As you Like it, III. 2.

fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered *fancy*; of disordered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2.

fand¹ (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand², *v. t.* [*< ME. fanden, fonden, fandien, fondien*, *< AS. fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= *OS. fandon* = *OHfries. fandia* = *MD. vanden*, seek, visit, = *OHG. fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *vanden*, G. *fuhnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), *< findan* (pret. *fand*), find: see *find*.] 1. To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fele times have ich *founded* to fitte it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 623.

I will go gete vs light for thy,
And fewell *fande* with me to bryng.
York Plays, p. 113.

As thou arte rightwys kynge, rewe on thy people,
And *fande* for to venge theme, that thus are rebuykde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi her wit thou.
Ps. cxxviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also preoveth God his Icorene [chosen] as the goldsmith *fondeth* thet gold i the fure [fire]. *Ancren Riwe, p. 182.*

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal ale his frendes *fonde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 249.

Now fare Philip the free to fenden his might.
King *Alexander* (ed. Skeat), l. 108.

3. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

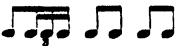
The deuill hadde of him gret enye and onde (hatred);
O (one) tyme he cam to his mynthe alone him to fonde.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 60 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons*.

fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* [Sp., from the African name.] 1. A lively dance, very popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the Madras korchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.

G. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXI, 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here  shown: akin to the bolero, chica, seguidilla, etc.—3. By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.

Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a *fandango*;
The sentinel he ups an' sez, "Thet's fuder 'an ye can go."
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., p. 18.

The cost of the "lay-out" for the great *fandango* which is to get them [vulgarians] into society.
The Nation.

fandings, *n.* [*<* ME. *funding*, *fonding*, *<* AS. *fandung*, verbal *n.* of *fandian*, try, tempt: see *fand*2.] Trial; temptation.

But first behoues gon bide
Fayndynge full ferse and felle.
York Plays, p. 235.

fane¹, *n.* [*<* ME. *fane*, *vane*, *<* AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana*, *fona* = D. *vaan* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fáni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pave* and *pawn*: see *vane*, the mod. form of *fane*¹, and *pave*, *pawn*¹, ult. doublets of *fane*¹, *vane*.] 1. A flag; a banner.

They trumpyd and ther baners displ. ye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a fane.
Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *vane* (which see).

O stormy people vnsad and euer vntwete, . . .
Ay undiscret and chaungyng as a fane [var. *vane*].
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 995.

fane² (fān), *n.* [*<* L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, *<* *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratu fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable*, *famel*¹, *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Fanes*.
This Saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And fane of banished gods.
Bryant, Earth.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, *<* F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, *<* Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSP. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. *<* Ar. *farfār*, talkative. Cf. *fanfaron*.] 1. A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfars by aerial trumpets blown.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo.

Hence—2. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron¹ (fan'fa-rōn), *n.* [*<* F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, adj. boastful, bragging, *<* Sp. *fanfaron*, a boaster, swaggerer, adj. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*), boasting, vaunting, inflated, *<* *fanfarrear*, brag, bluster, *<* *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.] 1. A bully; a hector: a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Aeneas a bold avower of his own virtues:
Sum plus Aeneas fama super aethera notus: which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hec-tor.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfarone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.

Pepys, Diary, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *n.* [*<* F. *fanfaronade* = It. *fanfaronata*, *<* Sp. *fanfarronada*,

boasting, blustering,rodomontade, *<* *fanfaron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureaux, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.

Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*.

Carlyle.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salutes, and what else the Patriot genus could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 8.

fan-fish (fan'fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Histiophorus gladius*: a translation of the Malay name, *ikan zayer*.

fanfoot (fan'fūt), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-futs, -fēt). 1. A name of the gekko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Ptyodactylus gekko*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abou-bers*, father of leprosy. As in other gekkos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Ptyodactylus*, or spit-toe. See cut under *gecko*.

2. In entom., a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polygogon*.

fan-frame (fan'frām), *n.* In organ-building, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

fang (fang), *v.* [*<* ME. *fangen*, *fongen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo*, *fost*, *foth*, etc.; prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fungen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged*, *fonged*), *<* AS. *fōn* (contr. of **fōhan*, orig. **fanhan*; pret. *fēng*, pl. *fēngon*, pp. *gefungen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scand. origin), = OS. *fāhan* = OFries. *fā*, *fān*, NFries. *fean* and *fungen* = LG. *fangen* = D. *fangen* = OHG. *fāhan*, MHG. *rāhen*, rān, G. *fahen* and *fa-gen* = Icel. *fā* (pret. *fekk*, pl. *fengum*, pp. *fenginn*) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *fåne* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *fai-fah*), take, catch; Teut. **fanh*, with grammatical change **fang*; = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere*, *pacere*), pp. *pactus*, fasten, fix, agree (whence *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* (pac-), peace, etc.: see *pact*, *compact*¹, *compact*², *impact*, *impinge*, *peace*, etc.), = Gr. *πυνναι*, fasten. The same Teut. root unna-salized appears perhaps in AS. *fegan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fast*, unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fager*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fast*¹ and *fast*². To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculatus*, *pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he fellez thi folke, and fangre theire gudze!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

Perchauns we sulle thaim fang
And mar them or to morne at none.
York Plays, p. 88.

All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon didains:
Destruction fang mankind! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To take; receive with assent, accept.

He willed anon in hys herte to fonge cristendom.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

She wold reneye ler lay,
And cristendom of preestes handes fonge.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 279.

3†. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he fongit tho frelkes with a fine chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 366.

4†. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he fanged, for treson was he drawn.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 329.

Emange the phillosophes firste
Ther fanged I my fame. *York Plays*, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To seize; lay hold.

He fongede taste on the felekyghes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

But faste late vs founde to fang on oure foo,
gone gedlyng on-godly has brewed vs grette angir.
York Plays, p. 319.

fang (fang), *n.* [*<* ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (a) a grasping, (b) what is taken, booty, prey, *<* AS. *feng*, (a) a grasping, (b) booty (the form *fang* for *feng* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal terms *fraz-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns *andfang*, *ou-fang*, etc.) (= OFries. *fang*, *feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* (cf. LG. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc.), *<* AS. *fōn*, pret. *fēng*, pp. *gefungen*, take, catch, seize, etc.: see *fang*, v. *Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fēng-tōth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] 1. A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyfurd and Wallang gals
Qihar king Eduard was rycht fayn off that fang.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink
The fang was stow'd behind a blink.
Morison, Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson*.)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The protuberant fangs of the yucca.
Krelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*.

Specifically—(a) A claw or talon; a falcule. (b) A fin. [Prov. Eng.] (c) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a boar or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my fangs. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call fangs or tusks. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(d) The socketed part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes so eroded, through absorption of its posterior fang by the pressure of the wisdom-tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(e) The poison- or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison-fang*.

The fangs are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(f) The pointed and curved second joint of the palpus or chelicera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison-duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole chelicera. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falz*.

Whilst the fangs of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalidae move vertically. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(g) The tang of a tool. (h) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In mining: (a) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (b) pl. Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.]—5. The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap.—Through fang, in the manufacture of cutlery, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four-sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fangd), *a.* 1. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a fanged adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

In charlots fanged with scythe they scour the field.
A. Philips, The Briton.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated. **fanger** (fang'er), *n.* [*<* ME. *fanger* = OHG. *fangari*], one who takes or receives, *<* *fangen*, take: see *fang*, v.] 1. A receiver. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A helper; a protector.

Laverd, mi fanger art thou in lande.
Ps. iii. 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang'ing), *n.* In mining, bratticing. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pips), *n. pl.* In mining, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors. **fangkwae**, *v. i.* See *fankwae*.

fanglet, *v. i.* [ME. *fangelen*, appar. *<* *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle*, *n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*).] To trifle.

For his love that thou dorest bozth
Hold thou still and fanglet nozth
Sordem aperte deprecatus.
Reliquiae Antiquae, I. 257.

fangle (fang'gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, *n.*, a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no fangle, jem, nor jewel . . . left behind. *Greene*, *Mamillia* (1583).

We may be assur'd that if God lonthe the best of Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited fangle of his prayer. *Milton*, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

A hatred to fangles and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood*, *Athena Oxon.*, II. col. 456.

fangled (fang'gld), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, *q. v.*] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as is our fangled world, a garment Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 1.

fangleness (fang'gl-nēs), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser*. See *new-fangleness*.

fangless (fang'les), *a.* [*< fang + -less*.] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a fangless lion, May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 1.

fangot (fang'got), *n.* [*< It. fangotto*, a nasal form of *fugotto*, a bundle: see *fugot*.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundred-weight to 2½ hundred-weights.

fan-governor (fan'gūv'ēr-nōr), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (c).

fanion (fan'yōn), *n.* [*< OF. fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] 1. *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.—2. A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight*.

fan-jet (fan'jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozzle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwai, **fankwae** (fan'kwī'), *n.* [Chinese, *< fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fankui*, *fankwae*.

fan-lace (fan'lās), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fan'lit), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

fannel (fan'el), *n.* [*< ML. fanula*, *phanula*, also *fanicula*, dim. of *fano(n)*, a banner, napkin, etc., in eccles. use: see *fanon*.] Same as *fanon*, 3.

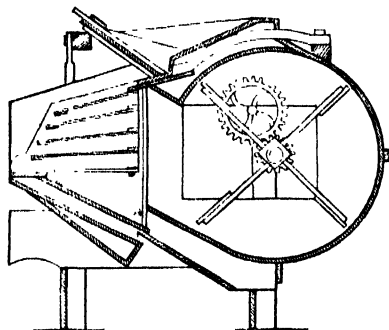
fanner (fan'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

And [I] will send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land. *Jer.* II. 2.

Specifically—(a) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan. [*Engl.*] (b) A blower or ventilating-fan.

fan-nerved (fan'nērvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-nerined*.

fanning-mill, **fanning-machine** (fan'ing-mil, -ma-shēn'), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain



Fanning-mill.

is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing machine, or is used in connection with grain-elevators. See *thresher*, *separator*, *winnowing-machine*.

fanning-out (fan'ing-out'), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannont (fan'on), *n.* See *fanon*.
fanon (fan'on), *n.* [Early mod. *E. fanon*; *< ME. fanone*, *fannne*, *fanun*, *faenen*, *< OF. fanon*, *F. fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, *<*

ML. fano(n), a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., *< OHG. fano*, *MHG. fane*, *G. fahne* = *AS. fana*, a banner, *> ME. fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fane*, 1, *vane*. The same word appears in *gonfanon*, *gonfulon*: see *gonfanon*.] 1. An ensign; a banner.—2. One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon*.—3. *Eccles.*: (a) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels; the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener*. (b) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (c) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mapula or manipule. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (d) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (e) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk gauze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (f) One of the lapets, pendants, or infule of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subjects the Pope's false Christ with his bolts and habingles, with his miters and mastries, with his *fanonius* [read *fanonius*] and fopperies, and let them have truly the true Christ again. *Bp. Bale*, *English Votaries*, Pref.

(g) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannel*.—4. In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fan'pām), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves.—*Bermuda* or *Jamaica fan-palm*, *Sabal blackburniana*.—*Chinese fan-palm*, *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.—*European or Mediterranean fan-palm*, *Chamaerops humilis*.—*Indian fan-palm*, a name of various species of *Corypha*, especially the talipot-palm, *C. umbracligera*.

fanqui, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fan-shaped (fan'shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate.—**Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window bounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches: a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fan'shel), *n.* A scallop; a peeten; an individual of the *Pectinida*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter*.

fan-structure (fan'struk'tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or -range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fan'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A fan-tailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail*, *R. motacillodes*.—2. An artificial fan-tailed variety of the



Fantails.

domestic pigeon.—3. A form of gas-burner.—4. A played tenon or mortise.—5. In *ship-building*, the projecting part of the stern of a yacht or other small vessel when it extends unusually far over the water abaft the stern-post.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. curstans* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fan'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; eurhipidurous: applied to ordinary birds (*Carinatae*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitae*.—2. Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail*.

fan-tan (fan'tan), *n.* [Chinese, *< fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually 8 per cent., is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or the good of the house: often abbreviated *tan*.

There were only a few natives playing at *fan-tan*—a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European.

Lady Bruce, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xliii.

fantascope (fan'ta-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. *< fanta* (*sy*), or *fanta* (*stic*), + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande and Cox*.

fantasia (fan-ta-zē'ā; sometimes, wrongly, fan-tā'zi-ā), *n.* [*< It. fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy*, *fancy*.] In *music*: (a) Originally, any instrumental piece. (b) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (c) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbs over the waters and the voice of the al'men is heard in the land.

C. W. Stoddard, *Mashallah*, p. 185.

Also *fantasy*, *phantasy*.
Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fan'ta-sid), *a.* [*< fantasy + -ed*.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely fantasied; Possessed with rumours, full of idle dreams. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2.

fantasm, **fantasmat**, etc. See *phantasm*, etc.
fantasque (fan'task'), *a.* and *n.* [*F.*, abbr. of *fantastique*: see *fantastic*.] I. *a.* Fantastic. [*Rare.*]

The zodiac . . . Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth, In *fantasque* apposition and approach. *Mrs. Browning*, *Drama of Exile*.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army-Friend, that has writ a triumphant, rare, noisy Song, in honour of the late Victory, that will hit the Nymph's *Fantasque* to a Hair.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, II. 1.

fantassin (fan'ta-sin), *n.* [*F.*, *< It. fantuccino*, *< fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 237.

fantast (fan'tast), *n.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. fantast*; *< fantast-ic*.] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*; the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye. *Coleridge*.

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasts* and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 151.

fantastic (fan-tas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick*; *< OF. fantastique*, *F. fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = *Pr. fantastic* = *Sp. fantástico* = *Pg. It. fantastico* (cf. *G. fantastisch* = *Dan. Sw. fantastisk*), *< LL. phantasticus*, *ML. also fantasticus*, imaginary (*ML. also* as a noun, a lunatic), *< Gr. φανταστικός*, able to present or represent (to the mind) (*τὸ φανταστικόν*, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), *< φαντασμός*, verbal adj. of *φαντάζω*, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phantasm*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad? And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in, And all a dream we do? *Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, iv. 3.

2. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

The offices
And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
Are not *fantastic* bounties, but thy merit.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

3. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathe its old *fantastic* roots so high.
Gray, Elegy.

Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their *fantastic* battlements above the trees and flowers.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 207.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious: as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

Every friend whom not thy *fantastic* will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 237.

=*Syn.* Grotesque, etc. (see *fanciful*); odd, queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. n. One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

Alas, the poor *fantastic*!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

Not like our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< fantastic + -al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

Some foolish and *fantastical* personages have written.
Hall, Henry IV., an. 6.

Fantastical or chimerical I call such [ideas] as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetypes. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xxx. 1.

fantasticity (fan-tas-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fantasticities* (-tiz). [*< fantastical + -ity.*] 1. *Fantasticness*.

Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticity* of each man's apparel, and apishness of gesture.
The Man in the Moon, 1609.

2. Something fantastic.

Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticities* of wood-carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 617.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

He dresses the ape *fantastically*, usually as a bride, or a veiled woman. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, II. 110.

fantasticness (fan-tas'ti-kəl-nes), *n.* The state of being fantastic; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticness* of it.
Tillotson, Works, Pref.

This wild tradition . . . had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticness* of his present pursuit.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< fantastic + -ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; *fantasticness*. [*Rare.*]

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. viii. § 7.

fantastically (fan-tas'tik-li), *adv.* *Fantastically*.

He is neither too *fantastically* melancholy, or too rashly choleric.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

fantasticness (fan-tas'tik-nes), *n.* *Fantasticness*. [*Rare.*]

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
Beau, and Fl., Four Plays in One.

fantastico (fan-tas'ti-kō), *n.* [*It.*: see *fantastico*.] A fantastic.

The pox of such antic, lispng, affecting *fantasticness*, these new tuners of accents!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

fantastriy, *n.* [*< fantast(ic) + -ry.*] *Fantasticness*.

Yea, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantastriy* and vain-babble of others. . . things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian virtue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists.
Glanville, Sermons, I.

fantasy, phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *fantasies, phantasies* (-siz). [*Early mod. E. also fanta-*

sie, phantasie; *< ME. fantasye, fantesye, fauntasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, *q. v.*] 1+. Same as *fancy*.

Hadden no *fantasye* to debate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 51.

And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
That undisturbed song of pure conceit.
Milton, Solemn Music, l. 5.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 23.

The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 502.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; *fantastic* imagination.

In these things and in such others there be many folk that believe; because it happeneth so often tyme to falle attre here *fantasies*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as Dr. Quincey bought it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

Some other *fantasies* apperren by nyght tyme vnto many oon in dyuerse places in lyknes of wyemen with old face.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dre,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names.
Milton, Comus, l. 205.

It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy*! It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
Hawthorne, The White Old Maid.

There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
H. Greeley, Overland Journey, xxxiv.

5. In music, same as *fantasia*. = *Syn.* *Pantasy*, *Fancy*. See *imagination*. The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (heretofore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts:

Ye woods! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
Alas vain *Phantasies*! the fleeting brood
Of Woe self-solaced in her dreamy world!
Coleridge, Death of Chatterton.

From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fantasies*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 284.

The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture (in a building described) is wedded to the rich and libertine *fancy* of the Renaissance, treading unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant.

fantasy (fan'ta-si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, ppr. *fantasying*. [*< fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, *q. v.* Cf. *OF. fantasier*.] 1. *trans.* 1+. To fancy; have a liking for.

The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter.
G. Canendish, Wolsey.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or *fantastically*; form a mental picture of; imagine.

I passe ouer the *fantasying* of formes, accidents, outward elements, miraculous changes, secret presences, and other like forced termes, whereof Tertullian knoweth none.
Bp. Jewell, Reply to Harding, p. 465.

A dream . . . so *fantasied*.
Keats.
He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 17.

3. In music, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
J. H. Shorthouse.

II. intrans. In music, to play fantasias.

He [Hoffmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord.
Carlyle, Crit. and Misc. Essays, I. App.

fantick (fan'tik-l), *n.* A variant of *fernticle*.
fantocchini (fan-to-chō'nē), *n. pl.* [*It.*, pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baboon, *< fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant: see *infant*, *infantry*, *faunt*.] 1. Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires

or strings.—**2.** Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, n. See *phantom*.

fan-tracery (fan trā'se-ri), *n.* In late medieval arch., elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and di-



Fan-tracery.—Clusters of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

verges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.—**Fan-tracery vaulting**, a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

fan-training (fan trā'ning), *n.* In hort., a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training**, a method of training similar to fan-training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan'vānd), *a.* 1. In bot., having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—2. In entom., same as *fan-nerve*.

fan-wheel (fan'hwēl), *n.* Same as *fan-blower*.

fan-window (fan'win'dō), *n.* A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped*.

fan-winged (fan'wingd), *a.* Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan'wiz), *adv.* [*< fan + -wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the forelimbs.

T. Foster, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 43.

fanwise (fan'wiz), *a.* [*< fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [*Rare.*]

The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers.
T. Foster, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 44.

fapt (fap), *a.* Fuddled. [*Old slang.*]

Bard. Why, sir, for my part, I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five sentences.

Eva. It is his five senses: fie, what the ignorance is!

Bard. And being *fapt*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes'mō), *n.* In logic, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulae Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio*; the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction; the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *s*, that that premise is to be converted simply; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of fapesmo: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes. Fapesmo, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *fesapo*. The rare word *fapesmo* is another name for the mood *felapton*.

faquir, n. See *fakir*.

far (fär), *adv.*; compar. *further* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see etym., and *further, farther*). [*Also dial. fer, fur, furr; early mod. E. also farre, furre; < ME. fer, ferr, fear, feorr, rarely fur, for, fur; < AS. feorr, feor, far, at a distance, = OS. fer = OFries. fer, fir = D. ver = LG. fern, feren = OHG. verro,*

MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial -n) = Icel. *farri* = Goth. *fairra*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance, ME. *ferren*, *feorren*, *ferrene*, *ferne*, from far (with a prep., cf. *serrene*, *o ferrom*, *fro ferne*, *afar*, from far), = OS. *ferran*, *ferrane*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, G. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fjerran*, *afar*, = Dan. *fjern*, a., far, *fjernt*, adv., far; = Gr. *πέραιον*, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), *πέρα*, beyond, across, over (L. *ultra*), = Skt. *paras*, beyond, *para*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for*, *for-*, *fore*, *for-*, *forth*, etc., *per-*, *pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *farrer* (< ME. *ferrer*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre*, *firre*, *furre*, *fyrre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *fir*, *fur*, *far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrre*, *fyr*, *fer*, unlauded and abbr. from **feorror*, compar. of *feorr*, *feor*, *far*, and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrest*, unlauded from **feorrost*, superl. of *feorr*, *feor*, *far*), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *further* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest*: see *farther*, *further*. The adj. *far* is from the adv.] 1. At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.

They sent back missives representing that they were *far* within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pause or turn back. Irving, *Granada*, p. 51.

2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far*; to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

Now have I told you of Wayes, by the whyche men gon *ferrest* and longest. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 125.

When unto the guild church she came,
She at the door did stand; . . .
She coude come *farer* ben [in].

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

Far, *far* removed, dark in the dreary grave.
Charlotte Brontë.

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see).—5. At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used elliptically with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

The whiche is knowyn bothe *ferre* and nere,
A myghty prince, a man of gret powre.
Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

Beaute, Myzt, amiable chere
To alle Men *ferre* and neere.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 34.

The *ferrente* in his parissche, moche and lite.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 494.

Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying,
Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee.
Mat. xvi. 22.

Will you not speak at all? are you so *far*
From kind words?

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.
The nations *far* and near contend in choice. Dryden.

He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 5.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far*
above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.

Some of them are so *far* gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 627.

So thou, fair city, . . . Joveller *far*
Than in that panoply of war.

Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak. Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

7. Long; a long time.

As it is *ferre* agoon in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 226.

As *far* as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good as *far* as it goes.

Yet as *ferre* as y can or may
Of here beaute sum-what too say
I will applye my wittes all.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.

In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, as *far*
as my Reading and Knowledge could extend.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 56.

As *far* as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt.
Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

By *far*, in a great degree; very much.

There is a surgene in this sege that softe can handle,
And more of phlyske bi *fer* and fairer he plastreth.

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 312.

And the brido-maidens whispered, "Twere better by *far*
To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."

Scott, *Young Lochinvar*.

Far away, *far* and *away*. See *away*.

A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be
far and *away* the best humorous story that had been
written for years. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 16.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.—From *far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.

Summe ther ben that comen *fro ferr*, and in goynge
toward this Ydole, at every thrydde pas that thei gon *fro*
here Hows, thei knelen. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 174.

Madam, I see *from farre* a horseman coming;
This way he bends his speed.

Heywood, *If you Know not Me*, i.

But now the trumpet, terrible *from far*,
In shriller clangours animates the war.

Addison, *The Campaign*.

I'll be *far* (or *farther*) if I do, I will not do it: obsolete,
the phrase now in use being *I'll see you farther first*. See
farther.—In so *far* as, in the degree that; to such an
extent as.

In so *far* as the college teaches religion, it must do so
with the utmost candor. The Atlantic, LXI. 725.

To be *far* ben with one, to bring *far* ben. See *ben* 1.

*far*¹ (fär), a.; compar. *farther* and *further*,
superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far*¹, adv.).
[Also dial. *fer*, *fur*; early mod. E. *farre*, < ME.
fer, *ferr*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feorr*, *feor*, a., from
the adv., *far*, distant. The compar. and superl.
farther and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv.
forms. Compar. *farrer* (earlier *farre*, < ME.
ferre, < AS. *fyrre*, *firra*) and superl. *farrest* (<
ME. *ferreste*, *farreste*, < AS. **fyrresta*) are now
hardly to be found.] 1. Situated or being at
a great distance in space or time; distant; re-
mote; far off or away: as, a far place; the *far*
future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.

My blood
Hath earnest in it of *far* springs to be.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged
or reaching to a distant point; protracted;
long: as, *far* sight; a *far* look ahead.

O I am going a *far* journey,
Some strange countree to see.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly con-
nected. [Rare.]

Past up the still rich city to his kin,
His own *far* blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a
horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider
always mounts on the left); sometimes used
in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway.—A *far* cry.
See *cry*.

*far*¹ (fär), v. t.; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *far-
ring*. [*far*¹, adv.] To remove *far* distant;
banish. [Prov. Eng.]

I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his
brains wif striking out new words.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, x.

*far*² (fär), n. [E. dial., = *farrow*¹, q. v.] The
young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local,
Eng.]

far-about (fär'a-bout'), n. A going *far* out
of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these *far-about*s? Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 280.

farad (far'ad), n. [So called in honor of the
chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867). Cf. *am-
pere*, *ohm*, *volt*.] The electromagnetic unit of
capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a con-
denser which when charged with a difference of potential
of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the
microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently
employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles
of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far-a-dä'ik), a. [*Faraday* + *-ic*:
see *faradism*.] 1. Pertaining to Faraday, the
English physicist.—2. [f. c.] Pertaining to the
phenomena of electricity especially investi-
gated by Faraday—for example, the phenom-
ena of induction. See *faradic*.

Ferrier states that *Faradaic* irritation causes movements
of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 88.

Tetanus produced by *faradaic* electricity is not of the
nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction.
G. J. Romanes, *Jelly-fish*, etc., p. 48.

Faradaic current, in elect., an induced current, in con-
tradistinction to a direct one.

faradism (far'a-dä-izm), n. [*Faraday* (see
farad) + *-ism*.] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad'ik), a. [*farad* + *-ic*.] Per-
taining to induced electric currents obtained
from a variety of machines—some of them
magneto-electric, composed of a revolving mag-
net and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a
galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine
now in common medical use is a form of induction coil
consisting of a primary coil through which a current is
sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surround-
ing the primary, in which brief but intense currents are
induced in alternating directions by the automatic making
and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and
induction-coil.

faradism (far'a-dizm), n. [*farad* + *-ism*.]
The form of electricity furnished by a faradic
machine.

faradization (far'a-di-zä'shön), n. [*faradize*
+ *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, the stimulation of a nerve
with induced currents of electricity.

faradize (far'a-diz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *far-
adized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [*farad-ic* + *-ize*.] To
stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric
currents.

Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being
thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when
faradized. Weir Mitchell, *Injuries of Nerves*, p. 260.

faradizer (far'a-dī-zēr), n. An instrument em-
ployed in faradization.

farallon (fa-ral-yón'), n.; pl. *farallones* (-yónz'
or, in Sp. manner, -yón'es). [Sp.] A lofty
rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea.
Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequent-
ly occur in groups; and there are several such groups on
the American coast bearing this name. That best known
is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35
miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran'si-ä), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray,
1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of
innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*
and subfamily *Calamariina*. *F. abacura* is a com-
mon species in the southern United States, of a deep-red



Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*).

color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a
row of square red spots on each side. It is called the horn-
snake, red-bellied snake, and wampum-snake.

farand (far'and), a. and n. [E. dial. also *farant*;
< ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar.
having a good favor or appearance, whence, in
mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a
contr. of ME. **favorand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *fa-
voren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far*, *fair*, *fere*, appearance, a
contr. of *favor* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard*, *fa'ard*,
favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The
contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later
than the contracted ppr.: see *fare*³. The word
seems to have been in part identical with ME.
farand, *farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *furen*,
E. *fare*, go; evil- or ill-*farand*, *weel-farand*, be-
ing equiv. to ill-*faring*, well-*faring*, referred to
*fare*¹.] I. a. 1. Well favored; comely; hand-
some; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

This watz [the] kynges countenance, where he in court
were.

At vch *farand* fest among his fre meny.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.

Quhar Nele and Bruys come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr and *farand*.

Barbour, II. 514, MS. (Jamieson.)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appear-
ance; appearing; seeming; generally used in
composition with a specific term, *fair*, *foul*, *evil*,
ill, *well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*,
old-seeming; applied to a child who manifests
more sagacity than could be expected at his
time of life. [Scotch.]

Lykly he was, rycht fair and weil *farrand*.
Wallace, VI. 781, MS. (Jamieson.)

And he looks aye sae wistfu' the whies I explain,
He's as auld as the hills—he's an *auld-farant* wean.
William Miller, *The Wonderfu' Wean*.

II. n. Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

farandily, farantly (fär'-an-ly, -ant-ly), *adv.* [**<** ME. *farandely*; **<** *farand* + *-ly*.] In an orderly manner; decently. *Halliwel*. Also *farrantly*. [**Prov. Eng.**]

farandola, farandole (fa-ran'-dō-lā, -dōl), *n.* [= F. *farandole*, a rapid dance of Pr. origin, = mod. Pr. *farandole* = Sp. *farandula*, a mean trade or calling, = Pg. *farandula*, *farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds, = It. dial. *farandola*.] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clapping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, adv. See *farandily*.

far-away (fär'-a-wā'), *a.* [= Sc. *far-awa'*; **<** *far away*, *adv. phrase.*] 1. Distant; remote.

Far-away fowls has fair feathers. *Scotch proverb.*

Pate's a far-awa' cousin o' mine. *Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.*

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a far-away cousin were occupying the house. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 549.*

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a far-away look, as seeing the invisible. *The Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.*

far-between (fär'-bē-twēn'), *a.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [**Rare.**]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the far-between but more effectual shots of the borderer's rifle. *New Mirror (New York), III. (1843).*

farce¹ (färs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farced*, ppr. *farcing*. [**Early mod. E.** also *farce*; **<** ME. *farcen* (= D. *farccen* = G. *farccen* = Dan. *farccere*), **<** OF. *farsir*, *farcin*, F. *farcir* = Pr. *farsir*, *farsir*, **<** L. *farcire*, pp. *fartus*, sometimes *fartus*, later *farcitus*, and *farsus*, stuff, cram, fill full, = Gr. *φάρσιν*, shut in, inclose. Cf. *force*.] 1. To stuff; cram.

His typet was ay farced tul of knyves And pinnes for to given fayre wyves. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 233.*

Specifically—2. In *cooking*, to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any farce a Henne, the needle must be threaded the day before, and the thread must be burned, not bitten or broken asunder. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 207.*

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way-lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or otherwise), to farce their scenes withal. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.*

These invectives were well farced for the gross taste of the multitude. *I. D'Iscariot, Calam. of Authors, II. 374.*

4. To extend; swell out.

'Tis not . . . The farced title running 'fore the king, The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp That beats upon the high shore of this world. *Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.*

5. To fatten.

If thou wouldst farce thy lean ribs with it too, they would not, like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.*

farce¹ (färs), *n.* [= G. Dan. *farce* = Sw. *fars*, **<** F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce (**>** Sp. It. *farsa* = Pg. *farça*, a farce), **<** *farcer*, stuff: see *farce*¹, *v.*] 1. A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farsia*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is: (a) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (b) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Cousins find it necessary and expedient that the little farche and play maid be William Lauder be playt aloir the Quenis Grace. Quoted in *Lauder's Dewtie of Kingis (E. E. T. S.)*, Pref., pp. vi.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.*

My notion of a farce is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 129.*

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous farces, who are called Mohabbazeen. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 111.*

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see That all this mingled Mass which she, Being forbidden, longs to know, Is a dull farce and empty show. *Prior, An English Padlock.*

For Swift and him [Parnell], (thou hast) despised the farce of state, The sober follies of the wise and great. *Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford.*

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce² (färs), *v. t.* [A particular use of *farce*¹ (ME. *farcen*), or an error for *fard*. See *fard*, *v.*] To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 2285.*

farcement (färs'-ment), *n.* [**<** *farce* + *-ment*.] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sawce and unsavoury farcements. *Pelham, Resolves.*

farceur (fär-sēr'), *n.* [= Sw. *farsör*, **<** F. *farceur*, **<** *farce*, a farce: see *farce*¹.] A writer or player of farces; a joker; a wag.

farical¹ (fär'-si-kal), *a.* [**<** *farce*¹ + *-ic-al*, after *comical*, etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be farical or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, "that the principal character is exaggerated." *Hp. Hurd, Province of the Drama, iv.*

They deny the characters to be farical, because they are actually in nature. *Gay, What d'ye Call 't, Pref.*

He [the Bedouin] neither unfits himself for walking, nor distorts his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the farical rules of fashion. *R. F. Burton, El-Medinali, p. 321.*

farical² (fär'-si-kal), *a.* [**<** *farcey* + *-ic-al*, after *farical*¹.] Pertaining to farcey. [**Rare.**]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a good farcial house large enough to hold, aye, and submerge them . . . all together. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 4.*

faricality (fär'-si-kal'-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *faricalities* (-tiz). [**<** *farical*¹ + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being farical; absurdity; something farical or ridiculous.

farically (fär'-si-kal'-i), *adv.* In a farical manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are farcially low. *Langhorne.*

faricalness (fär'-si-kal'-nes), *n.* Same as *faricality*.

farcliter (fär'-si-lit), *n.* [Irreg. **<** E. *farce*¹ (with ref. to *force-meat*) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

farcin (fär'-si-men), *n.* [**<** LL. *farcinum*, a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be costiveness (?), **<** *farcire*, stuff, cram: see *farce*¹. Cf. *farcin*.] Same as *farcey*.

farci (fär'-sin), *n.* [Also, and now usually, *farcy*, dial. corruptly *fashion*; **<** ME. *farcin*, *farsyn*, **<** OF. *farcin*, F. *farcin* = It. *farcino*, *farcy*, **<** LL. *farcinum*, a disease of horses: see *farcin*.] Same as *farcey*.

It cometh moste communliche aboute the houndes ere an yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and gyt this is wors to be hold. *Bodl. MS., 546. (Halliwell.)*

farcing (fär'-sing), *n.* [**Early mod. E.** *farsyng*; verbal n. of *farce*¹, *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of *farsynge* as his holyc feelynge faythfull tolke are farsed full of heresies. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 614.*

farctate (färk'-tāt), *a.* [**<** NL. *farctatus*, **<** L. *farctus*, stuffed, pp. of *farcire*, stuff: see *farce*¹.] In bot., stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*: as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipes of *Agaricini*. [No longer technically used.]

farcy (fär'-si), *n.* [**Early mod. E.** also *farcie*; abbr. of *farcin*, *q. v.*] A disease of horses; a form of equinia. See *equinia*.

Fire is good for the farcie. *Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., p. 367.*

farcy-bud (fär'-si-bud), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard (färd), *n.* [**<** F. *fard*, paint, rouge, **<** OHG. *farawa*, MHG. *varwe*, G. *farbe* (= AS. *farbe* = D. *verw* = Dan. *farve* = Sw. *färg*), color, hue, **<** OHG. *faro* (*faraw-*), MHG. *var* (*varw-*), *a.*, colored.] Color; paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain gay glosse or farde. *Palegrave, Acolastus (1540).*

These present us with the Skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but . . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard*. *Whitaker, Review of Gibbon's Hist.*

fard (färd), *v. t.* [**<** F. *farder* = Pr. *fardar*, paint, rouge, **<** F. *fard*, *n.*, paint, rouge: see *fard*, *n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the farded fop," *Shenstone*.

He found that beauty which he had left innocent farded and sophisticated with some court-drag. *A. Wilson, Hist. James I.*

fardage (fär'-dāj), *n.* [**<** F. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje* = Pg. *fardagem* = It. *fardaggio*, luggage), **<** *fardoau*, a load (see *fardel*¹), + *-age*.] *Naut.*, loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to chock it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day (fär'-dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good After sun-rising; far-day sullies flowers. *H. Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Rules and Lessons.*

far-death (fär'-deth), *n.* Natural death. [**Prov. Eng.**]

fardel¹, **fardlet** (fär'-del, -dl), *n.* [**<** ME. *fardel*, **<** OF. *fardel*, F. *fardau* = Pr. *fardel* = It. *fardello* (ML. *fardellus*), **<** Sp. Pg. *fardel*, a pack, bundle, dim. of Sp. Pg. *fardo*, a pack, bundle: said to be of Ar. origin, **<** *fardah*, a package (Devic).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life? *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.*

They took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood one fardel of cloth, and one chest with diuers goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 170.*

Under one of these arches we reposed; the stones our beds, our fardels the bolster. *Sauvage, Travels, p. 90.*

fardel¹, **fardlet** (fär'-del, -dl), *v. t.* [**<** OF. *fardeler*, *fardeller*, bundle, **<** *fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*¹, *fardle*, *n.* Hence, by contr., *fardel*¹, *q. v.*] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly fardled up under heads are most portable. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 164.*

fardel² (fär'-del), *n.* [Also *farthel*², *fardel*², *q. v.*; a corruption of ME. *ferthe* (or *feorthel*) *del* (= D. *vierendeel* = MHG. *vierteil*, G. *viertel* = ODan. *fjerddel*, Dan. *fjerdedel* = Sw. *fjerdedel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*¹.] A fourth part: an old law term.—**Fardel of land**, a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fär'-del-bound), *a.* [Also, corruptly, *farthing-bound*; appar. **<** *fardel*¹, a load, + *bound*.] Costive; specifically, in vet. surg., affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over ripe clover, rye-grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue-bound*.

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *farther, farthest*.

farding¹ (fär'-ding), *n.* [See *farthing*, *farding-deal*.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing*.

farding² (fär'-ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fard*, *v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron; error a curtizan; the matron cares only to conceal love by a grave and gracefull modesty, the curtizan with philtres and *fardings*. *Ep. Hall, Sermon at Thibald, Sept. 15, 1628.*

fardingale¹ (fär'-ding-gäl), *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

fardingale², *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal*.

farding-bag (fär'-ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal (fär'-ding-del), *n.* [Also written *fardingdale*, *farthingdale*, *farthendeale*, *farundel* (and *fardel*², *q. v.*); **<** *farding*¹ (ME. *ferding*, ML. *ferdingus*), or *farthing*, + *deal*¹, ME. *del*, part (see *farthing*, 2, and *deal*¹), but orig. (ME.) *ferthe del*, i. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*².] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 farthendeale or rood of land.

T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 67 a.

fardlet, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*¹.

fare¹ (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *far-ing*. [**<** ME. *farren* (pret. *farr*, pp. *farren*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, **<** AS. *faran* (pret. *fār*, pl. *faran*, pp. *farren*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition, fare, = OS. *faran* = OFries. *fara* = D. *varen* = MLG. *l.g. faren* = OHG. *faran*, MHG. *faren*, *varen*, G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*

= Goth. *faran*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, lead, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc., = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.: see *ferry* and *ford*), < Teut. √ **far* = L. √ **per*, **por* in *ex-periri*, pass through, experience, *peritus*, expertus, experienced, *periculum*, danger, *portare*, carry, *porta*, a gate, *portus*, a harbor, = Gr. √ **περ*, **πορ* in *περὶ*, pass over or across, esp. water, *πῶρος*, a way through, a ford, *πορθύς*, a passage, ford, *πορθέω*, convey, *πορθέωμαι*, go, proceed, = OBulg. *prati*, go, = Skt. √ *par*, tr., pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan √ *par* expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E., of AS. origin, *fare*¹, *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*¹, obs. or dial. *foer*², *ferd*¹, *ferd*², *ferly*, *farly*, *feres*, *foer*², etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc., *peril*, *port*¹, *port*², *port*³, *port*⁵, etc., *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *pore*², *emporium*.] 1. To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyon with the pilgrimes to the plough is *fares*;
To cryen hus half-aker holpen hym menyce.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 112.

Whenne Heroude was of hit *farne*,
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi. (Halliwell.)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 60).

The next morning Raphael was *faring* forth gallantly,
well armed and mounted.
Kingsley, *Hyperion*, xxi.
To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an
adventure which called for courage.
E. Dowden, *Shelley*, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed; be in a certain state; be attended with certain circumstances or events; be circumstanced; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of Fastling 3 or 4
Days, or a Week, having *fares* very hard already.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. ii. 38.

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Have I up-on this bench *fares* full well;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, I. 65.

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine w' me;
And a' the better ye shall *fare*,
For this gude news ye tell to me.

The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fares* sumptuously every day.
Luke xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen; turn out; result; come to pass: with it impersonally.

It *fares* many times with men's opinions as with rumors and reports.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., iv.
Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go with him, then had it *fares* well with us.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends
Milton, P. R., iii. 443.

5†. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *fares* wel, God save hem bothe two;
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynges sone in armes wel to do.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 163.

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reson for hevynesse and sorowe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 4.

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov. Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?" he inquired.
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xlv.

fare¹ (fär), *n.* [*<* ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a journey, company, expedition (= OFries. *fera*, *ferc*, *fer*, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *var*, a journey, = Icel. *fär*, a journey, expedition), < *farjan*, etc., go: see *fare*¹, *v.*] 1†. A going; a journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fynde3 he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 98.

He that folloves my *fare*. *Morte Arthure*. (Halliwell.)

2†. A company of persons making a journey.
—3. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveyance by land or water: as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus, etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the *fare* thereof.
Jonah I. 8.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of *fares*
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 8.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare* or patron at what house he pleases.
Boetlyn, *Diary*, June, 1645.

5†. Outfit for a journey; equipment.—6. Food; provisions of the table.

Bot prayse thi *fare*, wer-so-ener thou be;
Fore he it gode or be it hadde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 25).

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts,
attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 8.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout.
The Century, XXX. 224.

7†. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day i am vndo for euer;
Eche frok (man) for this *fare* false wol me hold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare*? what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Here - as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future punishment - you see your *fare*.
S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 11.

8†. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyce *fare*!
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1144.

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth al this *fare*?
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 471.

The wardeyn chidde and made *fare*.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vestel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind of bait.
New York Tribune, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be startled from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 2.

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] *Bill of fare*. See *Bills*.—*Fiddler's Fare*. See *fiddler*.

fare² (fär), *n.* [Contr. of *furrow*.] A furrow: as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grosz*. [Prov. Eng.]

fare³ (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fares*, ppr. *faring*. [Formerly also *fair*; a dial. var. of *favor*, mixed with *fare*¹. Cf. *farand*.] To resemble, or act like (another).

fare-box (fär'boks), *n.* A box in which the tickets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, omnibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are deposited by them.

fare-indicator (fär'in'di-kä-tör), *n.* A device for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance.

fares. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*¹.

fares donet, *n.* Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fär'wel'), *interj.* [Prop. separate, being two words, *fare* wel, < ME. *fare* wel (= Dan. *farvel* = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and *n.*), used not only in the impv., as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he fareth wel* (L. *valet*), *we fares wel* (L. *valemus*), etc., impv. *fare* wel, common in leave-taking and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valet*): *fares*, *fare*, speed, be in a particular condition (not in the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*, *well*; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] 'Fare well'; may you be or continue in a happy or prosperous condition; in common use, good-by. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does not, in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now used, like *good-by*, its more colloquial equivalent, exclusively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It emphasizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"see *farewel*, Philippe!" quod Fauntelle, and forth gan me drawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, *farewell*, good Ancient;

A stout man and a true, thou art come in sorrow.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, I. 8.

Farewell, happy fields.
Milton, P. L., I. 249.

If this be true, *farewel* all the differences of good and evil in men's actions: *farewel* all expectations of future rewards and punishments.
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*.

[It is still often written separately, with a pronoun between, the pronoun being either the subject nominative, as in "fare you well" or "fare ye well," or a dative of reference, as in "fare thee well."

Fare thee well, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee well, thou best and dearest.

Burns, *To Nancy*.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever *fare thee well*.
Byron, *Fare thee Well*.]

= *Syn.* *Good-by*, etc. See *adieu*, *interj.*

farewell (fär'wel'), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *farewell*.] I. *n.* 1. A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., 3 Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, *Resignation*.

Farewell followed by to governing the object is a noun, used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)."

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or attention.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly.
Addison.

II. *a.* Parting; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.

Tickell, *On the Prospect of Peace*.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again.
Spectator.

Farewell rock, in coal-mining, the millstone-grit (see *carboniferous* and *coal-measures*): so called by the miners, because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid *farewell* to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths. [Eng.]

farewell, *v. t.* [*<* *farewell*, *n.*] To bid *farewell* to; take leave of.

Till she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

fare-wicket (fär'wik'et), *n.* 1. A turnstile gate fitted with a counting and registering device for indicating the number of persons passing it: used in registering fares.—2. In a horse-car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or by a spring-plate, through which fares can be collected from passengers or change made by an employee. *Car-Builders Dict.*

far-fet (fär'fet), *a.* [*<* *far*¹ + *fet*, pp. of *fet*¹: see *fet*¹. Cf. *far-fetched*.] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *farrefet* and deare bought are good for Ladies.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything offered to himself which, in the *farthest-fet* construction, might be wrested to the name of wrong.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.

Milton, P. R., ii. 401.

far-fetch (fär'fech), *n.* [*<* *far*¹ + *fetch*¹, *n.*, a stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched*.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches*.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*.

far-fetch (fär'fech), *v. t.* [Assumed from *far-fetched*.] To bring from far; draw as a conclusion remote from or not justified by the premises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Fuller.

far-fetched (fär'fecht), *a.* [Also *far-fetcht*; < *far*¹ + *fetcht*, pp. of *fetch*, *v.*: see *fetch*¹.] 1. Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home.
Lowell, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

Hence—2†. Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetched* mind.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, p. 506.

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fetched* Metaphors appear.
Cowley, *The Mistress*, *The Wish*.

This is not only a false thought, but is . . . *far-fetched* also.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 8.

My solution was so fantastic, so apparently *far-fetched*, so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 162.

far-forth (fär'forth'), *adv.* [Also as two words, *far forth*; early mod. E. also *far forth*; < ME. *far-forth*, *fer-forthe*; < *far*¹, *adv.*, + *forth*¹.]

1. Far on; far forward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now be we so far-forthe come,

Speke mete we of the dome.

MS. Laud, 416, f. 118. (Halliwell.)

Ne none agayne so farre forth in her fauour

That is full satisfied with her behauiour.

Sir T. More, To Them that Seke Fortune.

He said not such words, nor spake so far-forth in the matter, without commission. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 88.

So long these knights discoursed diversely

Of strange affaires, and noble hardiment, . . .

That now the humid night was far-forth spent.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases *as*, or *so*, *far-forth as*, where the words are now usually separated, *forth* being expletive.

You're bak eke in no way

Turne on no white, as *fer-forthe* as ye may.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lenage,

And as *fer furth* as I canne fele and see,

He waytith after right grette heritage.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2430.

So far-forth as those writers which are come to our hands haue left recorded. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 553.

farin (fär'in), *n.* [*F. farine*, < *L. farina*: see *farina*.] Same as *farina*.

farina (fär-rē'nā or -rī'nā), *n.* [= *F. farine* = *Pr. Sp. It. farina* = *Pg. farinha*, < *L. farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, < *far* (*farr-*), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = *AS. bere*, *E. beor*, barley: see *beor*, *barley*.] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [*U. S.*].—4. In *bot.*, the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.

Granger, The Sugar-Cane, iv., note.

5. In *entom.*, a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3.—**Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boiler (fär-rē'nā-boi'lēr), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water, and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [*U. S.*]

farinaceous (fär-i-nā'shi-us), *a.* [= *Sp. farináceo* = *It. farinaceo*, < *LL. farinaceus*, < *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Consisting of or made of meal or flour: as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,

Fill'd with huge balls of *farinaceous* food.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch: as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy: as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal: applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects; some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

farinaceously (fär-i-nā'shi-us-lī), *adv.* With *farina*: as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fär'ing), *a.* [*Prop. ppr. of fare*, mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*: see *farand*, *fare*, *fare*.] 1. Seeming; looking: in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going: in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (fär'i-nōs), *a.* [= *F. farineux* = *Pg. farinhoso* = *It. farinoso*, < *LL. farinosus*, mealy, < *L. farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Yielding *farina*: as, *farinose* plants.—2. In *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa* and other plants.—3. In *entom.*: (a) Floury: applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (b) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (c) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinosely (fär'i-nōs-lī), *adv.* In a *farinose* manner.

farinulent (fär-rin'ū-lent), *a.* [*< farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farkleberry (fär'kl-ber'ī), *n.* The *Vaccinium arboreum*, a shrub or small tree of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl¹ (fär'l), *v. t.* [*A contr. of fardle, fardel*, pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furl*, the present form: see *furl*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey-day, how she kicks and yerks!

Down with the main-mast! lay her at hull!

Farl up all her lincns, and let her ride it out!

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

farl² (fär'l), *n.* [*Sec., a contr. of fardel*², *farthel*², lit. a fourth part: see *fardel*². For the contraction, cf. *farl*¹.] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his wisdom grin and snarl

O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.

Ferguson, Poems, II. 78.

farleu (fär'lō), *n.* In *Scots law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, farly, a., n., and adv. See *ferly*.

farm¹ (fär'm), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also farne, ferme*; < *ME. ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer,' factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; < *AS. feorm* (fem-, gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyniges feorm*, late *AS. cynges feorme-hām*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (> *feorman, ge-feormian*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., > *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *feormung*, and *syrmth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps a living, means of subsistence, connected with *feorh*, life, = *OS. ferah, ferh* = *OHG. ferah, ferh*, MHG. *vereh* = *Icel. fjör*, life, = *Goth. furhweis*, the world. But as *AS. feorm* is always rendered in *ML.* by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of *L. firmus*, *ML.* often spelt *fermus* (> *OF. ferme*, *ME. ferme*, > *mod. E.* with restored *L.* vowel, *firma*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (*L. firma*, fem. adj., and *ML. firma* or *ferma*, *n.*), "either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature": see *firma*, *a., firm*, *v., firm*, *n.* But the *AS.* form appears to be the original. The *ML. firma, firma* has the *AS.* senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence *OF. ferme*, *F. ferme* = *Pr. ferme*, in same senses, the *OF.* being partly the source of the *ME.* form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern.] 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . yaf a certeyn ferme for the graunt.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), I. 253.

Ferms thyk are comyng, my puts is bot wake.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *farm* termed "the petty *farm*."

S. Douell, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the King's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *farm* of the shire.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease: as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys tounes and hys londes to *ferme*.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

It is grete wilfulnes in . . . land-lordes to refuse to make any longer *farmes* unto their tenants.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts.

Under an ordinance of September 20, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. S. Douell, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1790.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [*Rare.*]

The province was divided into twelve *farmes*. Burke.

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant: as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

Cato would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (situate as hath been said) be good of itself, and fertile. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,

I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,

And the broad woodland parcell'd into *farmes*.

Tennison, Ashmole's Field.

6†. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example: *farmes* or granges which containe chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7†. A dwelling; a habitation; a lodging.

His sinfull sowle with desperate disdaine

Out of her fleshy *ferme* fled to the place of paine.

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 23.

Blanch farm. See *blanch-farm*. **Home farm.** (a) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (b) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.—**To farm let.** See *let*, 2.

farm¹ (fär'm), *v.* [*< ME. fermen*, take on lease, < *ferme*, *n.*: see *farm*¹, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent: as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground

That hath in it no profit but the name.

To pay five ducats, five, I would not *farm* it.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental: generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm out* your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.

Doane, Letters, I.

The *farm*ing out of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The Tewes *farme* the Custome of the Kings.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,

Who *farmes* a piece of ground.

Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 206).

II. intrans. To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms

For him that grazes or for him that *farmes*.

Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

farm² (fär'm), *n.* [*ME. ferme*, later *farme*, < *AS. feorm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*¹, *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This hasty *farme* hadde bene a feast.

Ballad of Our Lady, 1752.

farm³ (fär'm), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*; < *ME. *fermen* (not found), < *AS. feorman*, also in comp. *ā-feormian*, *ge-feormian*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feormian*, supply, entertain, etc.: see *farm*¹) from **feorbian*, **farbian* = *OHG. farbian*, MHG. *rürben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, > *OF. furbar*, *fourbir* (*fourbiss*), whence *ME. fourbishes*, *E. farbish*: see *farbish*.] To cleanse or empty.

Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

farmable (fär'mā-bl), *a.* [*< farm*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. [*Colt-grave*.]

farmaget (fär'māj), *n.* [*< farm*¹ + *-age*.] The management of farms. Davies.

They do by *farmage*

Brynge the londe into a reearage,

Contemprynge the state temporall.

Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 102.

farmary, *n.* Same as *infirmary*.

The moonke anon after went to the *farmarie*, & there died. *Pope, Martyrs*, p. 283.

farm-bailiff (färm' bā' lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm' bil' ding), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär' mēr), *n.* [*< ME. *fermer, fermour, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < (OF. fermier, F. fermier, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. firmarius, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < firma, farm, in its various senses: see farm¹), partly < AS. feormere, a purveyor (of a guild), < feormian, purvey, supply, etc.: see farm¹, *n.* and *v.*]* 1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani; and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthony's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [*Eng.*]

3. One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak., Macbeth*, II. 3.

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?

Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

You did but come as goblins in the night, . . .
Nor robb'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint-owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 406.

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman. [*Prov. Eng.*]-*Farmer's satin*. See *satin*.

farmeress (fär' mēr-es), *n.* [*< farmer + -ess.*] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [*Rare.*]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmeress*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious. *Keelyn, Memoirs*, May 19, 1672.

farmer-general (fär' mēr-jen' e-rāl), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty *farmers-general* were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär' mēr-ship), *n.* [*< farmer + -ship.*] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruits that the Gospel brought forth for his rent and *farmership*. *J. Udall, On Acts* II.

farmery (fär' mēr-i), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [*< farm¹ + -ry.*] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [*Rare.*]

A *farmery*, famous for its elder mill and the good elder made there. *D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together*, I.

farm-hand (färm' hand), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm' hōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ferme-holde*; *< farm¹ + hold¹, n.*] A farm-house with its out-buildings. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Gene care thou proud rich man what euer thou bee, that heapest together possessions and landes vpon landes: that art in euery corner a builder of houses, of *fermeholders*, of mainours & of palaces. *J. Udall, On Luke* II.

farm-house (färm' hōus), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farm-house*, a feasting. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, II. 3.

farming (fär' ming), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *farm¹, v.*] 1. The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.—2. The business of collecting taxes. See *farm¹, v. t.*, 2.—3. The business of cultivating land,

or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming* tools.

farm-meal (färm' mēl), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm: a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [*Scotch.*]

farm-office (färm' of' is), *n.* One of the out-buildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [*Eng.*]

farmost (fär' mōst), *a. superl.* [*< far + -most.*] Most distant or remote. [*Rare.*]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part. *Dryden, Æneid*.

farm-place (färm' plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And when the messagers called vpon them, euery man made his excuse: one sayed, he must go se his mainour or *farme-place*, yt he lately bought. *J. Udall, On Mat.* xxii.

farmstead (färm' sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chassées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette*, xv.

But he, by *farmstead*, thorpe and spire, . . . Came crowing over Thames. *Tennyson, Will Waterproof*.

When a territory was first occupied, the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads*. *D. W. Ross, German Landholding*, p. 62.

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a right of way lies through the yard. *Ruskin, Elements of Drawing*.

farm-village (färm' vil' āj), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable, Home Culture Clubs*, iv.

farm-yard (färm' yārd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farm (färm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fern¹*.

farmess (fär' nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

So the matter was brought to thys passe, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farmesse* from his maine battell of footemen. *A. Golding, tr. of Cesar*, fol. 119.

The equalitie or inequalitie of dayes, according to the nearnesse or *farmesse* from the Equinoctiall. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 10.

The measure of the *farm-ness* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. 26.

Farnovian (fär-nō' vi-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farmtickle, *n.* See *ferntickle*.

faro (fä' rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao, pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting on the order in which certain playing-cards (with reference simply to face-value) will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "lay-out," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, which card does not count; he then withdraws the next one, leaving the third exposed, and claims all bets made on the card equal in value to the one withdrawn and pays those made on the other; the appearance together of two cards of the same value is called a "split," and the better loses half of his stake. Any bet may be "coppered" by placing a button on top of the money or checks, and this changes the bet to one that the card will show for the dealer. The showing of two cards constitutes a "turn," and after each turn new bets are made for another, down to the last three cards of the pack; the only betting allowed after this is on "calling the turn," or guessing which will show first. The European game is essentially the same, except that the layout is arranged in a small book. Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. *Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana*, I. 198.

faro-bank (fä' rō-bangk), *n.* An establishment where *faro* is played.

faro-box (fä' rō-boks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at *faro*, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [*U. S.*]

Faroes (far-ō-ēs' or -ēz'), *a. and n.* [*< Faroe + -ese*; less commonly *Faroish*, after Icel. *Fa-*

royksr, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, *n.*), *< Færeyjar = Dan. Færøer*, the *Faroe* islands, lit. the sheep-islands, *< Icel. fær = Sw. fär = Dan. faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey = Sw. ö = Dan. ø = AS. ēg, īg*, island: see *at, island*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Faroe islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of the Faroe islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.—2. A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe islands.

far-off (fär' of), *a.* [*< far off*, adv. phrase.] Far away; distant; remote.

Off, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curlew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore. *Milton, Il Penseroso*, l. 74.

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves. *Tennyson, In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

Far-off hints and adumbrations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

Faroish (far'ō-ish), *a.* [*< Faroe + -ish¹*. Cf. *Faroese*.] Same as *Faroese*.

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faroish* ballads. *Child's Ballads*, I. 315.

farrage, *n.* [*< OF. farrage*, a mixture of grain, *< far, < L. far*, spelt: see *farina*.] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which cometh of the refuse and light corn purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xviii. 16.

farraginous (fa-raj'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. farrago (farragin-) (see farrago) + -ous.*] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [*Rare.*]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, i. 3.

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies, the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original. *Warburton, Divine Legation*, notes.

farrago (fa-rä' gō), *n.* [*< L. farrago*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, *< far (farr-)*, spelt: see *farina*.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court: a thing of nothing. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady*, I. 1.

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain!

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.
How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 1.

=*Syn.* See *mixture*.

farrand, *a.* See *farand*.

farrandinet, *n.* See *ferrandine*.

farrantly, adv. Same as *farandly*.

Farrea (far' ē-ā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidae*. *Howe, Bank*, 1862.

far-reaching (fär' rē' ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *far-reaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics*, p. 245.

farreation (far-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. farreatio(-n-)*, equiv. to *L. confarreatio(-n-)*: see *confarreation*.] Same as *confarreation*.

Farreidae (fa-rē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Farrea + -idae*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinatate and radially situated clavulae, typified by the genus *Farrea*.

farrel (far' el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *fardel²*, *far-thel²*.] Same as *farl²*.

farrier (far' i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrer*; *< ME. *ferrer*, *< OF. ferrier*, a *farrier* (Godefroy), also *ferrier*, a *farriers' hammer* (Roquefort), = *Pr. ferrer*, ironmonger, = *OSp. ferrer*, *ferrere*, *Sp. herrero* = *Pg. ferreiro* = *It. ferraro, ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, *< L. ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum*, a horseshoer); prop. adj. pertaining to iron, *< L. ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary, ferreous, ferrum*. The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrou*, *< OF. ferreor, ferrou*, *ferreor, ferou*, *< ML. ferrator*, a blacksmith, *farrier*, *< ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), *< L. ferrum*, iron. Cf. *OF. ferron, ferronier*, a blacksmith, *farrier*, ironmonger. The mod. F. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal*.] 1. A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

A *ferrouer* formeth not his metal, but giveth it wole be tempered. *Wyolif, Select Works* (ed. Arnold), I. 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yche a hors that *ferrouer* schialle scho.

Book of Curtesy, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
Sith the best *Farrier* cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst vndoo?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

Poppaea, the empress, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowne to cause her *ferriers* ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 11.

farriert (fär'i-ër), *v. t.* [*farrier*, *n.*] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (fär'i-ër-i), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriery*, *ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron: see *farrier*.] 1. The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

So tooke she chamber with her son, the God of *Ferrary*.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xiv.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.
farrow¹ (fär'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *furry*, *fare*, *far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *faren*, < AS. *feorh* (also *ferh*, *ferh*), pl. *feorhas* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *varc*: see *aardvark*), = OHG. *farh*, *farah*, MHG. *varch*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verhel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *far* (-galt), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. *πορκος*, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, *q. v.*; = OIr. *orc* = Lith. *paršas* = OBulg. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr*, *foor* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcus*.] 1. A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. A litter of pigs.
farrow² (fär'ō), *v. t.* [= Sc. *ferry*, < ME. *fergen*, *fargen*, pp. *yvarged*, *yveruved* (late North. *ferryit*), *farrow*, < **farh*, pl. *farew*, a little pig: see *farrow*¹, *n.*] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd vp in a dish,
Taken from the sow as soon as *farrowed*.
Messinger, *City Madam*, ii. 1.

In the thirteenth Year of this King, many Prodiges were seen; a Pig was *farrowed* with a Face like a Child, a Chicken was hatched with four Legs. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 43.

farrow² (fär'ō), *a.* [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow*; usually connected with D. *varcok*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *vers-kalf*, *verse*, *varse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var*, *varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far*, *farro*, MHG. *var*, *varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow*; it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow* or to go *farrow*.

W! good white bread, and *farrow*-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft.

Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

I would feed ye with the *ferra* cow's milk, . . .

An' dress ye i' the finest silk.

The Minister's Daughter o' Newark (Child's Ballads, II. 377).

farry (fär'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *farrow*¹.
farset (färs), *n.* [*farset*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farsire*, stuff, fill up: see *farce*.] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farses* proceeds, "St. Paul sent this ditty," etc.

Dr. Burney, *Hist. Music*, II. 250.

farset (färs), *v. t.* [Same as *farcel*, *v.*] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (fär'sé'ing), *a.* Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, *farseeing*, and patriotic.

Athenæum, No. 3147, p. 209.

far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Sc.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.— 2. Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (fär'sit), *n.* The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen *far-sight*, with indomitable energy.

Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (fär'si'ted), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic.— 2. Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

Par-sighted summoner of War and Waste

To fruitful strife and rivalries of peace.

Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*, Ded.

far-sightedly (fär'si'ted-li), *adv.* With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 131.

far-sightedness (fär'si'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

far-sought (fär'sôt), *a.* Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and *far-sought* reasonings would here be ill-timed.

Maximilian, *Sermons* (trans.), p. 39.

farsuret (fär'sür), *n.* Stuffing; farcement. *Italianell*.

far (fär), *v. i.* [*ME. farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LA. *ferten* = OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *varzen*, *verzen*, *varzen*, G. *farzen*, *farzen* = Icel. *fréta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerta* = Dan. *fjerte* = L. *perdere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. *πέρδω* = Lith. *persti* = Lett. *pirst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

far (fär), *n.* [*ME. fart*, *fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firtz*, *furz*, MHG. *G. farz*, *furz* = Icel. *frétr* = Sw. *Dan. fjert* = Gr. *πορδῖς*; from the verb.] 1. A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]— 2. A Portugal fig.

Fartes of Portuguese, or other like swt. conceites, Collyria.

Hutcher.

farthel¹, *v. t.* [Another form of *fardel*¹: see *fardel*¹ and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel², *n.* Same as *fardel*².

farther (fär'thër), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *farder*, *ferder*; < ME. *ferthere*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *farther*, dial. *farder*, by confusion with *fer*, *ferr*, *far*: see *far*¹. *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *farrer*, *farrest*, < ME. *ferrer*, *ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *further*, *furthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning: see *further* and *far*¹.] 1. At or to a greater distance; more distantly or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

When he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no *ferthere*, and so he rested him, and felle o slepe.

Maudefille, *Travels*, p. 148.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little *farther* than I made account.

Huvel, *Foreign Travel*, p. 158.

So, *farther* from the fount the stream at random stray'd.

Dryden, *Epistles*, xiii. 26.

Farther and *farther* from the ships at anchor, the leasening vessel became single and solitary upon the water.

G. W. Curtis, *Prue and I*, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded, . . .

Farther and *farther* away it floated and dropped into silence.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no *farther*, till you are my witnesses

Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 2.

And Sancho Pança, as much a fool as I, was observed to discipline his body no *farther* than he found he could endure the smart.

Dryden, *Amphitryon*, Ded.

farther (fär'thër), *a. compar.* [*ME. ferthere*: see *farther*, *adv.*, and cf. *further*, *a.*] 1. More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a *farther* end than the knowledge of men.

Donne, *Sermons*, viii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.— 3. Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerate Age, brought Rome itself to *farther* slavery.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

4t. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntry, he shal han his seruise and messe offering.

English Güde (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

farther (fär'thër), *v. t.* [*farther*, *adv.*; prop. *further*, *q. v.*] To promote; advance; help forward. See *further*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.

Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lælius joined with me.

Dryden, *Epic Poetry*.

fartherance (fär'thër-ans), *n.* [*farther*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] Same as *furthurance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (fär'thër-mör), *adv. compar.* [Early mod. E. also *fardermore*; < *farther* + *-more*.] *Farthermore*. [Rare.]

Fardermore, saith Saynt Johan, I sawe an infynite hoost of angels beholdinge the face of the heuynlye father.

Bp. Bale, *Image of the Two Churches*, I.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

farthermost (fär'thër-möst), *a. superl.* [*farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; *farthermost*.

So in the church findeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthermost*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.

Hammond, *Works*, II. 641.

fartherover, *adv.* *Furthermore*; moreover.

And *fartherover*, for as moche as the cattif body of man is rebel both to reason and to sensualitye, therefore it is worthy the death.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

farthest (fär'thest), *a. superl.* [See *farther* and *furthest*.] Most distant or remote; *furthest*: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Rowanock 130 miles.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 87.

farthest (fär'thest), *adv. superl.* Same as *furthest*.

farthing (fär'thing), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding*; < ME. *ferthing*, *ferthyng*, < AS. *feorthing*, ONorth. *feorthing* (= Icel. *fjörðung* = ODan. *fjerdung*, Dan. Sw. *fjerdung*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feorthing*, a fourth of a penny ("feorthing oththe feorþra dæl thinges, quadrans," lit. a 'fourthing' or fourth part of a thing), < *feorþra*, fourth, + dim. -ing, -ing.) 1. An English piece of money



Obverse.



Reverse.

Farthing of Charles II., 1672, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.

If thou zone for my love a *ferthinge*,
Thou dost it with an heuy harte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap:

For there's no ae *fardin* I'll trust thee

Dick, *The Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 79).

Now for the partes of Coyne or monney, the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge

T. Hill, *Arithmetic* (1600), I. 13.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when as he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

Our churchwardens

Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*.

Gay.

2t. A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty acres make a *farthing* land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.

R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*.

The *farthings* (fjörðungar) of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answered to the "folks" which we have in our shire-name Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing-kirk* or parish church; its *farthing-thing*, or parish vestry; and its *farthing-doom*, or court leet.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 425

3f. Anything very small; a small quantity.

In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of greece, when she dronken hadde hire draughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarius*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an *assarius*.—**Farthing damages.** See *damages*.—**Farthing noble**, an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 8 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär'thing-gäl), *n.* [Also written *fardingale*, *fardungale*, formerly *cardingale*, *cardingall*, etc.; corrupt forms, < OF. *verdugalle*, *vertugalle*, dim. *verdugale*, mod. F. *vertugadin* (= It. *verdugale*, dim. *verdugolino*), < Sp. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugal*, young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* (= Pg. *verdugo*), a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < verde, green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verdant*, *vert*, *virid*. The E. form may have been affected by that of *martingale*, q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1545. It reached its greatest degree and inconvenience about 1610, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely puffed folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1692. Compare *hoop* and *crinoline*.

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things.
Shak., T. of the S. iv. 3.

Enter Grilla in a rich gown, a great *fardingale*, a great ruff, a muff, a fan, and a comb on her head.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

The Queen arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous *fardingales* or guard-infantes.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1692.

A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster *fardingale*, and a bushel of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär'thing-bound), *a.* Same as *fardel-bound*. [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale (fär'thing-däl), *n.* Same as *fardingale*.

farthing-loaf (fär'thing-löf), *n.* [*< ME. ferthinglof*.] A loaf sold for a farthing.

If the *ferthinglof* is in defaulte of wygte over twelf paws, the bakere is in the a mercy [time]
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

fascies, *n.* Plural of *fascis*.

fascet (fas'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *fauces*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fascet*.—2. In *glass-manuf.*: (a) A basket of wire secured to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (b) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. *E. H. Knight*.

fascia (fash'i-i), *n.*; pl. *fasciae* (-ë). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis*, a bundle.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a *fascia* of several coloured silks.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciae*) laced round them up to the knees.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 457.

Hence—2. In *arch.*, any flat member or molding with but little projection, as the narrow horizontal bands or broad fillets into which the architraves of Ionic and Corinthian entablatures are divided (see cut under *column*); also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—3. In *bot.*, an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—4. In *music*: (a) A tie or bind. (b) The sides of a fiddle.—5. In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt*, 3 (a).—6. In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—7. In *anat.*: (a) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia*, as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia*, which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciae being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system

of fasciae is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, periosteum, etc. (b) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia dentata*, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—8. In *zool.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales: chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks.—**Anal fascia.** Same as *ischio-rectal fascia*.—**Aponeurotic fascia**, a general name of the deep fasciae, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fasciae. See def. 7 (a).—**Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital*.—**Cervical fascia**, the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle.—**Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpia*.—**Costo-axillary fascia**, the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the axilla, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costo-axillary membrane*.—**Cremasteric fascia**, the delicate membrane which connects the several detached loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia.—**Cribiform fascia**, that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata; so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood vessels and lymphatics.—**Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate*.—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endothoracica**, the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the ribs and intercostal muscles.—**Fascia lata**, the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath; the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris.—**Fascia lumbodorsalis**, the conjoint lumbar and dorsal fascia.—**Fascia lumborum**, the lumbar fascia.—**Fascia musculi transversarii.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia nuchæ**, a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles.—**Fascia of pyriformis**, a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus.—**Fascia of Scarpia**, the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin.—**Fascia transversalis**, a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia*.—**Fibro-areolar fascia**, a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (a).—**Iliac fascia**, the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles.—**Infrapinnous fascia**, a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infrapinnous fossa, covering in the infrapinnous muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Infundibuliform fascia**, the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia*.—**Intercolumnar fascia**, the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia*.—**Intercostal fascia**, three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers.—**Inter-muscular fascia**, any prolongation of a fascia between muscles.—**Ischio-rectal fascia**, the fascia which lines part of the ischio-rectal fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator ani muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia*.—**Lumbar fascia**, the vertebral or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, a middle attached to the apices of those processes and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebrae. The anterior and middle layers inclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinae.—**Obturator fascia**, a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator ani muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina.—**Palmar fascia**, the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *muscle*.—**Pelvic fascia**, a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fasciae above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciae below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischio-rectal fasciae.—**Perineal fascia**, the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament.—**Plantar fascia**, the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick, tough fibrous sheet of glistening pearly texture arising from the os calcis, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia**, a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator ani, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infundibuliform fasciae*.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the fascia transversalis.—**Subscapular fascia**, a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia**, a thick membrane covering in the supraspinatus muscle.—**Temporal fascia**, the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fash'i-ä-börd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fasciæ, *n.* Plural of *fascia*.

fascia¹ (fash'i-ä), *a.* [Belonging to the fascies. **fascia**² (fash'i-ä), *a.* [*< NL. fascialis*, < L. *fascia*, a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial tissue*.

fascialist (fash-i-ä'lis), *n.*; pl. *fasciales* (-lëz). [*< NL. fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fash'i-ät), *a.* [*< NL. fasciatus*, < L. *fascia*, a bundle, band: see *fascia*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Banded or compacted together. (b) Same as *fasciated*, 2.—2. In *zool.*, marked with a fascia or with fasciae. See *fascia*, 8.

fasciated (fash'i-ä-ted), *a.* 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

For the arms not lying *fasciated*, or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Affected with fasciation.

The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over-luxuriance of life, but to a degradation of vital power.
Science, III. 694.

(b) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate*.—**Fasciated falcon**, *finch*, etc. See the nouns.
fasciately (fash'i-ät-li), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 21.

fasciation (fash-i-ä'shon), *n.* [*< NL. fasciatio*(-n), < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band: see *fascia*.] 1. The act or manner of binding with fasciae; specifically, a bandaging.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fascia.

And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celosia*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

A number of phenomena, conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation*, the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal internodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive.
Science, III. 694.

4. In *zool.*, marking with fasciae; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule*, a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fascículo* = Pg. *fascículo*, a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo*, a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.: sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.



Fascicle of Flowers of the Mal-low. (From Le Monst and De-caise's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the *fascicle*.

Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.
(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a fasciculus. (c) A part of a printed work, a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus*.

Whole *fascicles* there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fas'i-kl-d), *a.* [*< fascicle* + -ed.] Same as *fasciculate*.

Flowers *fascicled*, fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fa-sik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< fasciculus* + -ar-2.] Same as *fasciculate*.—**Fascicular system**, in *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

Fascicularia (fa-sik-ū-lā'-ri-j), *n.* [NL., < *L. fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicle*.] A genus of fossil polyzoans, of the family *Tubuliporidae*, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk, England: so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Meandripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik'ū-lā'-rē-ly), *adv.* Same as *fasciculately*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [NL., < *L. fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillae on the upper part. Pennant, Brit. Zool., IV.

2. In entom.: (a) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicle*. (b) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate* palpi.—3. In mineral., occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals. —**Fasciculate antennae**, antennae which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints. —**Fasciculate palpi**, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender laminae.

fasciculately (fa-sik'ū-lāt-ly), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik-ū-lā'-shon), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicule (fas'i-kūl), *n.* [F. *fascicule*, < *L. fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle*.] In entom., a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik-ū-lin'-ē-j), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < *L. fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus*.] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciculite (fa-sik'ū-lit), *n.* [NL., < *L. fasciculus* + Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fasciculi* (-li). [L.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. Nineteenth Century, XIX, 724.

The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's *Manuel de Conchyliologie* has appeared. Science, III, 54.

Specifically—2. In anat., a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically (a) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord; one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (b) A bundle of muscular fibers.

A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. Quinn, Anat., I, 186.

3. A nosegay.—**Arcuate fasciculus**. See *arcuate*.

Fasciculi graciles, the slender fascicles lying on either side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the claws of the medulla oblongata.—**Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, being the upward continuation of the trigonum hypoglossi on either side. Also called *funiculi teretes* and *eminentes teretes*. —**Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus uncinatus**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the fissure of Sylvius, connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve-fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas'i-nāt), *r.*: pret. and pp. *fascinated*, ppr. *fascinating*. [L. *fascinat*, pp. of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchant, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum, fascinus*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to Gr. *βάσκαίνω*, slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), *βάσκαος*, slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] I. *trans.* 1. To bewitch; act on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and fascinate the prey which they are desirous to obtain. E. Griffith, tr. of Cuvier.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

His [Essex's] mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was fascinated by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

= Syn. Charm, etc. (see *enchant*); to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, encharm.

II. *intrans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections . . . have been noted to fascinate or bewitch, but love and envy. Bacon, Envy.

The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redeem its want of elegance, and fascinate in spite of its somewhat confused outline. J. Ferriuson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 456.

fascinating (fas'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: as, a most *fascinating* poem.

But when his tender strength in time shall rise To dare ill tongues, and *fascinating* eyes. Dryden, Britannia Rediviva.

Monseigneur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, vii.

fascinatingly (fas'i-nā-ting-ly), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā'-shon), *n.* [= F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinación* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascinatione*, *af-fascinazione*, < *L. fascinat* (n-), an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinare*, enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate*.] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed, and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them; against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*, 2.) The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*.) Of the lower animals fascination, as a power exerted or as an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence in its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies than the body of the imaginator. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 201.

The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. Waller.

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm: as, the *fascinations* of society.

The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I, I, § 6.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it. Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 223.

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or of a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

As an addition to the investigations of Charcot and Dumont-pallier, Dr. Brémont, in 1881, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascination*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as the high sensitiveness to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. Science, IX, 544.

= Syn. Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

fascinator (fas'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fascinateur*, a., = Sp. Pg. *fascinator*, n., = It. *fascinatore*, < *L. fascinare*, fascinate: see *fascinate*.] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas'i-nā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fascinatrice*, a., fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, n.; as *fascinator* + -ess.] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

"She's an enchantress, . . . a charmer," I said, "a *fascinatress*." H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 42.

fascine (fa-sen'), *n.* [F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine*, *fassine* = It. *fascina*, < *L. fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island as in Holland.

Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves, each squadron with twenty *fascines*, to facilitate the passage. N. Tindal, Hist. Eng. (trans.), Anne, an. 3 (1704).

Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascines*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frise.

H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, p. 42.

2. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool.—**Fascine battery**. See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sen'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *fascined*, ppr. *fascining*. [F. *fascine*, n.] To protect with fascines.

All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands, situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded.

Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1896 (rep. 1876), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sen' dwel' ēr), *n.* In archaeol., one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. R. Munroe.

fascine-dwelling (fa-sen' dwel' īng), *n.* In archaeol., one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally, one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling*, *palafitte*. R. Munroe.

fascinous (fas'i-nus), *a.* [L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate*.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than that to experiment. Harvey, Consumptions.

fasciola (fa-si'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *fasciola* (-lā). [NL., < *L. fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia*.] 1. The *fascia dentata* of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (b). Walder, 1881. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] In zool.: (a) A genus of flukes or trematode worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile-ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (b) A genus of dendrocoelous turbellarians, or land-planarians, of the family *Geoplanidae*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example.—3. In entom., a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciole, fasciolet*. **Fasciola cinerea**. Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-si'ō-lār), *a.* [F. *fasciola* + -ar².] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas'i-ō-lā'-ri-j), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < *L. fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + -aria.] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. gantea*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.

Fasciolaridae (fas'i-ō-lā'-ri-j), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fasciolaria* + -idae.] A family of carnivorous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell, distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surmounted by oblique plaits or folds. Some of the species reach a large size, and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolaroid (fas'i-ō-lā'-ri-oid), *a.* [F. *fasciolaria* + -oid.] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolaridae*.

Troschel finds a *fasciolaroid* dentition in *Fusus syriacus*. Tröps, Struct. and Syst. Conchology, II, 126.

fasciole (fas'i-ōl), *n.* [NL., < *fasciola*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinoids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas'i-ō-lēt), *n.* [F. *fasciole* + -et.] In entom., same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascis (fas'is), *n.*; pl. *fascēs* (-ēz). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers.

That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fascēs* or funiculi or sensation. Sir C. Bell.

2. *pl.* In Rom. antiq., bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lieutenants before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax-head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.

Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laureled *fascēs*. Froude, Caesar, p. 491.



Fasciolaria tulipa.



Fascines.



Fascis of a Roman magistrate.

fasel¹, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fasyl*; < ME. *fase-len* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaselen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasōn*, investigate, G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS. *fæs*, *n.*, pl. *fasu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fassings*, *feezes*.] To ravel out.

Facelyn (var. *faselyn*), as cloths, villos [vello]. *Pronpt. Parv.*, p. 150.

I *fasyl* out, as sylke or velvet dothe, je ravel; my sleeve is *fasylled*, ma manche est ravelée. *Palsgrave*.

fasel¹, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament: see *fasel*¹, *v.*, and *fass*.] 1. A thread.—2. A flaw in cloth. *Withals*; *Halliwel*.

fasel², *phasel* (fas'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fescl*; < ME. *fasel* (= F. *fasciole*), < L. *fasculus*, *fasciolus*, *phaselus*, *phasellus*, < Gr. *φασήλος*, kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fascels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, tr. of Virgil.

fash¹ (fash), *v.* [Sc., < OF. *fasher*, mod. *fâcher*, anger, displease, offend, = Pr. *fastigar*, *fasticar* = OSp. *hasiari*, Sp. *fastidiar* = It. *fastidiare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fastidiare*, this form taking the place of L. *fastidire*, feel disgust at, dislike, < L. *fastidium* (> It. *fastidio* = Sp. *hastio*, OSp. *fastio* = Pg. *fastio* = Cat. *fastig* = Pr. *fastig*, *fastic* = OF. *fasti*), disgust, loathing, aversion: see *fastidious*.] I. *trans.* To trouble; annoy; vex.

London is *fashed* with a defluxion.
Baillie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses.
Cornhill May.

To *fash* one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do yo sæe to, and never *fash* your thumb.
Rannay, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna *fash*.—3. To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb*.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash¹ (fash), *n.* [Sc., < *fash*, *v.*] 1. Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, . . .
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear at the gree.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey*.

3. A troublesome person: usually in a derogatory sense.

fash² (fash), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasse*, OF. *faisse*, a band: see *fesse* and *fascia*.] 1. The mark left by the mold upon a cast bullet.—2. *Naut.*, an irregular seaman.

fash³ (fash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass*.] 1. The tops of turnips.—2. A fringe, or a row of anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash⁴ (fash), *a.* [Cf. *fash*², 1.] Rough: applied to metal. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (fash'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *fasheries* (-iz). [Sc., < OF. *fasherie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure, offense, annoyance, < OF. *fasher*, F. *fâcher*, anger, displeasure: see *fash*¹, *n.*] Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt*.

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom, not without some cross and *fashery* of mind and body, he [John Knox] was good enough to tend.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion¹ (fash'on), *n.* [< ME. *facioun*, *fasoun*, *fazoun*, *fason*, *fassyone*, < OF. *faccon*, *fazon*, *façon*, *fuchon*, F. *façon* = Pr. *faisso* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *feitio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form, make, outward appearance, < L. *factio*(-n), a making (usually in the particular sense of company, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *faction*, a doublet of *fashion*.] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance or constitution; shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,
And was transformed likewise
Into the *fashion* of a hart.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar.
2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, ornament, furnishings, or anything subject to variations of taste or established usage; specifically, that mode or style of dress and personal adornment prevalent at any time in polished or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions*; what so changeable as *fashion*?

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* used in his own Country, when hee went into another, that all might be knowne of what Country they were.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 879.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and harasses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of civilisation. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 26.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

If I die, [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion* that your letter desires it. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their *fashion*.
Dumgier, Voyages, II. 1. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different *fashions* by English writers living in different localities. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 69.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction: as, to ride *man-fashion*: to speak *American fashion*.]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"'Twas never my mother's *fashion*," she said,
"Nor shall it e'er be mine."

Rose the Red, and White Lily (Child's Ballads, V. 178).
It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson*.

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.
Congreve, Way of the World, I. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation is favourable to liberty. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable society; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh*.

They [the Scotots] have about fifty Roman priests, . . . and all the Roman catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very well. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of the *fashion*?

Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with the *fashion* before you married me?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the beauty and *fashion* of the town were present.—After a *fashion*, to a certain extent; in a sort; with some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has done it *after a fashion*.

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat-women, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion*. *Marryat*.

In a *fashion*, in a way; after a fashion.—In *fashion*, in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same cut that were *in fashion* at the time of his repulse. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 2.

Out of *fashion*, not in keeping with prevailing modes or practices.—*Syn.* 1. *Form*, *Shape*, etc. (see *figure*); cut, appearance, cast.—2. *Manner*, *Practice*, etc. See *custom*.—3. *Conventionality*, *style*.

fashion¹ (fash'on), *v. t.* [*fashion*¹, *n.*] 1. To form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to *fashion* toys.

That is enough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, & not to finish it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poole, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's *fashioning* his own life contrary unto the customs and orders of this present world.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What maketh thou?
Isa. xiv. 9.

In some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our feelings to suit itself.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,
Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Lawes ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his gait according to his calling. *Fletcher* (and another), Love's Cure, I. 2.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.
Shak., Much Ado, I. 3.

I'll *fashion* an excuse. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, I. 1.

fashion² (fash'on), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farcion*, which is a var. of *farcin*, *q. v.*] Same as *farcy*: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions*.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?

Fashions?
That's a beastly disease.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ring-bone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let him bleed.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England, [p. 120].

fashionable (fash'on-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*fashion*¹ + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. *Hieron*.—2. Conforming to established fashion, custom, or prevailing practice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable* opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of *fashionable* propriety, . . . who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. *T. Chalmers*.

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; polished: as, a *fashionable* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host.
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,
And pretty face. *Cowper*, Task, II. 421.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by people of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter; a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood. = *Syn.* 2. Stylish, customary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in the plural: as, this establishment is patronized by the *fashionables*.

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, II.

Me and the other *fash'ables* only come last night.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (fash'on-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our sweat, worthy of our rejoicing, all which that Babylonish religion shiffteth off with a careless *fashionableness*, as if it had not to do with the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, III. 3.

fashionably (fash'on-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress *fashionably*.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and gently have been dulled or fluxed into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

A mind
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.
Cowper, Hope, I. 92.

fashional (fash'on-al), *a.* [*fashion*¹ + *-al*.] Same as *fashionable*. *Donne*.

fashionate (fash'on-ät), *a.* Same as *fashionable*. *Dekker*.

fashioner (fash'on-ér), *n.* 1. One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne but the makler and sufferer.
J. Udall, On Cor. xxxi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confection-makers? . . . or your French *fashioner*?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Scott*.

fashioning-needle (fash'on-ing-nē'dl), *n.* One of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

fashionist (fash'on-ist), *n.* [*fashion*¹ + *-ist*.] An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.
Fuller, Pilgrimage of Palestine, I. III. 5.

fashionless (fash'on-less), *a.* [*< fashion¹ + -less*.] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly (fash'on-li), *a.* [*< fashion¹ + -ly¹*.] Fashionable.

And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this madness of fashion, if thine eyes were not dazzled with lightness . . . of self-reflected Vaulite, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more fashionly monster of thy selfe. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 784.*

fashion-monger (fash'on-mung'gèr), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a fashion-monger in oathes, glorious. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 342.*

fashion-mongering (fash'on-mung'gèr-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash'on-mung'ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering*.] Same as *fashion-mongering*.

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-monging* boys, That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. *Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.*

fashion-piece (fash'on-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-timber*.

fashion-plate (fash'on-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash'on-tim'bēr), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram just above the transom. Also *fashion-piece*.

fashionous (fash'us), *a.* [*< OF. fascheux, F. fâcheux, troublesome, < fâcher, trouble, fash, ult. < L. fastidiosus: see fash¹ and fastidious*.] Troublesome; vexatious. [*Scotch.*]

Favour wi' wooing was *fashionous* to seek. *The Laird o' Cockpen.*

It's a *fashionous* affair when you're out on a ride . . . And you come to a place where three crossroads divide. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.*

fashionousness (fash'us-nēs), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [*Scotch.*]

fashl¹, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fasel¹*.

fashl² (fas'il), *v. i.* [*E. dial.; perhaps connected with fashel, ravel out (cf. fceze⁴, dawdle, with fceze⁸, ravel out): see fashl¹, fceze⁴.*] To dawdle. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

faskidar (fas'ki-dār), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fason¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion¹*. *Chaucer.*

fast¹, *n.* [*< ME. *fas (not found), < AS. fæs, a fringe, = OHG. faso, m., fase, f., MHG. vase, G. fase, MHG. also vaser, G. faser (cf. E. fasel = D. vezel), a thread, fiber, filament. Cf. fassings and fasel¹. Cf. fash³.*] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall. (Halliwel).*

fassaite, fassite (fas'a-it, fas'it), *n.* [*< Fassa (see def.) + -ite².*] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas'ingz), *n. pl.* [*E. dial.; < fass + -ing¹.*] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

fassite, *n.* See *fassaite*.

fast¹ (fäst), *a.* and *n.* [*Also dial. fest; < ME. fast, fest, fast, < AS. fæst, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified, = OS. fast = OFries. fest = D. vast = MLG. LG. fast, fest = OHG. fasti, festi, feste, MHG. feste, vest, G. fest = Icel. fastr = Sw. Dan. fast = Goth. *fasts (not found), fixed, firm, strong: see fast² and fast³. In comp. earth-fast, stead-fast, sooth-fast, etc., shame-fast (corruptly shame-faced), etc.] I. *a.* 1. Firmly fixed in place; immovable.*

For never wight so *fast* in sell could sit, But him perforce unto the ground it bore. *Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 60.*

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

Wel he makede his castles trewe and swidhe *veste*. *Layamon, II. 71.*

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a *fast* hold; make *fast* the door; make *fast* a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

Neither the sum that contains him, nor the particularities descending from him, give any *fast* handle to their carping display. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

'Tis true, they have us *fast*, we cannot scape 'em. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 6.*

Be sure to find, What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . . Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton, P. R., IV. 480.*

One end of the line was made *fast* to a telegraph post. *R. L. Stevenson, Popular Authors.*

4. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful.

You shall finde me as *fast* a Frend to you and yours as perchance any you haue.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

In heart they are neither *fast* to God nor man. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.*

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, *fast* colors; *fast* to milling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells. *Bacon, Gardens.*

A material is called *fast* to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour. *Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.*

6. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.*

7. In use; not to be had. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fast and loose. (*a*) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the garter*, or *prick at the loop*. A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharp-draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, to *play fast and loose* is to say one thing and do another; to be slippery, inconstant or unreliable.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast* and *loose*, Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shak., A. and C., IV. 10.*

But, if you use these knick-knacks, This *fast* and *loose*, with faithful men and honest, You'll be the first will find it. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.*

(*b*) The game of prison-bars or prisoner's-base. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Fast-and-loose pulleys**, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley. **Fast blue, brown, red, etc.** See the nouns. — **Fast boat**, in *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale: opposed to *loose boat*. — **Fast colors**. See *color*. — **Fast fish**, in *whaling*, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale*. See *fast boat*. — **Fast yellow**. Same as *acid-yellow*. — **Hard and fast**. See *hard*. — **To make fast**. (*a*) To fasten: as, to *make fast* the door or the shutter. (*b*) *Naut.* to belay: as, to *make fast* a rope. — **To play fast and loose**. See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [*< fast, a. The naut. sense is Scand.: ME. fest, < Icel. festr, mod. festi, a rope, cord, cable, skut-festr, stern-fast, stafn-festr, stein-fast, hjarg-festr, life-line, etc.] 1. That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc.: named *bow*, *head*, *quarter*, *stern*, or *breast-fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the *breast-fast* the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.*

2. Immovable shore-ice.

The *fast*, as the whalers call the immovable shore-ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 279.*

3. An underlayer; an understratum. *Wright.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

fast¹ (fäst), *adv.* [*< ME. faste, feste, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase faste by, faste beside (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. sofa fast, he fast asleep; lesta fast eptir (lit. seek close after, 'last after'), press hard, legja fast at, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. hard in a similar use, hard by, hard upon), < AS. faste, firmly, immovably (= OS. fasto = OFries. feste, festa, fest = D. vast = OHG. fasto, MHG. vaste, G. fast, fest, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. fast, fast, hard, etc.: see fast², adv.), < AS. fast, fixed, firm: see fast¹, a.] 1. So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks *fast*.*

Hi leten hem digte a gret schip, and above hit al blesate With hole huden [bull-hides] branden ynon ynalled therto *faste*. *St. Brondan (ed. Wright), p. 5.*

Yet shalt thou have a sign; and I will *fast* Seal 't on thy faithless Tongue which asked it. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 97.*

The business, the pleasure, or the amusement we left, sticks *fast* to us; or perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.*

2. In *archery*, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and

the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "*fast*," the signal usually given upon such occasions.

Stowe, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

The child wept all-way wonderliche *fast*. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 345.*

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look, How *fast* they hold, like colours of a shell. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

5. Eagerly.

He toke hym to his tent, talket with hym *fast*; Fraynet at the froike of his fell dedis. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7915.*

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

Sume men slapeth *faste*, and sume nappeth. *Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 201.*

He most comfortably encouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being *fast* asleep. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 120.*

7. Close; near: as, *fast* by; *fast* beside. See below. — **Fast by** or **fast beside**, close or near to; hard by.

Faste beside is another yle. *Manderly, Travels, p. 187.*

Gawein caught Giringalet be the bridell, and ledde hym to a grove ther *faste* by of half a myle. *Melton (E. E. T. S.), III. 513.*

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Balm's horse

Was *fast* beside an alder. *Tennyson, Ball and Balan.*

fast¹ (fäst), *v. t.* [*< ME. fasten, festen, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. fastan (comp. ge-, be-, fastan) (usually in the form fastnian: see fasten¹) fasten (= OS. festian, make fast, = D. vesten surround with a wall, = OHG. fastan, festan MHG. vesten, make fast, = Icel. festa = Sw. fästa = Dan. fäste, make fast, fasten, fix), 'fast, fast, fixed: see fast¹, a. The Goth. fastan means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is appar. identical with fasten, fast, abstain from food: see fast³.] 1. To make fast; fix; fasten*

Thus sail I *feste* it fast. *York Plays, p. 43.*

Thanne rede I that we no longer stande, But like man *feste* on hym a hande, And harie hym hence in hye. *York Plays, p. 348.*

That it were boundyn in clothis and *fastid* with smal lymmen clothis. *Wyclif, Ezek. xxx. 21 (Oxf.).*

Specifically — 2. To join in marriage; marry

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere, But he were prynce or pryncys pere. *MS. Cantab. P. II. 38, l. 75. (Halliwel).*

He is sori of his lif That is *fast* [fasted] to such a wif. *Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 15f.*

fast² (fäst), *adv.* [*< ME. faste, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. faste, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence cf. Icel. adv. fast (neut. of fastr, a.) in fylgja fast, follow fast, eldask fast, age fast, drekk fast, drink hard, etc., = ODan. fast, much swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. fast, nearly, almost, though, al though: same as fast¹, adv. See fast¹, adv. The E. adj. fast², quick, is from the adv. Wit fast, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. fix, fast, fixed also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. fix fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. fixus, fixed. Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion; or in rapid succession: as, to run *fast*; to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the wor goes on *fast*; it rains *fast*: the blows fell thic and *fast*.*

Faster than springtime showers comes thought o thought. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III.*

Our loss is trifling; for many of the rebels fled as *fast* as the glorious dragons. *Watpole, Letters, II. 1.*

But as *fast* as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety, and as *fast* as there develop facilities for grasping the representations of them in their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so *fast* does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 49.*

When we reached Travemünde it was snowing *fast*, in a murky chaos beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *E. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 1.*

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful. live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers or resources quickly. **fast²** (fäst), *a.* [*Not found as adj. in ME.; fast², adv. The W. fest, fast, quick, speedy, festin, of active nature, festino, festu, haster make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. festinus fast, quick, speedy, festinare, hasten, etc.: see festinate.] 1. Swift; quick in motion; rapid that moves, advances, or acts with celerity (*

speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 108.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work.—3. Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: used of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast*; your time is *fast*.

Mean time . . . is given in most calendars and almanacs, frequently under the headings "clock slow," "clock *fast*."

Encyc. Brit., VII. 164.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "*fast*" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 245.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gaiety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose.

Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 4.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowering perfume of the demi-monde.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person; he is one who dresses fashionably, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 39.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.

fast² (*fást*), *v. t.* [*ME. fasten*; < *fast²*, *adv.*] To hasten.

He preiiede her to *faste* her for his sake.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I. 56.

fast³ (*fást*), *v. z.* [*ME. fasten, festen*, < *AS. fistan* = *OFries. festia* = *D. vasten* = *OHG. fastan*, *MHG. fasten*, *G. fasten* = *Icel. fasta* = *Sw. fasta* = *Dan. faste* = *Goth. fastan*, *fast*, abstain from food, *L. jejunare*. It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast¹*, *v.*, make fast, etc. The forms are alike only in *Goth.*; cf. *Goth. fastan*, keep, observe, *fastubni*, a keeping, observance, with *fastan*, *fast*, *fastubni*, a fast. So *ML. observare*, lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere*, abstain, fast. It is not unlikely that *Goth. fastan*, keep, observe, is a different word from *fast¹*, make fast; there is no *Goth. adj. *fasts* = *E. fast¹*, *a.*, to support it.] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment: go hungry.

They *fasten* an bool Monetho in the geer, and eten noughte but he nyghte.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked.

Milton, P. R., II. 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast³*, *n.*, and *fast-day*.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance.

Mat. vi. 16.

That reverend British Saint

did so truly *fast*,

As he did only drink what crystal Hodge yields,

And fed upon the Leeks he gather'd in the fields.

Drayton, Polyolbon, IV. 228.

Samuel chuseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Mortify

Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;

Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*

Whole Lent, and pray. Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites

To *fast* on a debtor or dependent, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rik, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast* upon him, after he had given him his summons or *fast*, and before he made his distress.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cclxxxiii.

fast³ (*fást*), *n.* [*ME. fast, faste*, shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten, festen*, < *AS. fistan* = *OS. fastunna* (once *fasta*, in dat. *fastum*) = *D. vaste*, *fast*, *Lent*, = *OFries. festa* = *OHG. fasta*, *fasto*, *MHG. vaste*, *vasten*, *G. fasten* = *Icel. fasta* = *Sw. fasta* = *Dan. faste* = *Goth. fastubni*, a fast, < *fastan*, *fast*: see *fast³*, *v.* It

will be seen that *fast³*, like *Lent*, has lost the final syllable -*en*.] 1. A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast*,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. Shak., M. for M., I. 5.

I will eat

With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast*.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts*. In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast*, that oft with gods doth diet.

Milton, II. Penseroso, I. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart;

Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, I. 27.

To prayer and praise

She gave herself, to *fast* and alms.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement; but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of Lent, the ember-days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigils of Pentecost or Whit-Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints, and of Christmas-day. All Fridays not fast-days are days of abstinence. (See *fast-day*, I.) In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of Lent, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts; Lent, the ember-days, the three rogation-days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts.

Zech. viii. 19.

The *fast* was now already past.

Acts xvii. 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast*: was it always and in every place uniformly observed?

Calhill, Answer to Martail, p. 269.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan*—*Ninevite fast*, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to Lent.—**To break fast**, or **one's fast**. See *break*.

fast-day (*fást-dā*), *n.* [*ME. *fasten-dag* (spelled *vestendawe*, *Aneren Riwle*), < *AS. fasten-dæg* (= *D. vastendag* = *G. fasttag* = *Dan. Sw. fastedag*), < *fasten*, *fast*, + *dæg*, *day*.] 1. A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is prescribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence*. See *fast³*, *n.* In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast-day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number—being laid aside.

H. W. Beecher, Norwood, Alox.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. Business is generally suspended during these fast-days. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing for different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten¹ (*fás'n*), *v.* [*ME. fastnen, fastnen*, usually *fastnen, festnen*, < *AS. fastnian*, *fasten*, confirm (= *OS. fastnōn* = *OFries. festna* = *OHG. festinōn*, *MHG. festenen*, *G. festnen*, *fasten*, = *Icel. festna*, pledge, betroth, = *Sw. fastna*, intr., stick, hitch, ground, = *Dan. fastne*, consolidate),

with verb formative -*n*, *E. -en¹* (3), < *AS. fasten*, etc., *fast*, fixed: see *fast¹*, *a.*, and *fast¹*, *v. t.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make fast; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as that rede toke, . . .

Caste ankers full kene with cables to ground;

fastenit the flete, as hom fayre thought.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2849.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name thesn, *fastne* it so fast in thin herte that it come neuere out of thi thought.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground,

Are governed with goodly modesty.

Spremer, Epithalamion, I. 235.

Those that are equal, salute when they meet each other with a mutual kisse; which is *fastened* on the cheeks only, if they be of unequal degree.

Pierches, Pilgrimage, p. 370.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them.

Swift, Examiner.

What, if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,

Dare I bid her abide by her word?

Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; enclench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

Hit [a truce] was *fastenit* with faith, & with fyn othes, On bothe halves to hold holly [wholly] assentid.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8375.

4. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?

Drayden, *Bed. to tr. of Virgil*.

= *Syn* 1 and 2. To bind, attach, tie, link, affix, annex.

II. intrans. 1. To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Danzell well did vew his Personage

And liked well, ne further *fastned* not,

But went her way. *Spremer*, F. Q., III. II. 26.

Willb. A pretty girl;— did not old Algripe love her?—

A very pretty girl she was.

Lure, Some such thing;

But he was too wise to *fasten*.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, I. 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling; generally with *on*.

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened* on his hand.

Acts xviii. 3.

With his strong arms

He *fasten'd* on my neck. *Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 3.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten* upon a golly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

fasten², *n.* A Middle English form of *fast³*.

fasten-een (*fás'ten-ēn*), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

On *Fasten-een* we had a rockin'

To ca' the crack [clat] and weave our stockin'!

And there was muckle fun and jokin',

Ye need na doubt.

Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (*fás'nér*), *n.* 1. One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who fastens; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastener* on a piece of beef.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Galipoli oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 323.

2. A warrant. *Grose*; *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fastening (*fás'ning*), *n.* [*ME. fastnyng, festning*, confirmation, also a fastness, < *AS. fastenung*, a fastening, verbal *n.* of *fastnian*, *fasten*: see *fasten¹*.] 1. Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Enid, . . . at his side all pale

Dismounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent, and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, hath almost the *fastning*, and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (*fás'tenz*), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *fassens*, short for *fastens-eve* (Sc. *fastens-een*), *Fastens* Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poss. of *fasten*,

the older form of *fast⁸*, *n.*: see *fast⁸*, *n.* Cf. *fast-gang*.] Shrove Tuesday. Also *Fastens Tuesday*, *fasting's-even*. [Prov. Eng.]

faster (fās'tēr), *n.* One who fasts.

But this notion of the word cannot at all belong to this place, where the hypocritical *fasters*, that desire their devotions should . . . be seen and commended by men, are said to be . . . of sad countenance.

Hammond, Works, III. 35.

fasterman (fās'tēr-man), *n.* Same as *fasting-man*.

fasterns-reen (fās'tērns-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [Scotch.]

fast-gang, *n.* [ME. *fast-gonge*; < *fast⁸* + *gang*.] 1. A fasting.—2. Shrove Tuesday. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 151.

fastgang-tide, *n.* [E. dial. *fasguntide*.] Shrove-tide.

fast-handed (fāst'hān'ded), *a.* [< *fast¹* + *hand* + *-ed²*.] Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king, being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catherine.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

fasti (fas'ti), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pl. of *fastus*, adj., lit. lawful, < *fas*, (divine) law, justice, as adj. lawful, right, < *fari*, speak; hence *fasti dies*, or *fasti*, the lawful days, the days on which judgment could be pronounced; hence an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistracies, events, etc., a calendar, almanac, a public register, etc.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a register of days. The *fasti sacri* or *kalendares* were calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac. The *fasti anales*, or *historici*, contained the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occurred.

Roman coins are not *Fasti*, nor are Greek coins a treatise on ancient geography, yet the labour of numismatists has made the one almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire, and has found in the other an inestimable commentary on Strabo and Ptolemy.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 15.

Hence—2. Annals, chronicles, or historical records in general.

fastidious (fas-tid-i-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [< *fastidius* (L. *fastidiosus*) + *-ity*.] Fastidiousness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiously*, anarchy, and pestilence.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, v.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *fastidiosus* (vernacularly *fâcheux*, > E. *fashious*, ult. the same word), = Sp. Pg. lt. *fastidioso*, < L. *fastidiosus*, pass. that feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, act. that causes disgust, disgusting, loathsome, < *fastidium*, a loathing, aversion, disgust, niceness of taste, daintiness, etc., perhaps for **fastutidium*, < *fastus*, disdain, haughtiness, arrogance, disgust (for **farustus* (?), akin to Gr. *φάρος*, *φάρος*, boldness, audacity, and to E. *dare¹*), + *tadium*, disgust: see *dare¹* and *tadium*. See also *fash¹*, *fashious*.] 1†. Such as to cause disgust or loathing; loathsome.

Also by a cruel and frowny mayster, the wyttes of chyl-dren be dulled: and that thyngs for the whiche chyl-dren be often tymes beaten is to them after *fastidious*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 9.

The Silence be the dumb Orator of Beauty, and the best Ornament of a Woman, yet a phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and *fastidious*.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 9.

2. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; over-nice in selecting or discriminating; difficult to suit: as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

We have known an author so laudably *fastidious* in this subtle art [style] as to have recast one chapter of a series no less than seventeen times.

De Quincey, Style, i.

Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which dreams instead of working, and is *fastidious* when it should be hardy.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 349.

=Syn. 2. *Nice*, *Dainty*, etc. See *nice*.

fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

As for the [f]s . . . that he is so *fastidiously* displeased with, he hath, I doubt not, judgment enough to discern that all the severals so introduced are things that we assume to have actually proved.

Hammond, Works, II. 273.

On what ground . . . could the legislature have *fastidiously* rejected the fair and abundant choice our own country presented to them, and searched in strange lands for a foreign princess?

Burke, Rev. in France

fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being fastidious; over-nice-ness of judgment, taste, or appetite; great or undue niceness or exactness in selection.

That generous and liberal *fastidiousness* which is not inconsistent with the strongest sensibility to merit.

Macaulay, History.

Increased cultivation almost always produces a *fastidiousness* which necessitates the increased elaboration of our pleasures.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 88.

Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

fastigia, *n.* Plural of *fastigium*.

fastigate, **fastigated** (fas-tij'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *fastigatus*, sloping (taken as **fastigiatus*, < *fastigium*), pointed, also rising up to a point, pp. of *fastigare*, make pointed, raise or bring to a point, < *fastigium*, the top of a gable, gable-end, roof, the top, summit, a slope, an accent over a letter, etc.; origin uncertain.] 1. Pointed; rising up to a point; narrowed to the top, as a sloping roof; sloping upward to a summit, point, or edge.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigate*, like a sugar-loaf.

Ray, Remains, p. 176.

Specifically—2. In bot., having the branches parallel and erect, as in the Lombardy poplar.

—3. In zool., tapering regularly to a more or less acute apex.—*Fastigate elytra*, those elytra which are somewhat pointed at the tips and extend a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

fastigately (fas-tij'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigate manner; pointedly.

fastigious (fas-tij'i-us), *a.* [< *fastigium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a fastigium or pointed roof; having a ridge or an apex.

The ancients dwelling-houses [were] . . . generally flat at the top, Julius Caesar being the first that they indulg'd to raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner, as Salmasius tells us in Solin.

Evelyn, Architecture.

fastigium (fas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *fastigia* (-ū). [L.: see *fastigate*.] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a building, or of a pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called in ancient architecture because it followed the form of the roof.—3. [NL.] In entom., the extreme point of the front or apex of the head when, as in many *Orthoptera*, it is produced in a conical prominence.

fasting (fāst'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fastung*, *festung*; verbal *n.* of *fast³*, *v.*] 1. The act of abstaining from food; the act of observing a fast.

Fasting is better than eating, and more thanke hath of God: & yet will God that we shal eat.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 39.

And she [Anna] . . . served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day.

Luke II. 37.

2. In the law and customs of ancient communities, particularly in Ireland, a method for the collection of debts, by which the creditor went to the door of the debtor, and there sat down to stay without food until paid: a person who would not yield to this form of demand was treated thereafter in some sense as an outlaw.

fasting-day (fāst'ing-dā), *n.* A day of complete abstinence from food; a day of fasting; a fast-day.

To werke we zeden

As wel *fastingdaies* as Frydaies

Piers Plowman (C), VII. 182.

Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on *fasting-days*.

Quoted in O'Curra's Anc. Irish, II. xvii.

fasting-gang, *n.* [ME. *fastyngonge*; cf. *fast-gang*.] Shrove-tide; the beginning of Lent.

Ye threde [meeting] schal be ye someday next after *Fastyngonge*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

fastingly (fāst'ing-li), *adv.* With fasting.

At length he speaks the cittle mouse: my friends why lyke you still,

To lyue in cuntrye *fastynglye*, vpon a craggie hill?

Druid, tr. of Horace's Satires, II. 6.

fasting-man (fāst'ing-man), *n.* [Repr. AS. **fastung-mann*, only in pl. *fastung-men*, cited in L. documents of the AS. period; lit. a man given into charge or keeping, < AS. *fastung*, a giving or intrusting to the charge of another, < *fastan*, make fast, be-fasten, make fast, establish, give in charge, intrust (see *fast¹*, *v.*), + *mann*, man.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a person, as a servant of the king, who could be quartered upon a monastery or other estate, which was obliged to entertain him, in the course of the king's journeying. Also *fasterman*.

fasting's-even (fāst'ingz-ē-vn), *n.* Same as *fastens*.

fasting-spittle (fāst'ing-spit'l), *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.

They have their cups and chalices,
Their pardons and indulgences, . . .
Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle*,
Their sacred salt here not a little

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 98.

fastland (fāst'land), *n.* Upland, as distinguished from *fläts*, or land between high- and low-water mark.

fastly^{1†} (fāst'li), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found) < AS. *fæstlice*, firmly, constantly, < *fæstlic*, a. firm, < *fæst*, firm: see *fast¹* and *-ly²*.] Firmly fixedly. [Rare.]

Ergo he confeseth here plainly the contrary of that h so *fastlye* before hath affirmed.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 556

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.

Ps. xxiv. 2 (old version)

fastly^{2†} (fāst'li), *adv.* [< *fast²* + *-ly²*.] Quickly

A reverend nun that grazed his cattle high . . . Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 61

She [Queen Elizabeth] chafed [chafed] much, walke *fastly* to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am a queen; that man [Essex] is above me!"

Sir J. Harrington, Account of Elizabeth

fastness¹ (fāst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fastnesse*, *fesnesse*, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament, < AS. *fæstnes*, *fæstnis*, firmness, stronghold, the firmament, < *fæst*, firm, fast fixed, + *-nes*, *-ness*. Cf. AS. *fæsten*, a strong hold, fastness, an inclosed place, < *fæst* + *-en* (cf. D. *vest*, a wall, rampart, fortress, = OHG *festi*, firmness, a fortress, = G. *feste*, a fortress = Sw. *fäste*, a castle, the firmament, = Dan. *fæstning*, a fortress.)] 1. The state of being fast and firm or fixed; firm adherence.

The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possesses great *fastness*. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 13

2. Strength; security.

And oke the *fastness* of his dwelling place.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ix.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

Not far off should be Rodrigo's quarter;
For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live.

Fletcher, Pilgrim

Venice cooped up within her sea-girt *fastness*, an compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in her defence.

Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 2

4†. Closeness or conciseness, as of style.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes

Ascham, The Scholemaste

fastness² (fāst'nes), *n.* [< *fast²* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

Another change manifest to me during my London life . . . is the increased *fastness* of living incident to a classes and occupations of men . . . The loiterers in it are fewer.

Sir H. Holland, Recollections, p. 26

The evil of Selma's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "fastness" upon her.

El. James, Jr., A London Life

=Syn. *Speed*, *Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

fastning, *n.* Same as *fastening*.

fast-shot (fāst'shot), *n.* In *munition*, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.

fastuously (fas-tū-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fastuosidad*, < L. *fastuosus*, fastuous; see *fastuosus* + *-ity*.] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

That new mode of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuously*.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism

fastuous (fas'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fastueux* = Sp. *fastuoso*, *fastoso* = Pg. lt. *fastoso*, < L. *fastuosus*, collateral form of L. *fastuosus*, full (pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidius*.] Proud; haughty.

This is no *fastuous* or pompous title, the word is of 1 dignity.

Jen. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 18

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious and domineering.

Bacon, The Pope's Supremacy

fastuously (fas'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

We are apt to despise or disregard others, demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* toward them

Bacon, Works, III. xxi

fastuousness (fas'tū-us-nes), *n.* Fastuously haughtiness.

When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings up the stock of spiritual predication

Jen. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, II. 18

Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a great *fastuousness* and humorous ostentation.

Jen. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 5

fat¹ (fat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also *ra pet*, < AS. *fæt*, usually *fett* (*fett* being reg. contracted, with shortened vowel, from **fæted* OLG. *fētit* = OHG. *fēizt*, MHG. *reizet*, *reizt*, < *fēist*, *fat*, orig. pp. of a verb **fātan* = OHG. *fāzan* = Icel. *fæta*, from the adj.), prop. with long vowel, *fæt* (orig. **fāt*) = OFries. (late) *fa* mod. *fet* = D. *vet* = MLG. *fēt*, *fēt*, LG. *fē* (> G. *fett*) = MHG. *reiz* = Icel. *fētr* = Sw. *fet*

Dan. *fed* (with long vowel), *fat*. For the AS. contr. *fætt*, < **fæted*, *fat*, cf. *fætt*, < *fæted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented.] I. a. 1. Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a *fat man*; a *fat ox*.

gif thei [the children] ben *fattr*, thei eten hem anon.
Maudeville, *Travels*, p. 179.

Next was November; he full grosse and *fat*
As fed with lard. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 40.
Sher. One of them is well known, my gracious lord,
A gross *fat* man.
Cur. As *fat* as butter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a *fat dish*; *fat cheese*.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty-spots."
Pepys, *Diary*, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil.
Addison, *Letter from Italy*.

Hence—3. Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat pine*. [U. S.]—4. Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone—silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat* clays—those that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous—shrink very much, losing from one-third to one-fourth of their bulk; they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 5.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat wit*.
Italy David Clear'd (1700), p. 257.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, *Sermons*.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calceas settinge some
In laudes moiste and *fatte* is goodie this moone.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggarly and brutish hopes of a *fat* Prebendary, Deanery, or Bishoprick.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs.
The American, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship.—*Fat amber*. See *amber*. *Fat work*, *fat take*, in *type-setting*, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece-work makes no discrimination in this respect. To beat or ink *fat*, in *printing*, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink. To cut it too *fat*. See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fett*, *fat*, *n.*: from the adj.] 1. A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies, which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzene. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm and olive-oil, are classed together as fats. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with the triatomic alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely smear'd with *Fat* of Bear.
Prior, *Alma*, II.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, i. 2.

3. In *type-setting*, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above. The *fat* is in the fire, all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.
Count. We may go whistle; all the *fat's* i' the fire.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 6.

One would have thought that the examination falling and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat* had been in the fire.
Royer North, *Examen*, p. 623.

*fat*¹ (*fat*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fattening*. [*<* ME. *fatten*, < AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, < *fætt*, *fat*: see *fat*¹, a. (*<* G. *fatten*).] I. *trans*. To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
To *faat* him is availing and pleasant.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flower
Of Italy, into the wealthy *fatt*
Which Euphrates *fats* with his fruitful slime.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, i. 2.

Ere this,
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, II. 1.

II. *intrans*. To become fat; grow fat. *fat*² (*fat*), *n.* [*<* ME. *fat*, *fet*, also (southern ME.) *vat*, *ret* (whence the usual E. form *rat*), < AS. *fat* (= OS. *fat* = D. *vat* = LG. *rat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *raz*, G. *fass* = Icel. *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fad*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *vatten* = OHG. *faz-zôn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] 1. A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *vat* (which see).

I schal fette yow a *futte* youri fette for to wasche.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugar Portice (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel* II. 24.

2†. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 56 for 36 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 168 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, *Works*, III. 23.

fatal (fā'tal), *a.* [*<* ME. *fatal* = D. *fatal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, < OF. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, < L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, *fatal*, < *fatum*, fate: see *fate*.] 1†. Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson*.
That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.
Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's *fatal* web?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS.
De Quincey, *Style*, iv.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal*.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int., I. ii. § 32.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, a Year *fatal* for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 333.

I will ever to the *fatal* day of my life honour the memorie of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 363.

5†. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., *R. and J.*, Prol.

fatalism (fā'tal-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, < F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination. *Fatalism* is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *neccesitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Neccesitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these three *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works—one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 398.

Necessity simply says that whatever is, is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race.
Milman, *Latin Christianity*, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free-will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with Asiatic *fatalism*.
J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, II. 185.

fatalist (fā'tal-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, < F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] 1. A believer in fatalism; one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, . . . such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity, . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 398.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and, like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's *Plays*, p. xxxi.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* [William of Orange] placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

fatalistic (fā-tā-lis'tik), *a.* [*<* *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in the *fatalistic* sense?
Coleridge, *Table-Talk*.

fatality (fā'tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (-tiz). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, < F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, < LL. *fatalia* (-t)-s, *fatal* necessity, fatality, < L. *fatalis*, *fatal*: see *fat*.] 1. The quality of being fatal; fatality: as, the *fatality* of an event.—2. A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, III. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, *A Strange Voyage*, II.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial *fatality* on Cyprus.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the *fatality*.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the *fatalities* of disease than were their men.

The Century, XXVI. 106.

fatally (fā'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this Time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were *fatally* taken with a Spirit of Security, hearing that the Earl had but small Assistance either from France or in England.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but *fatally*, Perish'd at sea.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously: as, the encounter ended *fatally*; the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and *fatally* decayed.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 282.

fatalness (fā'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fata Morgana (fā'tā mōr-gā'nā). [It.; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named Morgana (It. *fata* = E. *fay*: see *fay*³, *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical *fatanoranas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these.

Carlyle, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat'bak), *n.* 1. A local United States name of the mullet.—2. A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat'bērd), *n.* 1. A name of the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*: same as *oil-bird*.—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat'brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge!

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

fat-cell (fat'sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See *cut under sweat-gland*.

fate (fāt), *n.* [*ME. fate* = *Sp. hada* = *Pg. fado* = *It. fato*, *fate*, < *L. fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, *fate* (pl. *Fata*, the Fates; *ML. fata*, fem. sing., > *OF. fee*, > *ME. fay*, a fairy, neut. of *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, = *Gr. phāsi*, speak: see *fame*¹, *fable*).] 1. Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and *fate*;
Fix'd *fate*, free will, foreknowledge absolute.

Milton, P. L., ii. 559.

Yet oh that *fate*, propitiously inclin'd,
Had raised my birth, or had debas'd my mind.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 363.

There is a superlative cause to the Counsels of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he [Machiavelli] calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still
Midst joy or sorrow *fate* shall work its will.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his *fate* to be betrayed by his party.

With various *fate* five hundred years had past,
And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.

Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 341.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky revolution of their *fate*.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 253.

Each nation's glory in each warrior burns,
Each fights, as in his arm the important day
And all the *fate* of his great monarch lay.

Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.
Heere runneth Halys, the end of Cressus Empire, both
In the site and *fate* thereof.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings.

Pope.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oft nest in what least we dread.

Cowper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent.

Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [*L. Fatum*, usually in pl. *Fata*; *Gr. Moipa*, pl. *Moipai*.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcae*.

Hapless Aegon, whom the *fates* have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!

Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

For thee the *Fates*, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 249.

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fā'ted), *a.* [*< fate + -ed*.] 1. Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined: as, he was *fated* to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego
This doom that has been *fated* long ago,
That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this newer England on the American continent is *fated* to be the Great England.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!

Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

A treacherous army levied, one midnight
Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open
The gates of Milan.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.

Dryden, Æneid.

4†. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

fateful (fā'tūl), *a.* [*< fate + -ful*.] 1. Charged with fate; determining what is to happen: as, he opened the *fateful* missive; a *fateful* contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the *fateful* Power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might whence she the magician could draw her spells.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the *fateful* present has crushed the joyousness out of Nates.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results: as, "the *fateful* steel," *J. Barlow*.

O fateful flower beside the mill!

Jean Ingelow, Persephone.

fatefully (fā'tūl-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatfulness (fā'tūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fat-like (fat'lik), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was watchful, still, grave, passionless, *fat-like*, suggesting a cold malignity.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xv.

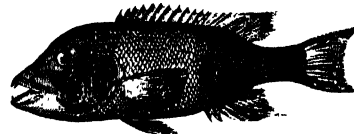
fat-faced (fat'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a fat face.

Then said the *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull,
"I take it, God made the woman for the man."

Tranquson, Edwin Morris.

2. In *printing*, broad and thick-lined: said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat'hed), *n.* 1. A labroid fish, *Semioscyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The



Fathead (*Semioscyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*)

forehead of the male is extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or black-headed minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches, but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its abundance.

fat-headed (fat'hed'ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that cam in a *fat-headed* monk,
The heigh seferer

Lytell Glee of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

fat-hen (fat'hēn), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia a kind of indigenous spinach, perhaps *Tetragonia expansa*.

father (fā'thēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fader* (in *father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for *ME.* and *AS. d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the Icel. forms *fadrir*, *mōðhir*); < *ME. fader*, *fadrir*, *feder*, *fæder* (gen. *fader*, etc., later *faderes*), < *AS. fader* (gen. *dat. fader*) = *OS. fadar*, *fader* = *OFries. fader*, *fader* = *D. vader* = *MLG. fader*, *IGt. vader*, *raer*, *var* = *OHG. fatar*, *MLG. vater*, *G. vater* = Icel. *fadrir* = Dan. *Sw. fader* = Goth. *fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = *L. pater* (*patr-*) > *It. padre* = *Sp. padre* = *Pg. pae*, *pai*, *father*, in lit. sense, *padre*, *father*, a priest, = *Pr. pare*, *paer*, *paire* = *OF. peire*, *pere*, *F. père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroon*, *padroon*, etc., ult. < *L. pater*); = *Gr. πατήρ* = *Pers. pitar* = *Skt. pitar*, *father*. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-ter*, *-ther*, *Skt. -tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to *Skt. √ pa*, protect, keep; cf. *L. pascere*, feed (> ult. *E. pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), *AS. foda*, food, *fēdan*, *MF. feden*, *E. feed*, from the same root: so a *ME.* writer derives the *ME.* form *fader*, *feder*, from *feden*, feed. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] 1. He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my *fader* soule that is deyd.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 781.

The maiden that was the daughter of kynge Leodogan
served Arthur upon her kne of wyn with hir *fader* cuppe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 227.

True lovers I can get many a one,
But a *father* I can never get nair.

The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

To *fathers* within their private families Nature hath
given a supreme power.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*.

Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the *father* of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as
were all our *fathers*.

1 Chron. xxix. 15.

David slept with his *fathers*.

1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [Colloq.]—4. One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a *father* to the poor.

Job xxix. 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the *father* of a people made.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 214.

While Alfred's name, the *father* of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.

Cowper, Table Talk, l. 105.

Perchance, and so thou prutty thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair *father* Christ,

Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet.

Tranquson, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.
Our *Father* which art in heaven. *Mat. vi. 9*; *Luke xi. 2*
Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of
his son into your hearts, crying Abba, *Father*. *Gal. iv. 6.*

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—7. A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, *Father Abraham*.

Ye gentils of honour,

Seyn that men sholde an old wight doon favour,
And clepe him *fader* for your gentleness.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 355.

And the king of Israel said unto Elshaz, when he saw
them, My *father*, shall I smite thee?

2 Ki. vi. 21.

You are old, *Father* William, the young man cried.

Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, *Father* Tiber,

To whom the Romans pray

Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whiche Sepulchres (of the patriarchs and their wives)
the Sarazines kepen full curiousely, and hau the place in
gret reverence, for the holy *Fadres*, the Patriarkes, that
lyzn there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

Come you to make confession to this father!

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

Penance, fathers, will I none;

Prayer know I hardly one.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 6.

9. A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, *Fathers of the Oratory*, etc. —10. The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See *conscript fathers*, under *conscript*.

I was, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the consul,
Up rose the fathers all.

Macaulay, Horatius.

11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body: as, *father of the bar* (the oldest practitioner of law); *father of the House of Representatives* or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

"You and me," said the turnkey, "is the oldest inhabitants. . . . When I'm off the lock for good and all, you'll be the *Father* of the Marshalsea."

Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in parliamentary standing.

Times (London), Feb. 2, 1876.

12. In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college. —13. One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the *father* of printing; the *fathers* of the church (which see, below); the *pilgrim fathers* (see *pilgrim*); the *fathers* of the American Constitution.

He [Jabal] was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and . . . have cattle. And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.

Gen. iv. 20, 21.

Of *Fathers*, by custom so call'd, they quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven.

Milton, Touching Heresies.

But he would soon see . . . that the opinion of Washington, of Hamilton, and generally of the *Fathers*, as one sometimes hears them called in America, threw light on the meaning of various constitutional articles.

A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 16.

14. In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, "the boy is *father* of the man."

When he [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the *father* of it. John viii. 44.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another and treats him as his own. — **Aquaviva fathers**. See *Jesuite*. — **City fathers**, the common council; corporation; board of aldermen. [Generally jocose.] — **Conscript fathers**. See *conscript*. — **Dollar of the fathers**. See *dollar*. — **Father confessor**. Same as *confessor*, 3. — **Father in God**, a title of bishops of the Anglican Church.

A priest shall present unto the Bishop . . . all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood that day, . . . and shall say, Reverend *Father* in God, I present unto you these persons present, to be admitted to the order of Priesthood. *Book of Common Prayer*, Ordering of Priests.

Fathers of Mercy. See *mercy*. — **Fathers of the church**, a name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, who, next to the apostles, were the founders, leaders, and defenders of the Christian church, and whose writings, so far as they are extant, are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. Those of them who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles are called *apostolic fathers*. These are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the second century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155). Those who wrote in defense of Christianity against the objections of Jews and pagans are called *apologetic fathers*. These, and all before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called *ante-Nicene* or *primitive fathers*, and include, besides the apostolic fathers, Justin Martyr (died about 103–66), Theophilus of Antioch (died about 183), Irenaeus of Lyons (died probably about 200), Clement of Alexandria (lived about 200), Tertullian of Carthage (born about 150, died about 220–40), Origen of Alexandria (born about 185, died about 253), Cyprian of Carthage (died 258), Dionysius of Alexandria (born about 190, died 265), and Gregory Thaumaturgus (died about 270). The *post-Nicene fathers*, or those after the Council of Nice, are: (1) in the Greek Church, Eusebius of Caesarea (born about 200, died probably 340), Athanasius (born about 296, died 373), Basil the Great of Caesarea (born about 329, died 379), Ephrem Syrus or Ephraim the Syrian (died about 379), Cyril of Jerusalem (died 386), Gregory Nazianzen (born about 325–30, died about 390), Gregory of Nyssa (born about 335, died about 395), Epiphanius of Salamis

in Cyprus (died 403), Chrysostom of Constantinople (born 347, died 407), and Cyril of Alexandria (died 444); (2) in the Latin Church, Lactantius (died about 325–80), Hilary of Poitiers (died 368), Ambrose of Milan (born about 340, died 397), Jerome, the translator of the Bible (born about 340–48, died about 419), and Augustine of Hippo (born 354, died 430). In some reckonings the list of Latin fathers is continued to the twelfth century, and St. Bernard of France (born 1091, died 1153) is often called the last of the fathers. — **Holy Father**, specifically, among Roman Catholics, the Bishop of Rome; the Pope.

And so my Boke . . . is affirmed and proved be our *holy Fadir*, in manner and forme as I have seyd.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

This, in our foresaid *holy father's* name,
Pope Innocent, I do demand of thee.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

We by that authority Apostolic
Given unto us, his Legate, by the Pope,
Our Lord and *Holy Father*, Julius, . . .
Do here absolve you.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

To be gathered to one's fathers, in *Script.*, to die and be buried.

father (fä'thër), *v. t.* [*< father, n.*] 1. To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

Ismael indeed doth live (the Lord replies),
And lives to *father* mighty Progenies.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Vocation.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

If any one had *fathered* villain purposes, those bastards of the soul's begetting would be sure to return and plague their parent.

T. Wintthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this child, which I am loath to *father*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Of whiche nombre of heathens, ye Romanes are also touching your nation, but by adoption and *fathering* called all to the right title of inheritance and surname of Jesus Christe.

J. Udall, On Rom. i.

Imo, I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.

Lucius, Ay, good youth;

And rather *father* thee than master thee.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ.

Swift.

A man's *fathering* a production . . . ought to establish his claim.

Goldsmith, Criticisms.

4. To give a father to; furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?

Shak., J. C., H. 2.

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with *on* or *upon*.

Father my hairn on whom I will,
I'll *father* name on thee.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Come, *father* not your lies upon me, widow.

Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions.

Swift.

fatherhood (fä'thër-hüd), *n.* [*< ME. fadirhude; < father + -hood.*] The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father: as, the *fatherhood* of God.

I would ask,
With leave of your grave *fatherhoods*, if their plot
Have any face or colour like to truth?

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority.

Locke.

He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvii.

His *holy fatherhood*, a title of the pope.

And besought his *holy Fadirhode* that my Boke myght be examyned and corrected be avys of his wyse and discret Counseile.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

father-in-law (fä'thër-in-lä'), *n.* [*< ME. fadir in laue: see father and law.*] 1. The father of a husband or wife, considered in his relationship to the other spouse.

Moses kept the flock of Jethro his *father in law*, the priest of Midian.

Ex. iii. 1.

The first that there did greet my stranger soul
Was my great *father-in-law*, renowned Warwick.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. A stepfather. [Now colloq. in Great Britain.]

Stan. Fortune and Victory sit on thy helm!
Richu. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law*!

Tell me how fares our noble mother?

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law*; she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 186.

fatherland (fä'thër-land), *n.* [*< father + land*, after D. *vaderland* = MHG. *vaterlant*, G. *vaterland* = Dan. *fædreland* = Sw. *fädernesland*. Cf. L. *patria*, Gr. *πατρίς* and *πατρίς*, one's native country, *fatherland*, < L. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, = E. *father*.] One's native country, or the land or country of one's fathers or ancestors.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*.

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

Fetichism discharged a great duty in that it first formed the patriotic instincts, by giving to men a notion of *fatherland* and an attachment to a particular soil.

Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 69.

fatherlasher (fä'thër-lash'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The *Cottus bubalis*, a fish of the family *Cottidae*. It is from 8 to 10 inches in length. The head is large, and is furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Great Britain and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it attains a much larger size, and is an important article of food.

fatherless (fä'thër-less), *a.* [*< ME. faderles*, < AS. *faderleas* (= D. *vaderloos* = G. *vaterlos* = Dan. Sw. *faderlös*), < *fader*, father, + *-less*, E. *-less*.] 1. Without a living father: as, a *fatherless* child.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.

Ex. xxii. 22.

2. Springing from an orphaned condition. [Rare.]

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow-dolour likewise be unwept!

Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

3. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.

Beau. and FL., Philaster, iv. 2.

fatherlessness (fä'thër-less-nes), *n.* The state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fä'thër-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; resemblance to a kind father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

father-long-legs (fä'thër-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1.

fatherly (fä'thër-li), *a.* [*< ME. *faderly*, < AS. **faderlic* (= D. *vaderlijk* = G. *väterlich* = Dan. Sw. *faderlig*), or of belonging to a father, < *fader*, father, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. Pertaining or proper to a father: as, *fatherly* authority.

For the rest,
Our own detention, why, the causes weigh'd —
Fatherly tears . . . we pardon it.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Due from a father; like a kind father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful: as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have show'd a tender *fatherly* regard.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

= *Syn. Fatherly, Paternal, Parental.* *Fatherly* represents that which is more kind or tender or forbearing; *paternal* and *parental* represent that which is more strict or official.

fatherly (fä'thër-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare.]

He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

This child is not mine as the first was;

I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*

And bless it upon my breast.

Lowell, The Changeling.

fathership (fä'thër-ship), *n.* [*< father + -ship*. Cf. D. *vaderschap* = G. *vaterschaft* = Sw. *faderskap*.] The state of being a father.

father-sick (fä'thër-sik), *a.* Pining for one's father. [Rare.]

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 316.

fathom (fä'th'um), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or *fathom*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *faddom*; < ME. *fathome*, commonly with *d*, *fadome*, *fademe*, usually without the inserted vowel, *fadme*, *fedme* (prop. a dat. and pl. form), a measure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length, an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, "*Cubitum*, *fæthm* betwux elbogian and hondwyrste," i. e., 'cubit, the space between elbow and wrist'), also of a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss, "*Passus*, *fæthm* vel tuengen stridi," i. e., 'pace, a fathom or two strides'—the L. *passus* being about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally the extended arms, the embracing arms, embrace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc., = OS. *fæthmos*, pl., the extended arms, = OD. *vadem*, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D. *vadem*, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *faem*, a cubit, a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *vadem*,

vaden, G. *faden*, a thread, G. also (< LG.) a fathom, = Icel. *fadhmr*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = Sw. *famn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = Dan. *favn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with Goth. *fatha* = MHG. *vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] 1. Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

These trees were sette, that I devyse,
One from another in assayse
Five fadome or syxe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty fathoms;
and when they had gone a little further, they sounded
again and found it fifteen fathoms. *Acts* xxvii. 28.

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made.
Shak., *Tempest*, l. 2 (song).

The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 5.

Hence—2. Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his fathom they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 1.

Square fathom, in mining, 36 square feet of the vein, measured on one of the walls, and including its whole thickness. The available amount of ore in a mine worked on a regular fissure-vein is usually reckoned by the square fathom.

fathom (faTH'um), *v. t.* [*ME. fadomen*, *fadmen*, *fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < *AS. fathamian*, clasp, embrace, encompass, = *D. rademen*, fathom, sound, = Icel. *fadhma*, embrace, = Sw. *famna*, fathom, sound, = Dan. *favne*, clasp, embrace, *favne op*, sound; from the noun.] 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

Als I sat upon that lawe,
I bigan Denemerk for to awe,
The borwes, and the castles stronge,
And mine armes weren so longe,
That I fadmede, al at ones,
Denemerk with mine longe bones.

Havelok, l. 1291.

The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick divided into fine files with rows of pillars on both sides, which are of round timber as big as two men can fathome.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

The Philosopher can fathom the deep, measure Mountains, reach the Stars with a Staff, and bless Heaven with a Girdle.
Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 9.

Our depths who fathoms, or our shallows finds,
Quick whirls and shifting eddies of our minds?
Pope, *Moral Essays*, i. 23.

Hence—3. To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

Leave to fathom such high points as these.
Dryden, tr. of *Persius's Satires*.

Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not fathom it.
Tennyson, *The Poet's Mind*.

fathomable (faTH'um-a-bl), *a.* [*< fathom + -able*.] 1. Capable of being fathomed or sounded by measurement.—2. Capable of being sounded by thought, or comprehended.

The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity therefore consists in those things which are not perceptible by sense, not fathomable by reason.

Bp. Hall, *Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, iii.

fathomer (faTH'um-er), *n.* One who fathoms.
fathomless (faTH'um-less), *a.* [*< fathom + -less*.] 1. Incapable of being embraced or encompassed with the arms.

And buckle-in a waist most fathomless
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be fathomed; bottomless.

Seas as fathomless as wide.
Couper, *Secrets of Divine Love* (trans.).

God in the fathomless profound
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
Sandys, *Paraphrase of Ex. xv*.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or comprehended.

Here lies the fathomless absurdity.
Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

With wide gray eyes so frank and fathomless.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 80.

fathom-line (faTH'um-lin), *n.* A line for sounding, or with which soundings are made.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 3.

fathomly, *a.* [*< fathom + -ly*.] Including a fathom: as, a fathomly assize.

fathom-wood (faTH'um-wud), *n.* Waste timber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots. [*Eng.*]

fatidic (fa-tid'ik), *a.* [= *F. fatidicus* = *Sp. fatidico* = *Pg. It. fatidico*, < *L. fatidicus*, prophesying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say, tell: see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

There is a marvellous impression, which the demons do often make on the minds of those their votaries, about the future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after, and at last there is also an horrible possession, which these *Fatidic* demons do take of them.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, ii. 13.

fatidical (fa-tid'ik-al), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it.
Carlyle.

fatidically (fa-tid'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a fatidic or prophetic manner.

fatidieny (fa-tid'ik-en-si), *n.* [*Irreg. < fatidic + -eny*.] Divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidieny*
Urrhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 19.

fatiferous (fa-tif'g-rus), *a.* [= *Pg. (poet.) fatifero*, < *L. fatifer*, that brings death, death-dealing, < *fatum*, fate, death, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive.
Bailey, 1727. [*Rare*.]

fatigable (fat-i-ga-bl), *a.* [= *It. fatigabile*, *fatigabile*, < *LL. fatigabilis*, < *L. fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Bailey*.

fatigate (fat-i-gat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*, ppr. *fatigating*. [*< L. fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [*Obsolete or colloquial*.]

He, who should write the negligent losses, and the pollytucky gaynes, of every citie fortresse and turrett, whyche were gotten and loste in these dayes, should *fatigate* and weary the reader.
Hall, *Hen. VI.*, an. 12.

He, *fatigated* with daily attendance and charges, . . . departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

fatigatet (fat-i-gat), *a.* [*< L. fatigatus*, pp.: see *fatigate*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

For the poore and needy people being *fatigatet*, and wery with the oppression of their new landlords, rendered their townes before they were of them required.
Hall, *Hen. VI.*, an. 35.

Then straight his doubled spirit
Re-quick'n'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 2.

fatigation (fat-i-ga'shon), *n.* [*< L. fatigatio(n)*, < *fatigare*, weary: see *fatigate*, *fatigue*.] Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*, I. xx. § 1.

fatigue (fa-tég'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*, ppr. *fatiguing*. [*< F. fatiguer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. fatigar* = *It. fatigare*, *fatigare*, < *L. fatigare*, weary, tire, vex, harass: perhaps connected with *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape or crack open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *af-fatim*, *adfatim*, enough, abundantly, *fessus*, wearied, tired. The older form of the verb in *E.* is *fatigate*, *q. v.*] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, by trouble, by anything that harasses, etc.; tire.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right.
Prior, *Alma*, ii.

Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" accompanied by a violent yawn.
Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, xviii.

If the eye be now *fatigued*, e. g., for red, the first light ought on Hering's theory to seem greenish on account of the change in his red-green visual substance.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

—*Syn.* *Weary*, *Jade*, etc. See *tired*, *v.*

fatigue (fa-tég'), *n.* [*< F. fatigue* (= *Sp. fatiga* = *Pg. fadiga* = *It. fatica*), weariness; from the verb: see *fatigue*, *v.*] 1. A feeling of weariness following bodily labor or mental exertion; a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after exertion, trouble, etc.

It is not that these [stock words] were originally bad in themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that one never hears them without a sense of commonness and *fatigue*.
J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 128.

Sir. The *fatigue* of your many public visits, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the toils of a campaign, forbids us to detain you long.
Emerson, *Address to Kossuth*.

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil; as, the *fatigues* of war.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.
Dryden.

Specifically—3. The labors of military men distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty: as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weakening of a metal bar by the repeated application and removal of a load considerably less than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when car-axles break from the repeated blows and strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight*.

The so-called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 231.

=*Syn.* 1. *Fatigue*, *Weariness*, *Lassitude*. *Fatigue* is more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the result of active and strenuous exertion: as, the *fatigue* of ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weariness* may be the same as *fatigue*; it is, more often than *fatigue*, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting or standing in one position, impatience from others, delays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassitude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fatigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used in a lighter sense.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. *Johnson*.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over again. *Bacon*, *Death*.

Happy he whose toil
Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing *lassitude*.
Armstrong, *Art of Preserving Health*, iii. 885.

fatigue-call (fa-tég'kál), *n.* A signal sounded upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.

fatigue-cap (fa-tég'kap), *n.* A small, light cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.

fatigue-dress (fa-tég'dres), *n.* The uniform worn by soldiers when engaged in fatigue-duty.

fatigue-duty (fa-tég'dü'ti), *n.* That part of a soldier's work which is distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party (fa-tég'piär'ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in or detailed for labors distinct from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (fa-tég'sum), *a.* [*< fatigue + -some*.] *Fatiguing*; *wearisome*; *tiresome*.

The Attorney-General's place is very nice [troublesome] and *fatiguesome*.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 515.

fatiguingly (fa-tég'ging-li), *adv.* So as to cause fatigue; *tiresomely*: as, the road is *fatiguingly* steep and difficult.

fatiloquent (fa-til'ô-kwent), *a.* [= *Pg. (poet.) fatiloquent*, < *L. fatiloquus*, declaring destiny, prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t)-s*, speak.] *Prophesying*; *prophetic*; *fatidic*.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.
Urrhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 22.

fatiloquist (fa-til'ô-kwist), *n.* [*< L. fatiloquus*, prophesying, + *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (fat-i-mid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ar. Fatimah + -ide*.] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (fat-i-mit), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ar. Fatimah + -ite*.] 1. *a.* Descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif Ali.

At Medina and Mecca his [Moktad's] name was substituted in the public prayers for those of the *Fatimide* Caliphs.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dynasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and ruling from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria. One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of calif.

While the 'Abbásid family was thus dying out in shame and degradation, the *Fatimites*, in the person of Mo'izz li-din-illáh, were reaching the highest degree of power and glory.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 588.

fatiscence (fa-tis'ens), *n.* [*< fatiscere*: see *encre*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of being chinky. *Kirwan*.

fatiscient (fa-tis'ent), *a.* [*< L. fatiscere(t)-s*, ppr. of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (fat'kid'nid), *a.* Fat; gross: used in contempt. [*Rare*.]

Pence, ye fat-kidneyed rascal; What a bawling dost thou keep!
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2.

fat-lean (fat'lén), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to separate the former from the latter; also, pieces of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the latter is cut off. Most of the fat-lean lies about the

jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< fat¹ + -ling¹.*] **I. n.** A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food.

He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. a. Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

The babe, . . .
Uncared for, spied its mother, and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, lingering fingers. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* 1. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave*.—2. In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and fatly tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Houssels*, *Venetian Life*, xi.

fatner (fat'nér), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat-tener*.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* [*< ME. fatnes, < AS. fætnes, fætness, < fæt, fat, + -nes, -ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

Asay, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), *Gloss*.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Right fatte or douned lande that loveth best,
Or valey ther hilles *fattenease* hath rest.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen.* xxvii. 28.
The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips*, *Cider*.

3. Grossness; sensuality.

In the *fatness* of these pury times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-ä), *n.* [NL., *< fatsi*, a native name.] A genus of uraliaceous shrubs of eastern Asia, including three species, one of which, *F. horrida*, is also native on the northwest coast of America. *F. papyrifera*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, has a large white pith, from which the so-called "rice-paper" is cut.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [*< ME. *fatnen, < AS. ge-fatnian, fatten* (*= Sw. fetna, grow fat*), *< fæt, fat: see fat¹, a.* Cf. *fat¹, v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make fat; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with fat.

Yea, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this riuers *fattning* qualitie, but of a fountaine peculiar to his holiness. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 571.

Fatten the courtier, starve the learned band.

Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine:
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.

Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.

Tennyson, *Golden Year*.

II. intrans. To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Orway*.

The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
And thrived and *fattened* for many a year,
Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 187.

fattener (fat'nér), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fattner* of the earth. *Arbutnot*.

fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Having now spoken of hardning of the juices of the body, we are to come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them. *Bacon*, *Life and Death*.

fatting-knife (fat'ing-nif), *n.* Same as *mackerel-plow*.

fatrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [Sc., also written *fat-trils*; *< OF. fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] 1. The ends of a ribbon.—2. The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

Now, haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fat-rels*, snug and tight.
Burns, *To a Louse*.

fatty (fat'i), *a.* [*< fat¹, n., + -y¹.*] 1. Consisting of fat.—2. Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty tissue*.—3. Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap. *O'Neill*, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 185.

The clay should be *fatty* and plastic.

C. T. Davis, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin, forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatuitous (fā-tū'i-tūs), *a.* [*< fatuity + -ous.*] Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatuitous* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other.

G. F. Edmunds, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fā-tū'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. fatuité* = *Fr. fatuité* = *Sp. fatuidad* = *Pg. fatuidade* = *It. fatuità*, *< L. fatuitas* (t-s), foolishness, *< fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1. Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

The follies which Molière ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 386.

James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, I.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

Idiocy, or *fatuity* a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis, . . . one . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father. *Sir M. Hale*, *Plens of the Crown*.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. fatuo*, *< L. fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. *E. fute¹, a., q. v.*); as a noun, *fatuous*, fem. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] 1. Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants.

Glanville.

The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.

Sir J. Denham.

fatva, fatvah (fat'vā), *n.* Same as *fatwa*.

No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the Sacred Law has any force till it has received the *fatvah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 551.

fat-witted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack.

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 2.

faubourg (fō'bürg), *n.* [F., formerly spelled *fauz-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if 'false town' (*< fauz, false*); *< OF. forbourg, fobour, forboure, forborc, sortboure*, etc., lit. 'out-town,' equiv. to *L. suburbium*, suburb; *< OF. fors, fuers, foer, fur*, also *hors, F. hors*, out, beyond, *< L. foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *forum*), + *bourg*, town, borough: see *borough¹, burg¹*. Cf. *ML. forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg St. Germain*, *Faubourg St. Antoine*, etc., of Paris.

On approaching it [the headquarters or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or bazaar, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 355.

Westwards, between El-Medinah and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Munakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 800 yards broad.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 240.

faucal (fā'kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. fauces*, the throat (see *fauces*), + *-al*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 160.

II. n. In phonetics, a sound produced in the fauces.

Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 181.

fauces (fā'séz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *fauz* (*fauz*-), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] 1. The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—3. In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—4. In *bot.*, the opening or throat of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla.—**Isthmus of the fauces**, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—**Pillars or arches of the fauces**, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal muscles.

faucet (fā'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fas-set*: see *fusset*); *< ME. faucet, fawcet, fawset, facett, faucet*, in both senses, *< OF. fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, *F. fausset*, a faucet, *< OF. fausser, faulser*, pierce, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falker*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, *< OF. fals, faus*, false: see *false, v. t.*] 1. A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spigot, which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

Than was founde a fell [fierce, sharp] *faucet*,
In the trie [choise] tunne it was sette.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Stryke out the heed of your vesselles; our men be to thrusty to tarye tyll their drinke be drawn with a *faucet*.

Palsgrave, *French Grammar*, p. 740.

You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.—**Self-closing faucet**, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.

faucet-bit (fā'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fā'set-joint), *n.* 1. A form of expansion pipe-joint.—2. A form of breech-loading firearm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shārd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., *< fauz*, a scythe, *< L. falx*, a sickle: see *falx*.] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the *guisarme* and the halberd. Also *falsarium*.

fauchion, fauchont, *n.* Obsolete forms of *falchion*.

faucht (fācht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight*.

faucial (fā'gial), *a.* [*< fauces + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 382.

faucitis (fā-si'tis), *n.* [NL., *< fauces*, throat, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.



Fauchard of the 15th century. (From *Violet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français"*.)

faucon, fauconer. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconer*. *Chaucer*.
faugh (fā), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *foh, fel, phew*.] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperor's cabinet?

Faugh, I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, II. 2.

faujasite (fō'zha-sit), *n.* [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas de Saint-Pond* (1741-1819).] A zeolitic mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

faulchont, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

fauld (fāld), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*.
fauld (fāld), *n.* 1. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*. Specifically — 2. The tympanum or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight*.
fauld-dike (fāld'dik), *n.* The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [Scotch.]

He's lifted her over the fauld-dyke,

And speer'd at her sma' leave.

The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkont, faulkonert. Obsolete forms of *falcon, falconer*.

fault (fālt, formerly fāt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faut, faute* (the *l* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faut, faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*), < OF. *faute*, later *faute*, earlier *falte*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faut, fault*, m., = Pr. *falta* = Sp. Pg. It. *falta*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. **falter, fauter* = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *fallare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. fail: see *fail*.] 1. Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default*.
 And who-so faulle that day, that he be nouth there, as comenaunt ys, he schal pale a pound of wax for is faule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.
 Full was es mee!
 Almaste I dye, for faule of fude.
Thomas of Ersekeldone (Child's Ballads, I. 103).
 Is she your cousin, sir?
 Yes, in truth, forsooth, for faule of a better.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, II. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing, blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence: applied to things.

Patches, set upon a little breach,
 Discredit more in hiding of the fault.

Shak., K. John, IV. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will reprove,
 That on your works may look with careful eyes,
 And of your faults be zealous enemies.

Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, I. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct.

Congrave, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;

For tho' the faults were thick as dust

In vacant chambers, I could trust

Your kindness *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry faull with him selfe after this wise; the faule is but light, the law is broken in nothing but in this parte.

J. Udall, On Jas. II.

His [Calvin's] nature from a child observed by his own parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension where he thought any fault was.

Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., II., note.

His [Bacon's] faults were — we write it with pain — coldness of heart and meanness of spirit.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To me

He is all fault who hath no fault at all.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval: as, to charge one with a fault, or find fault with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,

Or will you blame, and lay the fault on me?

Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 1.

5. Blame; censure; reproach.

O, let me fly, before a prophet's fault.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent: said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good

At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault?

I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other

of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated.

The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*, *slide*, *break*.

Along the flank of the Grampians a great fault runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on end sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.

J. Croft, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 260.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis*.

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his faults.

Chapman, An Humorous Day's Mirth.

9. In *teleg.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called faults.

R. S. Cutler, *Pract. Teleg.*, p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be; deficient.

Nares. — At fault. (a) Open to censure; blamable: as, he is not at fault in the matter. (b) In *hunting*, thrown off the scent or the trail; unable to find the scent, as dogs.

Hence — (c) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of bearing; astray.

The associationist theory is . . . entirely at fault.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 608.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein.

As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the latter lies in the direction of the downthrow: this is a normal fault. When the heave is in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed." To find

fault, to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, law, or matter of censure; find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach: absolute or followed by *with*: as, you are always finding fault; to find fault with fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet find fault?

Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you fault with a loss find

For changing course, yet never blame the Wind?

Coleridge, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus findest fault with thy Maker?

Stillington, Sermons, I. II.

— Syn. 2. Flaw. — 3. Misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, wrong-doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fālt), *v.* [< ME. *faulen*, tr., lack; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To lack.

To that shall they nought fault no-thing truly,

So God thaim alide and our Lady Mary!

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2715

Thys lady hym said, "We faulte that we shold haue."

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1797.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I fault?

Bp. Hall, Satires, I. 2.

That which is to be faulted in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you fault, . . . I must be permitted to turn my . . . thoughts . . . to more immediate duties.

New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overturned the folds and has faulted them in some places.

Science, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not faulted.

Latimer.

His horse . . . had faulted rather with untimely art than want of force.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

If I have faulted, I must make amends.

Greene, George a-Greene.

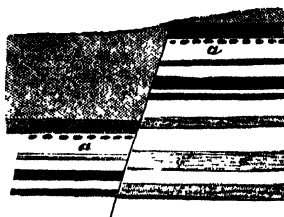
If she find fault,

I mend that fault; and then she says, I faulted,

That I did mend it.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.

fault-block (fālt'blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.



Section showing displacement of strata by a fault. *a* and *a* were once a continuous mass of rock.

faulted (fālt'ed), *a.* [*< fault + -ed*.] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faultier (fālt'ēr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the faultier here in sight;

This hand committed that supposed offence.

Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fālt'es-kārp'ment), *n.* An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fālt'fin'dēr), *n.* 1. One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant faultfinders, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.

Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The fault-finder consists of a pair of astatic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible.

Freece and Siverwright, Telegraphy, p. 256.

faultfinding (fālt'fin'ding), *n.* The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fālt'fin'ding), *a.* Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence ev'ry way the same,

That no fault-finding eye did ever blame.

Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

faultful (fālt'fūl), *a.* [*< fault + -ful*.] Full of faults, mistakes, or sins.

So fares it with this faultful lord of Rome.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 715.

Her great heart thro' all the faultful Past

Went sorrowing.

Tennyson, *Princess*, VII.

faultily (fālt'i-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of *Theologia Sacra*, which, by stealth and very faultily, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [of Geneva].

Whitgift, To Beza, in Strype's Whitgift, II. 106.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.

Tennyson, *Maud*, II.

faultiness (fālt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the faultiness of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., II.

Cleo. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is't long or round?

Mess. Round even to faultiness. *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 3.

The majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the faultiness of our own conduct than the faultiness of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 206

faulting (fālt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fault*, *v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northerly strike of the rocks indicates that the faulting and tilting were parts of one continuous process.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 15

faultless (fālt'les), *a.* [*< ME. faultles, faultless < fault + -less*.] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects: as, a faultless poem or picture.

He seg his so glorious, & gayly atyred,

So faultles of his fetures, & of so fyne bewes,

Wigt wallande love warmed his hert.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1761

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 252

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the faultless Temple.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple

faultlessly (fālt'les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fālt'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fālt'rok), *n.* See *friction-breccia*.

faultworthy (fālt'wër'thi), *a.* Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, On Ps. xlvii. [Rare.]

faultry (fālt'ri), *a.* [*< ME. faultry, faultry*, adupte (as if *< faute, fault, + -y*) < OF. *faultry*, faultily < *faute, fault*: see *fault*, *n.*] 1. Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect: as, a faultry composition; a faultry plan or design.

So that no thing is faultry, but anon it schalle ben amended.

Manderly, Travels, p. 17

The 13th. the Rals, having in the night remedied what was faultry in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 24

The king's title was avowedly a faultry one; and the mar

conspiracies that had been formed had shown him the inability were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 56

His [Warren Hastings's] administration was indeed in many respects *faulty*; but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passes to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelats only, seeing the inferior Clergy is known to be as *faulty*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman; had formerly been *faulty*, but now much reformed.

Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1694.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulty* than those immediately under our own eyes.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, iii. 3.

= *Syn.* 1. Incomplete. — 2. Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fān), *n.* [*ME.* *faun*, < *L.* *Faunus*, in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni*, the same as *Panes*, sylvan deities; < *L.* *favere*, to be propitious: see *favor*.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and *Fauns* with cloven heel

From the glad sound would not be absent long.

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 34.

Arise and fly

The reeling *Faun*, the sensual feast.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxviii.

fauna (fā'nā), *n.*; pl. *faunæ* (-nē) or *faunas* (-nāz). [A mod. application of the *LL.* *Fauna*, the prophesying sister of *Faunus*, the rural deity: see *faun*.] 1. The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time; a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants: as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna*; the recent *fauna*; the land and water *fauna* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *fauna* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, sea reckoning for land time.

Science, IV. 209.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna*, whose pedigree is older than *Æsop*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Fauna*.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 16.

Acadian fauna, *Hudsonian fauna*, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fā'nāl), *a.* [*< fauna* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic: as, a *faunal* publication.

A vivid sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well-known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion.

Science, III. 80.

Faunal area, a region zoologically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fā-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of **faunalius*, < *Faunus*: see *faun*.] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia*.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 115.

faunist (fā'nist), *n.* [*< fauna* + *-ist*.] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunæ; a zoogeographer.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, p. 107.

faunistic (fā-nis'tik), *a.* [*< faunist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal: as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 441.

faunological (fā-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< faunology* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to faunæ or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoological world.

Nature, XXX. 326.

faunology (fā-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< fauna* + *Gr.* *-λογία*, < *λύω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoogeography. [Rare.]

faunt, *n.* [*ME.* (= *It.* *fante*), by aphoresis from *enfaunt*, < *OF.* *enfant*, infant: see *infant*.] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cleped and called nougt holy Cryst, but Iesu A faunt fyn, ful of witte, filius Marie.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 114.

fauntkin, *n.* [*ME.*, also *fauntekin*, *fauntekyn*, etc.; < *faunt* + *-kin*.] A little child.

He has tretyne of folke mo thane tyte hundredthe, And als fele *fauntekyns* of freeborne chylde!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 845.

fauny, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L.* *Faunus*: see *faun*.] A faun.

Saturn and *fauny* more and lesse.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1544.

fause-house (fās'hous), *n.* [*< Sc.* *fause*, = *E.* *false*, + *house*.] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [*Scotch*.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackholder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairst exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*.

Burns, *Halloween*, note.

fausent (fā'sen), *n.* [*Origin unknown*.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waves to wash

The waue sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish

Did shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hid.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard*.

fausse-braye (fös'brā), *n.* [*< F.* *fausse-braye*, formerly *faulse braye*, a false bray: see *false* and *bray*.] In *fort.*, a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart. See *false bray*, under *false*.

fausse-montre (fös'môn'tr), *n.* [*F.*: *fausse*, false; *montre*, watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watches worn by women were suspended from chateaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The *fausse-montre* was sometimes a pinushion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes shewn, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faut, *faute*, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (*Scotch*) forms of *fault*.

fauter (fā'tör-ör), *n.* [*< fautor* + *-er*.] A favorer. *Daries*.

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauter* of all wickedness.

Heylin, *Laud*, p. 198.

fautueil (fō-téy'), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF.* *faudesteuil*, *faudestuel*, *faudestuel*, < *ML.* *faudestolium*, *faldstool*: see *faldstool*.] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy. — *Droit de fautueil*, the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fautueil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fautor (fā'tör), *n.* [*< ME.* *fautour*, *fawtour*, < *OF.* *fauteur*, *F.* *fauteur* = *Pr. Sp.* *Pg.* *fautor* = *It.* *fautore*, < *L.* *fautor*, rarely in unconstr. form *favitor*, a favorer, promoter, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts, Honour's true livelhood, monarch of hearts.

Ford, *Fame's Memorial*, Epitaphs.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees: . . . to oppose them and their *fautors* to the utmost of their power.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fautor* of "Naturalism."

Contemporary Rev., LI. 67.

fautress (fā'tres), *n.* [*< F.* *fautrice*, < *L.* *fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*, fem. of *fautor*: see *fautor*.] A female *fautor* or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove

Minerva's aid his *fautress* still.

Chapman, *Iliad*.

Thou, thou, the *fautress* of the learned well;

Thou nursing mother of God's Israel.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 5.

fauty, *a.* An obsolete form of *faulty*.

favette (fō-vet'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *fauve*, fallow, fawn-colored: see *faucel*.] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or ficedula: especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis*.

faux-bourdon (fō'bör-dōn'), *n.* [Formerly in *E.* written *faburden*, *faburthen*, *q. v.*; *F.* *faux-bourdon*, < *faux*, false, + *bourdon*, bourdon: see *bourdon* and *burden*.] Same as *faburden*.

faux jour (fō zhör). [*F.*: *faux*, false; *jour*, day, light: see *journal*.] In the *fine arts*, a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fō pä). [*F.*: *faux*, false; *pas*, step: see *pace*.] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromises one's reputation.

How, 'cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas*, this Trip of mine, the World could not talk of me.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, iv. 1.

favaginous (fa-vaj'i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < *L.* *favus*, a honeycomb.] Same as *favellate*. **favell** (fä'vel'), *n.* [*< ME.* *favell*, flattery (personified), < *OF.* *favele*, *fuvele*, *favele*, *favel*, a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *faveler*, fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable*, *v.*), = *It.* *favella*, talk, discourse, < *L.* *fabella*, dim. of *fabula*, a story, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Loke on the lufthond," quod heo, "and seo wher he stondeþ!"

Boþe Fals and *Fauuel* and al his hole meyne!"

Piers Plowman (A), ii. 6.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity. *Hycke Scornor*.

favell (fä'vel'), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *favell*, a common name for a horse, after *OF.* *faurel*, later *faureau*, similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *fauve*, *F.* *faure*, fallow, < *OHG.* *falo* (*falaw*), *MHG.* *val* (*valaw*), *G.* *fahl*, *falb*, = *E.* *fallow*¹, *a.*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard*, a bay). — *To curry favell*. See *curry*.

favella (fä'vel'ä), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ë). [*NL.*, an alteration of *L.* *favilla*, glowing ashes, embers.] In certain floriferous algae, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fav-e-lid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidia* (-ä). [*NL.*, < *favella* + *Gr.* dim. term. *-idium*.] In floriferous algae, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mother-cells.

favelloid (fä'vel'oid), *a.* [*< favella* + *-oid*.] In *algology*, resembling or having the structure of a favella.

faveolate (fä-vē'ō-lät), *a.* [*< farcolus* + *-ate*¹.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose*.

faveolus (fä-vē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *faveoli* (-li). [*NL.*, dim. of *L.* *favus*, a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apotheca of several calcicole lichens (e. g., *Lecanora Prevostii*, *Lecidea calcivora*) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *faveoli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus*, 1.

favillous (fä-vil'us), *a.* [= *OF.* *favilleux*, < *L.* *favilla* (> *OF.* *faville*), glowing ashes, embers.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifieth a moist and pluvius ayr about them, hindering the evolution of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fä-vis'ä), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ë). [*L.*, also *favisa*; only in pl.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Müller*, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 251.

favonian (fä-vō-ni-an), *a.* [*< L.* *Favonius*, the west wind, also called *Zephyrus*, which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere*, favor, promote: see *favor*.] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!

Go, pretty page! and in her ear

Whisper that the hour is near!

Softly tell her not to fear

Such calm *favonian* burl!

Keats.

favor, *favour* (fä'vor), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *favour*; < *ME.* *favour*, rarely *favor*, *faver* (= *Dan.* *Sw.* *favör*), < *OF.* **favor*, *favour*, later *favetur*, *F.* *favetur* = *Pr. Sp.* *Pg.* *favor* = *It.* *favore*, < *L.* *favor* (acc. *favorem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favere*, be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend,

promote.] 1. Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope (Clement V.) was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 99.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Can the *favour* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys? *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 241.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof: with *in*: as, to be *in favour* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favour* of another; he is *in high favour* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favour* with him, or by the current of his own actions. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, i.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . .
Were hush'd *in favour* of thy generous plea!
Couper, Charity, I. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favour* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second. *Gladstone, Might of Right*, p. 27.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [Rare.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton, P. L.*, iii. 664.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the *favour* that I came to ask.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality: as, kissing goes by *favor*; a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbias'd or by *favour*, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, or blindly right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 633.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favour*. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favour*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

I speak it under *favour*,
Not to contrary you, sir. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, v. 1.
But with your *favour* I will treat it here. *Dryden*.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success: as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—8. Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance called the german.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour*
May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favors* on your crest,
And let them fight their shares.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

"Will you wear
My *favour* at this touristy?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favour of any lady in the lists . . .
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Brolder'd with pearls."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [Archaic.]

In beauty, that of *favour* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favour*. *Bacon, Beauty* (ed. 1887).

I know your *favour* well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this *favour* she must come.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an angry *favour*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [Archaic.]

A woman sate weeping,
With *favour* in here face far passyng my reason.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.
Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to *favour*, and to prettiness.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

11. A letter or written communication: said complementarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—Challenge to the *favor*. See *challenge*, n.—Marriage *favours*. See *marriage*.—To *curry favor*. See *curry*.—To find *favor* in the eyes of. See *eye*.—Syn. 1. Patronage, support, championship.—4. Benefit.

favor, favour (fä'vor), *v.* [*< ME. favoren, favoren, favoren* (rarely or never **favouren*), *< OF. favorer, favouer, < ML. favorare* (cf. *OF. favorir = It. favorire, < ML. as if *favorire*), *favor, < L. favor, favor: see favor, n.* Cf. *favorize*.]
I. trans. 1. To regard with favor; entertain favor for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with favor or partiality; accommodate: as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favor* mightily those opinions wherein their persuasions are but weakly settled. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v., Ded.

Then died also Edm. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's *Favour* for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favoring* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song. *Goldsmith, Vicar, v.*

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These *favours* of lips of mine.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier: as, the darkness of the night *favoured* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favours* the notion.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favours* the approach of disease. *Huxley and Yountans, Physiol.*, § 490.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickedness, *favoring* nothing divine, or at least nothing but humane in their Dumbitie; therefore called the *sonnes of men*. *Purchar, Pilgrimage*, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator*.

You do look like the Brandons; you really *favor* 'em considerably. *S. O. Jewett, See, Haven*, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare: as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favor* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help. *Pepys, Diary*, IV. 26.

Pedal evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other. *Bury and Hallier, Cycling*, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably. *Swift*.

Most favored nation clause. See *clause*.—Syn. 1. To patronize, help, assist.

II. † intrans. To have the semblance (of).

How little this *favours* of a Protestant is too easily perceived. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xx.

favorable, favourable (fä'vor-ə-bl), *a.* [*< ME. favorabel, < OF. (and F.) favorable = Pr. Sp. favorable = Pg. favoravel = It. favorevole, < L. favorabilis, favored, in favor, popular, also winning favor, pleasing, < favor, favor: see favor*.]
1. Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Till thim the world es *favorabel*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1344.

Lend *favorable* ear to our requests.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favorable*, and indeed too high a character you please to give of my Survey of Venice. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 48.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote: as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favorable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself. *Macaulay, Petrarch*.

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art. *Gladstone, Might of Right*, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 221.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities: as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather.

A *favorable* gale arose from shore,
Which to the port desir'd the Grecian galleys bore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 54.

A *favoured* speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix

It is for the arboriculturist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favoured* features. *Eneyc. Brit.*, II. 321

4†. Having a pleasing favor or appearance well favored; beautiful.

None more *favoured* nor more faire . . .
Then Clarion. *Spenser, Munopotmos*, I. 20

—Syn. 1. Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—2 and 3. Fit, adapted, suitable.

favorableness, favourableness (fä'vor-ə-bl-ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favorableness* of your ladyship's censure [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the *favor* of your pardon. *Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 198

favorably, favourably (fä'vor-ə-bl-ly), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers.
Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plottin' of factions and abusing the governour, for which he was condemned to lose his ears, yet he was used so *favouredly* he lost but the part of one in all. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, II. 163

favoured, favoured (fä'vord), *a.* [*< favor, n. + -ed*.] 1. Featured; looking, etc.: in compounds or phrases: as, a *hard-favored* man; he is well *favoured*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attyred in skins like the men, but *favouredly* and well *favoured*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 107

Speed. Is she not hard *favoured*, sir?
Vol. Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1
A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own.
Shak., As you Like It, v. 4

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-*favoured* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

favouredly, favouredly (fä'vord-ly), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner: in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethlehem, the which letter my adversaries have very evil *favouredly* translated and sinisterly expounded. *Poe, Martyrs*, p. 577

favouredness, favouredness (fä'vord-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being favored.—2. Appearance: in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fä'vor-er), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favorers* of this cause are in any such verdict agreed. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, iv., Pref

Do not I know you for a *favorer*
Of this new sect? *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, v. 2

favorese, favoreuse (fä'vor-es), *n.* [*< favor v., + -ess*.] A woman who shows or confers favor; a woman who favors or supports. [Rare.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favoreuse* of the protestant religion. *Hakewell, Answer to Dr. Carrier* (1616), p. 184

favoringly, favouringly (fä'vor-ing-ly), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer favor.

favorite, favourite (fä'vor-it), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. favorit, F. favori, m., favorite, f., = Sp. favorito, m., favorita, f., = Pg. favorito, < It. favorito, m., favorita, f., a favorite, prop. pp. of favorire, favor, protect, support, < favore, favor*.] **I. n.** 1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those nearest to this King, and most his *favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, I

Such Charms as yours are only given
To chosen *Favorites* of Heaven
Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune Telling

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. Favorite of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favorite* flies.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2
A *favorite* has no friend.

Gray, Death of a Favorite Cat
The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] to his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 434

3†. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and arm our vassals for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, favosites, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. *Addison, The Ladies' Association.*

The favosites hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle. *Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, i. 1.*

II. a. Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a favorite walk; a favorite author; a favorite child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which snatch'd my best, my favorite curl away!
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 148.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catacombs, was still the favorite subject of the painter. *Lecky, Rationalism, I. 73.*

favoritism, favouritism (fā'vor-i-tizm), *n.* [*< F. favoritisme = Sp. favoritismo; as favorite + -ism.*] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with favoritism."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

favorize (fā'vor-iz), *v. t. & pret.* and *pp. favorized, pr. favorizing.* [= *G. favorisieren = Dan. favorisere = Sw. favorisera, < F. favoriser (cf. Sp. Pg. favorecer), < ML. favorizare, < L. favor, favor: see favor and -ize.*] To favor especially or unduly.

Yea, and he [Socrates] pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and never to favorize and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 833.*

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode favors the creation of a current through the air. *Philos. Mag., XXVI. 273.*

favorless, favourless (fā'vor-less), *a.* [*< favor + -less.*] 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—2†. Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happiness
Heaven doth to me envy, and fortune favourless.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 7.

favorous, favourable, a. [*< ME. faverous; < favor + -ous.*] Favorable.

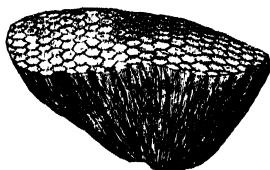
The tyme is than so favorous. *Rom. of the Rose, I. 82.*
When women were wont to be kindhearted, conceits in men were verie favourous. *Bretton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.*

favoursome, favourable, a. [*< favor + -some.*] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phobus I prove favoursome in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

favose (fa-vōs'), *a.* [*< L. as if *famosus, < favis, a honeycomb.*] Resembling a honeycomb. (a) Applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (b) In bot., same as *favosate*. (c) In entom., covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; favosate

favosite (fav-ō-sīt), *n.* A fossil stone-coral of the family *Favositidae*.



Fossil Coral (*Favosites alcyonaria*)

Favosites (fav-ō-sīt'ēz), *n.* [NL., *< L. as if *famosus, honeycomb* (see *favose*), + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil stone-corals, giving name to the family *Favositidae*, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata: so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pores, cells, as in *F. alcyonaria*.

Favositidae (fav-ō-sīt'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Favosites + -idae*.] A family of tabulate sclerodermatous stone-corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true canenenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositinae (fav-ō-sīt-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Favosites + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Favositidae*.

favour, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

Favularia (fav-ū-lā'ri-ū), *n.* [NL., *< L. farus, a honeycomb*.] A genus of fossil plants: same as *Sigillaria*.

favus (fā'vus), *n.* [*< L. farus, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.*] 1. Pl. *favi* (-vi). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—2. In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin,

chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus *Achorion Schönleini*. The disease is also called *tinca favosa*.

favus-cup (fā'vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in favus.

fawchiont, n. An obsolete spelling of *falconet*. **fawcont, fawconett.** Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconet*.

fawet, a. [ME. *fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen, fajn, fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *fawnen*, for *fagnien, fajnien*, be glad: see *fawn* and *fain*.] Glad; fain; delighted.

Ech of hem ful blisful was, and fawe
To brynge me gaye thynges fro the faire.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 220.

To helpe thee zit I wolde be fawe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

fawknert, n. An obsolete form of *falconer*.

fawn (fān), *v.* [*< ME. fawnen, fawnen, fawnen, fawnen, another form, due to leol. fagna, of the reg. ME. fagnien, fajnien, fainien, mod. E. fain, v., be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, fawn as a dog, < AS. fagenian, fagnian, be glad, etc., < fagen, glad, fain: see fain*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by crouching, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Ac there ne was lyoun ne leopard that on haundes wenten,
Nothir here, ne þor ne oþer best wilde.
That ne fel to her feet and fawned with the talfes.
Piers Plouman (B), xv. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and fawn upon us,
As lions do to entree poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Off he [the serpent] bow'd
His turret crest and sleek enamel'd neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, P. L., ix. 626.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor: used absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Pronc as we are to fawn upon ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 12.

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such,
To fawn on those who ruin them the Dutch.
Dryden, Amboyna, Prolog., l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrcornel's energy and cunning. He fawned, bullied, and bribed, indefatigably. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

II. † trans. To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

Ther cam by me
A whelp that fawned me as I stood.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 389.

fawn (fān), *n.* [*< fawn*, *v. i.*] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile fawn.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

One
Who juggles merely with the fawns and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

fawn (fān), *n.* [*< ME. fawn, fawne, fowne, < OF. fan, faon, earlier feon, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. F. faon, a fawn; prob. < ML. *fetonus (cf. Pr. feda, fea, a sheep), < L. fetus, a., pregnant, breeding, fetus, n., the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see fetus*.] 1. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there ben also wyld Swyn, of many coloures, als grete as ben Oxen in oure Contree, and thei ben alle spotted, as ben gonze *Fournes*. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 290.*

Like a doe, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.*

2†. The young of some other animal.

She [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her fawns.
Holland.

fawn (fān), *v. i.* [*< fawn*, *n.*, after OF. and F. *fawnier*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fā'ner), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our fawners deemed faithfull, and friendship a foe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 85.

fawning (fā'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fawn*, *v. i.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but fawnings
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

fawningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that fawningly enticed the soul to sin will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned. *South, Works, IX. 1.*

fawningness (fā'ning-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and fawningness.
De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.

fawsont (fā'sont), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to E. *fashioned*, *< ME. fasoun, fashion: see fashion*.] Seemly; decent.

fawty, a. See *faulty*.

fax (faks), *n.* [ME., *< AS. fear = OS. fahs = OFries. fax = OHG. fahs = Icel. fax, the hair of the head.* The word *fax* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appar.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his brist fax for hale [sorrow] he to-twigt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

His fax and his foretrophe was filterede to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the hair of the head *fax*. Whence also there is a family . . . named *Faire-fax*, of the faire bush of their hair.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 692.

faxed (faks), *a.* [*< ME. *faxed, < AS. feaxed, fexed, gefaxed, gefezed, haired, having hair, < fear, hair: see fax*.] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *fazed* starro, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Remains, The Languages.

faxwax (faks'waks), *n.* [Appar. *< fax, hair, + wax*, grow (cf. equiv. *G. haarwachs, < haar, = E. hair, + wachsen = E. wax*, grow); not found in early use. See *parwax*.] Same as *parwax*.

fay (fā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faye, faie; < ME. feyen, feien, fyeen, vien, fezen, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. fegan, also ge-fegan, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. fagian = OFries. foga = D. veegen = OHG. fuogen, MHG. vugen, G. fügen = Sw. foga = Dan. føie, join, unite (= Goth. *faggan, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ *fag in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. *fager*, F. *fair*, beautiful: see *fair* and *fang*. The word *fadge* appears to be connected with *fay*, but its origin is not clear: see *fadge*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To join; put together; fit together; frame.*

Eft he wile feie us thanne we shulen arisen of deotho.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodig fezedd iss
Off fowwre kinne shaftte [four kinds of elements].
Ormulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—2. To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—3†. To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with flingren & fede [var. wrot] on boc felle [parchment]. *Layamon, l. 3.*

He feyed his fysnamyc [face] with his foule hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

II. intrans. 1. To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—2. In *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan" . . . to be carbonized. *Laslett, Timber, p. 326.*

3†. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not fye,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anon righte.
Seven Sages, l. 2881.

This waie it will ne frame ne faie,
Therefore must we proue an other waie.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 873.

fay, **foy** (fā), *v. t.* [E. dial., *< ME. fegien, fawen, cleanse, < Icel. fægja, cleanse, polish, = Sw. feja = Dan. feie, sweep, = D. veegen, sweep, strike (whence F. feague, q. v.), = OHG. MHG. veegen,*

G. fegen, cleanse, scour, sweep; prob. < ✓ **fag* in AS. *fager*, E. *fair*, and thus ult. from the same source as *fay*¹, q. v.] To cleanse; clean out, as a ditch. *Tusser*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

fay² (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, < OF. *fee*, *feie*, *fae* (> D. *fee* = MHG. *fei*, *foie*, G. *fee* = Dan. *Sw. fe*), F. *fee* = Pr. *fada* = Sp. *hada* = Pg. *fada* = It. *fata*, a fay, fairy, < L. *fata*, fem. sing., a fairy, < *fatum*, fate, pl. *fata*, the Fates: see *fate*. Hence *fairy*, q. v.] A fairy; an elf. See *fairy*.

Elf of eve! and starry *fay*!
Ye that love the moon's soft light,
Hither—hither wend your way.

J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*.

=Syn. *Elf*, etc. See *fairy*.

fay³ (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, *fei*, *fei*, faith, < OF. *fei*, orig. *feid*, whence the E. form *feith*, *faith*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty.

Thow shall se sothly thy son soffer yll,
For the well of all wrytches that shall be his wyl
here in *fay*. *York Plays*, p. 447.

O ye Heavens, defend! and turne away
From her unto the miscreant him selfe,
That neither hath religion nor *fay*.

Spenser, *K. Q.*, V. viii. 19.
Ah, sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
I'll to my rest. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 5.

fay⁴, **fey⁴** (fā), *a.* [Sc., also *fic*, *fy*; < ME. *fay*, *sey*, *feye*, *feie*, etc., < AS. *fāge*, fated, doomed, destined to die, dying, also dead, slain, also accursed, condemned, rarely timid, feeble, = OS. *fēgi* = D. *veeg*, about to die, = OHG. *feigi*, MHG. *veige*, fated, doomed, accursed, miserable, timid, G. *feig*, *feige*, timid, cowardly, = Icel. *feigr*, fated, about to die, = Sw. *feg* = Dan. *fæg*, cowardly (Sw. Dan. sense prob. of G. origin.)] 1. About to die; fated; doomed; particularly, on the verge of a sudden or violent death. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

"We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
"But no," said Rothiemay,
"My steed's tramp'd, my bridle's broke,
I fear this day I'm *fey*."

Mackay, Ballad of the Fire of Frondrangh.
There's *fey* fowk in our ship, she winna sail for me.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

"Puir faint hearted *fey*," cried the Laird's am Jock,
"There's nae man die but him that's *fe*."
Border Minstrelsy, I. 180.

2†. Dying; dead.

There were *fey* in the fight, of the felle greakes,
Eight hundrith thousand thro thronyn to dedhe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13900.

When ich *fey* fro the body and *fey* leue the caroygne,
Then am ich a spirit specheles.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 197.

fay⁵, *n.* A Middle English form of *foe*.

fayalite (fi-āl'it), *n.* [< *Payal* (see def.) + -ite².] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent, mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron and belonging to the chrysolite group. It is found on the island of Fayal, in cavities in the rhyolite of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, and in Ireland, it is also a product of furnace slag.

faydom (fā'dom), *n.* [< *fay⁵* + -dom.] The state of being fay or doomed. [Scotch.]

Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was "under a *feydom*." . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers*.

fayence, *n.* See *faience*.

faylet, *r. and n.* A Middle English form of *fail¹*.

faylest (fālz), *n.* [See the second extract.] An old game, a kind of backgammon.

He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

It [*fayles*] is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of backgammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore *fayled* in winning the game, and hence the appellation of it. *Douce*.

fayne¹, *a. and v.* An obsolete form of *faun¹*.

fayne², *v.* An obsolete form of *feign*.

fayret, *a.* An obsolete form of *fair¹*.

fayryt, *a.* An obsolete form of *fairy*.

faytori, **faytouri**, *n.* See *faitor*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fazed*, ppr. *fazing*. [Also *phase*; var. of *feaze*, *feeze*.] To disturb; ruffle; daunt. [Local, U. S.]

A professor in Vanderbilt University, speaking recently of a teacher in Kentucky, said "nothing *fazes* him."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 39.

fazenda (fa-zen'dā), *n.* [Pg. = Sp. *hacienda*: see *hacienda*.] Same as *hacienda*.

Santa Anna is one of the largest coffee *fazendas* in this part of Brazil. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

fazzoletto (faz'ō-let), *n.* [It. *fazzoletto* (= OSp. *fazoletto*, dim. of *fazzolo*, *fazzuolo*, a handkerchief, perhaps < MHG. *vetze*, G. *fetze*, a shred, rag (cf. It. *pezzuolo*, a shred or rag, also a handkerchief).] A handkerchief. *Percival*.

F. C. An abbreviation of *Free Church* (of Scotland): as, the F. C. Presbytery.

F. D. An abbreviation of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

Fe. The chemical symbol of iron (Latin *ferrum*).

feab (fēb), *n.* [E. dial., also *fube*, *feap*, *fape*, and esp. in pl. *feabs*, *fubes*, and *facs*, *fays* (in comp. *feapberry*, *feaberry*, *facberry*); origin obscure.] Same as *feaberry*.

feaberry, **feapberry** (fē'-, fēp'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *feaberries*, *feapberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

Groselles [E.], gooseberries, thornberries, *feaberries*.
Cotgrave.

feague (fēg), *v.* [Prob. < D. *regen*, sweep, strike, = MHG. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, cleanse, sweep: see *fay²*.] 1. † *trans.* 1. To beat or whip.

When a knotty point comes I lay my head close to it,
With a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away
I faith. *Buckingham*, *Rehearsal*.

Heark ye, ye curs, keep off from snapping at my heels,
Or I shall so *feague* ye. *Osway*, Soldier's Fortune (1681).

2. To discomfit; perplex.

No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
That must at length the jilting widow *feague*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, I. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be perplexed. [Prov. Eng.]

feaguet, *n.* [Cf. *feague*, *v.*] A dirty, sluttish, idle fellow. *Grose*.

feak¹ (fēk), *v. t.* [A dial. Eng. form of *fick*, *fike²*, q. v.] To fidget; be restless.

feak¹ (fēk), *n.* [Cf. *feak¹*, *v.*] 1. A flutter; a sharp twitch or pull.—2. A curl of hair.

And can set his face and with his eye can speke
And dally with his misters dangling *feake*,
And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye.
Marston, Satires (1598), I.

feak² (fēk), *v. t.* [Prob. var. of *feague*, in orig. (D.) sense "sweep."] In *hacking*, to wipe the beak after feeding.

feal¹ (fē'al), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *feal*, *feel*, *feil*, *feyal*, *foial*, *foyal*, etc., *fedel*, etc. (mod. F. *fidèle*), faithful, true, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, true, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*, and *fealty*.] Faithful; loyal.

The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and *leal*. *Chambers*.

feal², *a.* See *feel²*.

feal³ (fēl), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, hide. See *filch*.] To hide. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His godhed in fleis [flesh] was *felid*.
As hoc in bait. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

feal⁴, *n.* [Sc.] Same as *faul²*.

fealty (fē'al-ti), *n.* [A partly restored form of ME. *feaulte*, *feute*, < OF. *feaulte*, *feulte*, *feaute*, *feaute*, *feulte*, later *feaulte*, < L. *fideli* (-t)-s, faithfulness, fidelity: see *fidelity* and *feal¹*.] 1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; the solemn recognition by the tenant, under oath, of his lord's paramount right.

His [King Edwin's] Subjects Hearts was so turned against him, that the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted, and swore *fealty* to his younger Brother Edgar.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 11.

2. Fidelity in general, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, etc.; faithfulness; faith; loyalty.

Nor did he doubt her more,
But rested in her *fealty*. *Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

We keep our *fealty* to the laws
Through patient pain.
Whittier, Anniversary Poem.

Oath of fealty, under the feudal system, an oath promising fidelity on the part of the vassal to his lord, usually given upon investiture of a fief.

The oath of *fealty* taken after homage is given by Britton, lib. iii. c. 4. In case of fealty to the king it is this: "Hear this, ye good people, that I, such a one by name, faith will bear to our lord King Edward from this day forward, of life and limb, of body and chattels and earthly honour; and the services which belong to him for the fees and tenements which I hold of him, will lawfully perform to him as they become due, to the best of my power, so help me God and the saints."
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 462, note.

=Syn. *Allegiance*, *Loyalty*, *Fealty*. See *allegiance*.

fear¹ (fēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feare*, *feere*; < ME. *feer*, *feere*, *fer*, fear, < AS. *fār*, fear, terror, in comp. generally implying sudden danger, = OS. *fār*, a plot, snare, = OD. *raer*, D. *gravaar*, danger, = OHG. *fāra*, MHG. *vārr*, a plot, treason, danger, fright, G. *gefahr*, danger, =

Icel. *fār*, bale, harm, mischief, a plague, = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fære*, danger (the sense and perhaps the form due to the D. and G.); not in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fērja*, a spy, L. *periculum*, danger, peril, Gr. *πειρα*, an attempt, attack: words ult. connected, having orig. reference to the "perils of the way," as waylaying, sudden attack, sudden alarms, etc., the Teut. root being that of Goth. *faran*, AS. *faran*, etc., E. *farr*, go: see *fare¹*. Cf. *feer* = *feard²*, a companion, from the same source. Hence *fearful*, *fearsome*, *ferly*, etc.] 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil or harm, and accompanied by a strong desire to escape it; an active feeling of dread of which fright and terror are the intenser degrees; hence, apprehension or dread in general. Strong and sudden fear is accompanied by extreme physical disturbances, as trembling, paling, impairment of the power of speech and action, etc.

We left Modona for *fere* of the Turkes; it was but late
Unyeyans, but now the Turke hath it.
Sir R. Guyllforde, *Tylgrymage*, p. 12.

There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear*.
1 John iv. 18.

They, be still'd
Almost to jelly with the act of *fear*,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke*.

All persons . . . are liable to be thrown by the prospect of pains into the state of passionate aversion which we call *fear*.
II. *Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 125.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple.
2 Mac. xv. 18.

The truth is, I have some *fear* that I am more behind-hand in the world for these last two years, since I have not, or for some time could not, look after my accounts.
Pepper, *Diary*, IV. 87.

The minor forms of *fear*, expressed by anxiety, watchfulness, care, use up the powers of thought, and exclude all impressions of a foreign nature.
I. *Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 56.

3. A cause or object of fear.

Or, in the night, imagining some *fear*,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Oh, good God,
That I had never seen that false man's eyes,
That dares reward me thus with *fears* and curses!
Beau. and *FL.*, Captain, I. 3.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

My love and *fear* glued many friends to thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

5. Reverence; respect for rightful authority; especially, reverence manifesting itself in obedience.

The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.
Prov. I. 7.

Rend're therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . *fear* to whom *fear*.
Rom. xiii. 7.

Temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and *fear* of kings.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For *fear*, lest; in case.

Receive the money now,
For *fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

=Syn. 1. See *alarm*. 2. Concern, dread.—5. Veneration, reverence, awe.

fear¹ (fēr), *v.* [< ME. *feren*, < AS. *fēran*, frighten, more commonly in comp. *ā-faran*, frighten (whence E. *afraid*, q. v.) = OS. *fārōn* = D. *vervaren* = OHG. *fārjan*, lie in wait, plot against, frighten, = ODan. *forfære* (Dan. *forfærde*) = Sw. *förfära*, frighten; from the noun: see *fear¹*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To frighten; affright; terrify; drive away or keep away by fear.

Pacientliche, thorgh hus pronunce and to hus peple hym shewe,
Feden hem and fillen hem and *ferre* hem fro synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 285.

I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine,
Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.

Art not ashamed that any flesh should *fear* thee?
Middleton, *Mad World*.

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there
With hideous gazing to *fear* away *fear*.
Donne, *The Storm*.

2. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; be afraid of; consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xlii. 4.

A beggar with a clouted cloak,
In whom I *fear'd* no ill,
Hath with his rake-staff claw'd my back.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

What ails this gentlewoman?
Alas, I *fear* she is not well, good gentlewoman!
Beau. and *FL.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Like an animal, a savage *fears* whatever is strange in appearance or behaviour.
II. *Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 194.

feast

Some discourse there was about the *feasibility* of it and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.

feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In a feasible manner
practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* [**< ME.** *fecste, feste, fest*, **< OE.** *feste*, **F.** *fête* (see *fête*, *n.*) = **Pr.** *fasta* = **Sp.** *fiesta*]

= Pg. It. *fiesta* = D. *feest* = G. Dan. Sw. *fest*,
L. *fiesta*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast
neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to

holiday (*dies festus*, a holiday); cf. *feria* (from **fesiae*), holidays (whence E. *fair*², q. v.). Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal*, *festival*, etc.] 1. 1

festival in commemoration of some event, or
in honor of some distinguished person: a se-

time of festivity and rejoicing: opposed to *fast*. In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the

To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. In the Jewish church, these have been added and

servance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *major*

able and immovable, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend.

Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic

Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *doubles*, *semi-doubles*, *simple*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

the reverence of the *Fête*, the slen himself, a 200 or 300

persones, with scharpe knyfes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 6
Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest-home, with the sheaf, in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the lawns.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly a banquet.

larly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.
The governor of the *feast* called the bridegroom.
John ii.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. *Shak., T. of A., ill.*

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertford

And Julian made a solemn feast ; I never
Sat at a costlier. *Tennyson, Lover's Tale, i*

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal: hence, something delicious or highly

agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 47

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl,
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 12

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each.
Tennison. Margaret.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simple*.—**Fear**

Feast of asses. See *feast of fools*.—**Feast of Dolors.** See *dolor*.—**Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*.—**Feast of fools and feast of asses** festively similes

— **Feast of fools** and **feast of asses**, festivals, similar to the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but

chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the fea
of fools a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chose
and placed on a throne in the principal church, and
burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast

burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast
asses, following the former or celebrated on a later da
was a pageant that owed its name to the important pa
which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion

was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or in others still to the ass on which

—**Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held annual

at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated.— **Feast of Maccabees**, the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually.

ally in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on

the 1st of August.—Feast of orthodoxy, of the federation, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation, etc. See *orthodoxy*, *federation*, *heart*, etc.—To make feast

to show gladness; pay flattering attention; give friendly entertainment.

I lykne hir to the scorpioun,
That ys a fals, flaterynge besto,
For with his hede he maketh feste,
But al amydde his flaterynge,
With his tayle hyt wol styngne
And envenyme, and so wol she.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 638.

=Syn. 2. *Feast, Banquet, Festival*. The idea of a social meal of unusual richness or abundance, for the purposes of pleasure, may be common to these words. *Feast* is generic; specifically, it differs from *banquet* in the fact that at a *feast* the food is abundant and choice, while at a *banquet* there is richness or expensiveness, and especially pomp or ceremony. The essential characteristic of a *feast* is concurrence in the manifestation of joy, the joyous celebration of some event, feasting being a frequent but not necessary part: as, to hold high *feast*. See *carousal*.

When I make a *feast*,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
Sir J. Harrington, Writers that carp, etc.
Go to your *banquet* then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.

Herrick, Hesperides, cccxii.

Pagan converts whose idolatrous worship had been made up of sacred *festivals*, and who very readily abused these to gross riot, as appears from the censure of St. Paul.

Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

feast (fēst), *v.* [*< ME. feesten, festen, < OF. fester (mod. F. fêter) = lit. festare, < ML. festare, feast; from the noun.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To make a feast; have a feast; eat sumptuously or abundantly.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day.

We *feast* and sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll.
Middleton, The Witch, l. 2.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours,
As having there so oft with all his knights
Feasted.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Figuratively, to dwell with gratification or delight: as, to *feast* on a poem or a picture.

Sometime all full with *feasting* on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

II. trans. 1. To provide with a feast; entertain with sumptuous fare.

King Richard swore, on sea or shore,
He never was *feasted* better.
The Kings Dignitie (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

I do *feast* to-night
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The King *feasted* my Lord once, and it lasted from
Eleven of the Clock till towards the Evening.
Howell, Letters, l. vi. 2.

2. To delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously: as, to *feast* the soul.

We cannot *feast* your eyes with masques and revels,
Or courtly antics. Beau. and Fl. Laws of Candy, iii. 2.
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

I am never weary of . . . *feasting* a foolish gaze on sun-cracked plaster and unctuous indoor shadows.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* [= D. *feestdag* = G. *festtag* = Dan. Sw. *festdag*.] A day of feasting and rejoicing; a festival; especially, the day of an ecclesiastical feast.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced toward the close of the fourth century.
Rees's Cyc., art. Feast.

feaster (fēs'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. festour, < festen, feast.*] One who feasts, or who gives a feast or an entertainment.

Neuer *feastour* fedde better.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

Lud was hardy, and bold in Warr, in Peace a jolly *Feaster*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

feaster², *n.* An obsolete form of *feater*.
feastful (fēst'fūl), *a.* [*< feast + -ful.*] Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious: as, *feastful* rites.

The virgins also shall, on *feastful* days,
Visit his tomb with flowers. Milton, S. A., l. 1741.

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance. Milton, Sonnets, iv.
Singing and murmuring in her *feastful* mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

feastfully (fēst'fūl-i), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

feastly (fēst'li), *a.* [*< ME. festlich (= G. festlich = Dan. Sw. festlig, festive, solemn); < frast + -ly.*] Used to or fond of festival occasions.

A *festlich* man, as fresh as May.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 273.

feat (fēt), *n.* [*< ME. feot, fote, fuite, deed, fact, matter, < OF. (and F.) fait, deed, fact, < L. fac-*

*tum, deed, fact: see fact, of which feat*¹ is a doublet.] A deed; especially, a noteworthy or extraordinary act or performance; an exploit: as, *feats* of arms; *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity.

Also Sonnday And Munday, And was shewyd ther many
lyverse *feits* of werre.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures.

Bullinger, Sermons (trans.), II. 31.

You have shown all *Hectors*.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats*. Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

They showed him also the jawbone with which Samson did such mighty *feats*. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

=Syn. *Deed, Feat, Exploit, Achievement*. These words are arranged in the order of strength: *deed*, however, may have a much more elevated character than *feat*, and even surpass *exploit*. A *deed* may, on the other hand, be base or ignoble. It is, therefore, often accompanied by an adjective of quality. A *feat* is generally an act of remarkable skill or strength: as, the *feats* of a juggler, a ventriloquist, an athlete. An *exploit* is especially an act of boldness or bravery, with various degrees of mental power in working it out. An *achievement* is the result of large ability in planning, and diligence and boldness in executing. *Feat, exploit, and achievement* differ from *act, action, and deed* in that the first three always, and the last three only sometimes, represent something great.

Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil *deeds*, nor consecrate a crime.
Byron, Child Harold, i. 3.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age,
doing in the figure of a lamb, the *feats* of a lion.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain *exploit*. Milton, P. L., iii. 465.

Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his *achievements* of no less account.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

feat¹ (fēt), *v. t.* [Appar. *< feat*¹, *n.*, but prob. with ref. to *feature*.] To form; fashion; set an example to.

Liv'd in court, . . .
A sample to the youngest; to th' more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

feat² (fēt), *a.* [*< ME. fete (rare), shortened from the common form fetis, fetys (rarely fetous, whence later spelling featus, q. v.), neat, pretty, < OF. faictis, faitis, faitisse, faictis, fetis = Pr. fetis, well-made, neat, pretty, < L. facticius, facilius, made by art, artificial: see factitious and fetish, both ult. from the same source.*] 1. Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft; clever.

Se, so she goth on patens faire . . . *ad fete*.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

Lightly the elves sue *feat* and free,
They dance all under the greenwood tree!
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [l. 299])

And look how well my garments sit upon me;
Much *feater* than before. Shak., Tempest, II. 1.
She speaks *feat* English. Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, m. 6.

2. Large: as, a pretty *feat* parcel (a rather large quantity). [Prov. Eng.]

feat² (fēt), *v. t.* [*< feat*², *a.*] To make neat.
feat-bodied (fēt'bod'id), *a.* Having a feat or trim body.

Nay, Sue has a hazel eye; I know Sue well; and by your leave, not so trim a body neither: this is a *feat* bodied thing I tell you. Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

feateoust, *a.* [*Cf. featus, fetuous, later forms of ME. fetous, fetis: see feat*², *a.*] Same as *featus*.

feateously, *adv.* Same as *featusly*.

feather (fēth'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fether*; *< ME. fether, sometimes fader, < AS. fether, a feather, a pen, in pl. often wings (deriv. fithere, a wing), = OS. fethera = D. veder = OHG. fedara, MHG. vedere, veder, G. feder, a feather, a pen, = Icel. fjóðr = Sw. fjäder = (Dan. feder, fjær, fæther, fæyre, Dan. fjeder, fjer (= Goth. fithra, not recorded), feather, = Gr. πτερόν (for *πτερόν), a feather, a wing (cf. πτερός, a wing, πτερόν (for *πτερόν), feather, down) = L. penna, OL. penna (for *petna, with different suffix -na), a feather, a pen (whence E. pen²), = Obulg. Bulg. Slov. Serv. pero = Bohem. pero = Pol. pióro, feather (Obulg. pirati, prati, fly), = Skt. pattra, a feather, wing, leaf, patatra, a wing, cf. patara, a., flying, < √ pat, fly, descend, fall, = Gr. πτερόν, fly, redupl. πτερν, fall, = L. petere, fall upon, make for, seek (whence E. petition, appetite, compete, etc.).] 1. One of the epidermal appendages which together constitute the plumage, the peculiar covering of birds; also, collectively, the plumage. Feathers are extremely modified scales. The nearest approach to them in animals other than birds is probably the quills of the porcupine. Feathers are epidermal, non-vascular, and non-nervous appendages, consisting of a horny and pithy substance, and subject to periodical molt. They grow some-*

what like hairs, in a little pit or pouch formed by an invagination of the dermal layer of the integument, in a close follicle, upon a peculiarly molded papilla, which causes the feather to assume its special shape. They are aëd implanted uniformly over the surface, but grow in special tracts or areas separated by naked spaces. (See *pteryl apterium*.) All of a bird's feathers collectively constitute the *plumage* or *pilosity*. (See *cut under bird*.) A perfect feather consists of a main stem, *shaft*, or *scap*, a supplementary stem, *aftershaft*, or *hypomachis*; a vane, web, or *calamita*: these together making the *stip dard*. The scap is divided into two parts: one, near the body of the bird, is the *barrel*, *quill*, or *calamita*, hard, horny, hollow, semi-transparent tube with one end inserted in the skin; it bears no webs, and passes insensibly at a point marked by a little pit (*umbilicus*) into the shaft proper or *rachis*. This is squarish in section, tapers to a fine point, is highly elastic, opaque, and solid filled with dry pith; it bears the vane. The *aftershaft* is usually like a miniature of the main feather, springing from the stem of the latter at the junction of the calamus and rachis. (See *aftershaft*.) With its vane it is called the *hypomachis*. Sometimes it is as large as the main feather. There are two vane, on opposite sides of the rachis. Each vane consists of a series of mutually appressed, thin, flat, linear or lanceolate plates, the *barbs* set off obliquely from the rachis by their basal ends at a varying open angle. (See *cut under barb*.) To cause these plates to cohere with one another, and make a webbing of the vane, each barb bears secondary vane; these are *barbules*, and bear to the barbs the same relation that the barbs bear to the rachis. Barbules are also fringed as if frayed out, along their lower edges; each such fringe makes a tertiary vane. When these vane are simple, they are termed *barbules*; when hooked, *hooklets* or *hamuli* (See *cut under barbule*.) From such perfect structure feathers may be reduced in various ways, even to lack of everything but the shaft; when this is very thick, feathers become much like scales, as in the penguin; when it is fine, they resemble hairs or bristles. In general, three types of feather-structure are recognized: (1) The perfect feathery, *plumaceous* or *pennaceous* structure. The goose quill used as a pen is a good example (though it lacks an aftershaft). Most contour-feathers are pennaceous. (2) The downy or *plumaceous*, such as makes up the under-plumage or down. (3) The *filoplumaceous*, which approaches a bristle or hair. (See *cut under filoplum*.) But there is no strict line of demarcation, and in fact no feathers are pennaceous with plumaceous bases of the webs. Feathers are also classified as (1) *pennar*, *plumar* or contour feathers; (2) *plumule*, or down-feathers; (3) *semiplumar*, or half-feathers; (4) *filoplumar*, or three feathers; and (5) *ptilopumar*, dust-feathers, or powder down. (See phrases below.) The acquisition of feather is called *ecdysis*; their loss, *ecdysis*. Birds which a quire feathers in the egg are *Procytes* or *Ptilopodes*, those which are hatched naked are *Altrices*, *Psittopodes*, *Gymnopedes*. Feathers are of extremely rapid growth. They are of many shapes, often remarkable, and of every possible color. The color is usually due to actual pigmentation, but in many cases to iridescence. The optic effect of iridescence is due to the texture of the web. Among all epidermal structures, feathers probably combine in the highest degree the qualities of lightness, strength, and elasticity. They are also very warm, and in many cases water-proof.

He hath a Crest of *Fedres* upon his Head more greet tha
the Peacock hath. Mandeville, Travels, p. 4

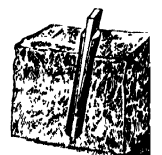
All hyrdes doe loue by kynde, that are lyke of plume an
feather.
Good and bad, ye wyld and tame, all kyndes doe draw t
gyther. Babels Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8

With the *feathers* of these wings the muses made them
selves crowns, so that from this time the muses were win
on their heads. Bacon, Moral Fables, v

2. Something in the form of a feather, or re
sembling nearly or remotely the standard of
feather; something made of feathers.

The hents
And conser grass . . . now shine
conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And fledg'd with icy *feathers*, and superb.
Comper, Task, v. 2

Specifically—(a) A plume (b) In *foundra*, a thin rib ca
on iron framing to strengthen it and resist bending or fra
ture. (c) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbo
and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a whee
(d) One of two pieces of metal placed
in a hole in a stone which is to be split,
a wedge-shaped key or plug being
driven between them for this purpose
(e) In *joinery*, a projection on the edge
of a board which fits into a channel
on the edge of another board. In the
operation of joining boards by groov
ing and feathering, or grooving and
tonguing, as it is more commonly
called. (f) On a horse, a sort of na
tural frizzling of the hair, which in
some places rises above the smooth
coat, and makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear
wheat. (g) A foamy spray of water thrown up and bac
ward on each side of the cutwater of a swiftly moving ve
sel, or from the edge of an oar when turned horizontally.
See *feather-spray*. (h) The fringe of hair on the back of t
leas, on the neck, or on the ears of some breeds of dogs, i
setters. Also *feather-ear*. (i) In precious stones, an irreg
ular flaw. See the extract.



Feather, def. 2 (d).

In natural rubies the cavities are always angular or
crystalline in outline, and are usually filled with some
liquid, or, if they form part of a *feather*, as it is called i
the jewelers, they are often arranged with the line o
growth. See *Amer.*, N. S., LVII

3. The feathered end or string-end of an arrow
—4. Kind; nature; species: from the prover
bial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, o
the same species.

I am not of that feather, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.

Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self-same feather.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls: as, fur, fin, and feather.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather; he never takes to it like fur, and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, preceded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of feather, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A feather daunts the brave.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 14.

A sort of feather tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow—a straw on the current of things! *W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, v. t., 6. —A feather in one's cap, an honor or mark of distinction: said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorable notice. —*Auricular feathers*. See *auricular*. —*Axillary feathers*. See *axillary*, n. —*Birds of a feather*. See *bird*, 1. —*Capillary feather*, a filoplume or hair-feather. —*Contour feather*. See *contour-feather*. —*Covert-feather*, any feather of the wing or tail-coverts. See *covert*, n., 6. —*Deck-feather*, one of the pair of middle tail-feathers which overlie the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color. —*Down feather*. See *down-feather*. —*Dust-feather*, a pulvillume; one of certain peculiar down-feathers of a dusty, scurfy, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons. —*Feather oil-gland*, the uropygial gland, or eluodochon. See *eluodochon*. —*Feather-tract*, a pteryla. —*Flight-feather*, one of the large quill-feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight; a quill of the wing; a rowing-feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose-quill for writing is a flight-feather. Flight-feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See *cut under bird*, 1. —*Half-feather*, a filoplume or thread-feather. —*Half-feather*, a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See *def. 1.* —*In full feather*, not molting; in full plumage; figuratively, well supplied with money. —*In high feather*, in high spirits; elated.

I have seen him, though in high feather and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly-lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence. *Actors and Actresses*, I. 206.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming-birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*. —**Pennaceous, plumaceous, plumulaceous feather**. See *def. 1.* —**Pin-feather**, an ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or serous fluid. In the later stage the future webs may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush. —**Powder-down feather**, a pulvillume or dust-feather. —**Prince of Wales's feathers**, the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich-plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince. —**Quill-feather**, a large pennaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing; a quill. The large flight- and rudder-feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind. —**Rowing-feather**, a flight-feather or remex. —**Rudder-feather**, a quill-feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight; a rectrix. —**Thread-plume**, a feather of filoplumaceous structure; a filoplume. —**To cut a feather**. See *cut*. —**To drive feathers**. See *drive*. —**White feather**, the symbol of cowardice: a phrase introduced in the day when cock-fighting was in repute. As the game-cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, *to have a white feather in one's wing*, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He has a white feather in his wing this same West-burnflat after a," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." *Scott*, *Black Dwarf*, ix.

feather (fēth'ēr), v. [*ME. fetheren, fethren, fedren*, usually in pp. *fethered*, rarely 'dy,' provided with feathers, < *AS. ge-fetheran, ge-fethran* (prop. **ge-fetherian, ge-fethrian*), usually *ge-fitharian, ge-fitharian, ge-fithrian*, give wings, provide with wings (= *OHG. pp. ge-fidarit, MHG. ge-videret, G. ge-fedret* = *Sw. befjūdrat* = *ODan. befjedret, Dan. befjedret*), < *fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing: see *feather*, n.] **I. trans.** 1. To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his yeen the sighte I kene the a-noon,
Which fedred was with righte humble requestes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

On the night of 23d May, 1832, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged [Joseph] Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and feathered them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 826.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow. He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To feather his sharp arrows.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

Nonsense, feathered with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.

Dr. Scott, *Works* (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread: said of a cock. —5. To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards. —6. In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke.

To feather one's (own) nest, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to feather his nest pretty successfully. *Disraeli*, *Coningsby*, iv. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather-spray*.

Her full-busted figure-head

Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

The moss was in abundant life, some feathering, and some gabled, and some with fringe of red to it.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xix.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The feathering oar returns the gleam.

Tickell.

To feather out, to become covered with feathers, as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage: as, the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to feather out.

feather-alum (fēth'ēr-al'um), n. Same as *alunogen*.

feather-bearer (fēth'ēr-bār'ēr), n. A plume-moth; one of the *Pterophoridae*.

feather-bed (fēth'ēr-bed'), n. [*ME. fetherbed, fetherbed*, < *AS. fetherbed* (= *D. vederbed* = *G. federbett*), < *fether*, feather, + *bed*, bedd, bed.]

1. A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take frae me that feather-bed,

Make me a bed o' straw!

Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*: so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

feather-bird (fēth'ēr-bērd), n. The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [*Eng.*]

feather-blades (fēth'ēr-blādz), n. pl. The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *daggs*.

feather-boarding (fēth'ēr-bōr'ding), n. A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small part of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (fēth'ēr-bōn), n. A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (fēth'ēr-brān), n. A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (fēth'ēr-brānd), a. Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed: frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is sacred.

Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xx.

feather-cloth (fēth'ēr-klōth), n. A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance, from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers. *Dict. of Needlework*.

feathercock (fēth'ēr-kok), n. A cockcomb.

Thou wouldst make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholar, in imitating of these Ganymedes, finical, aprucous, muskats, sycenists, *feathercocks*, vainglorious, a cage for crickets. *Benvenuto*, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612).

feathered (fēth'ērd), p. a. [*ME. fethered, fethered*, < *AS. fithred* (= *Dan. fjeret*), pp. of *fitharian*, feather: see *feather*, v.] 1. Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [*Poetical and rare.*]

In feather'd briefness sails are fill'd,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.

Shak., *Pericles*, v. 2.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate: applied to the antennæ when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths. —3. In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 3. —4. Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a feathered arrow: used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, feathered or. —5. Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well feathered, but not profusely. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine* 2. —**Feathered troll**. See *troll*.

feather-edge (fēth'ēr-ēj), n. An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a mill-stone, etc. —**Feather-edge boards**. See *feather-edged*.

Feather-edge file. See *file*.

feather-edge (fēth'ēr-ēj), v. t. [*< feather-edge*, n.] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a feather-edging machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully feather-edged and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 49.

feather-edged (fēth'ēr-ējd), a. 1. Having a thin edge. —2. Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons. —**Feather-edged boards**, boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thick edge uppermost and the thin edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*. —**Feather-edged brick, coping**, etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, n. See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (fēth'ēr-fū), n. A corruption of *feverfew*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

feather-fisher (fēth'ēr-fish'ēr), n. An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [*Rare.*]

feather-flower (fēth'ēr-flou'ēr), n. An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (fēth'ēr-fōil), n. The water-violet, species of *Hottotia*: so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (fēth'ēr-fūt'ed), a. Having feathered feet; rough-footed. [*Rare.*]

feather-glory (fēth'ēr-glō'ri), n. Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory, not like ours here, feather-glory, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.

Bp. Andrews, *Sermons*, I. xxi.

feather-grass (fēth'ēr-grās), n. 1. The *Stipa pennata* of southern Europe: so named from its long plumose awns. —2. In Jamaica, the *Chloris polydactyla*.

featherhead (fēth'ēr-hed), n. A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest feather-head, that a soul higher than himself is actually here; were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 174.

feather-headed (fēth'ēr-hed'ed), a. Same as *feather-brained*.

Ah! thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this feather-headed puppy.

Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*, ii.

feather-heeled (fēth'ēr-hēld), a. Light-heeled. **featheriness** (fēth'ēr-i-nēs), n. The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and featheriness in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.

Bates, *Sure Trial of Uprightness*.

feathering (fēth'ēr-ing), n. [*Verbal n. of feather*, v.] 1. Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goss-hawk,

Gin your feathering be seen!

The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 277).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *vireton*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the feathering of arrows. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 872.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cusp*. —4. Same as *feather*, 2 (h).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as *feathering*, is like spun silk in quality.

The Century, XXXI. 121.

5. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (fēth'ēr-ing-skrō), *n.* *Naut.*, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (fēth'ēr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (fēth'ēr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight*. See *feather-edged*, and cut under *joint*.

featherless (fēth'ēr-less), *a.* [= *D. vederloos* = *Dan. fjederløs* = *Sw. fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. *AS. fjitherleās*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leās*, *E. -less*.] Without feathers; unfeathered.

That featherless bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.

Howell, Vocal Forest.

featherlet (fēth'ēr-lot), *n.* [*< feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many featherlets. *Southey, The Doctor, Pref.*

featherly (fēth'ēr-li), *a.* [*< feather* + *-ly*.] Resembling feathers; feathery.

Some featherly particles of snow.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

feather-maker (fēth'ēr-mā'kēr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Appoint the feather-maker not to fayle

To plume my head with his best estridge tail.

Rowland, Spy-Knaves.

feather-man (fēth'ēr-mān), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my featherman,

My liner, perfumer, barber, all?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (fēth'ēr-mōs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (fēth'ēr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of juncoselite.

feather-pated (fēth'ēr-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The feather-pated, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.

Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 195.

feather-poke (fēth'ēr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse or bottle-lit. *Acredula rosea*: so called from its buggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, feathered-shot (fēth'ēr-, fēth'ēr-d-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (fēth'ēr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the cut-water of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (fēth'ēr-spring), *n.* The sear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

feather-star (fēth'ēr-stār), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidae* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosacea*: so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy feather star of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

feather-stitch (fēth'ēr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (fēth'ēr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (fēth'ēr-top-grās), *n.* The *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a European species.

feather-veined (fēth'ēr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming feather-veined leaves (Oak and Chestnut). *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 110.

feather-weight (fēth'ēr-wāt), *n.* 1. In *racing*, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap.—2. In *sporting*, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules—heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight; hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for feather-weights, must be characterised by fine breeding and plenty of bone—a union, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Brannon was two pounds lighter.

Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1886.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not feather-weights, like the frivolous Henry III.

Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (fēth'ēr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucitidae* or *Pterophoridae*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

feather-work (fēth'ēr-wērk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (fēth'ēr-i), *a.* [*< feather* + *-y*.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock

Count the night-watches to his feathery dames.

Milton, Comus, I. 347.

2. Resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: as, the feathery spray; feathery clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it.

W. Whately, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In *bot.*, same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

featish (fē'tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *fealous*, *ME. fetis*.] Same as *feat²*.

featly (fē'tli), *adv.* [*< ME. feetly, fetely, fetly*; < *feat²* + *-ly*.] In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute squylye, and clemse it feetly wel.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Foot it feately here and there:

And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,

That feately footing seem'd to skim the ground.

Dryden, Wife of Bath, I. 216.

featness (fē'tnes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featous (fē'tus), *a.* [*< ME. fetis*, another form of *fetis*, feat: see *feat²*, *fetise*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and featous.

Dion, Three Sermons, 1584. (*Halliwel*)

featously (fē'tus-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their flasket,

And with fine fingers crop full featously

The tender stalkes on hye.

Spenser, Prothalamion, I. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot fea-
tously.

Deau, and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle

feature (fē'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. feture, fetour*, < *OF. feture* = *Sp. hechura* = *Pg. factura*, *factura* = *It. fattura*, fashion, make, < *L. factura*, a making, formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact* and *feat¹*, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1†. Make; formation; form; shape: usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,

So many fishes of so many features.

Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in *Walton's Complete Angler*,

[p. 46.]

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely feature

To place so chaste a mind.

Deau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

He shall bring together every joynt and member, and shall mould them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection.

Milton, Arcopaglica, p. 43.

2†. A concrete form or appearance; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win

Upon the night: our labour dies!

Our magic feature will not rise.

B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speak as if they were creating some new feature, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *B. Jonson, Masque of Queens* note.

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautifull face,

Those lovely looks, that raucour amiable,

Those sweete features, and visage full of grace,

That countenance which is alway able

To kill and cure?

Purcell, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chisell'd features clear and sleek.

Tennyson, Character

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct part or characteristic anything: as, the principal features of a treat

The strongly marked features of the ground called all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gather from tradition.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new fe-
tures being seen.

O'Donovan, Merv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religio liberty was probably the best, feature of the old Pag society.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II.

These western towers became afterwards in France the most important features of the external architecture churches.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 5

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant feature of our time.

Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 10

feature (fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feature* ppr. *featuring*. [*< feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [*Colloq*]

Mrs. Vinay . . . was much comforted by her percept that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and not feature the Garths.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, Fina

featured (fē'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,

Featured like him.

Shak., Sonnets, xx

2. Having features; exhibiting human feature having a certain cast of features.

The well-stained canvas or the featured stone.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

She's well-featured, if it were not for her nose.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p.

featureless (fē'tūr-less), *a.* [*< feature* + *-less*] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,

Harsh, featureless, and rude, barrenly perish.

Shak., Sonnets,

featureliness (fē'tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge*.

featurely (fē'tūr-li), *a.* [*< feature* + *-ly*] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge*

feaguest, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weakness were in fact to be suddenly surprised with a disease called *Feagues*, which was neither pain nor sickness, but was the highest degree of weakness.

Capt. John Smith, General Historie (1632), p. 1

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet, *a.* and *v.* See *feble*.

feblesset, *n.* [*ME. feblesse, fyeblesse, feblesce* *OF. feblesce, feblesce, F. faiblesse* = *Fr. feble* = *It. fierezza*, feebleness, < *OF. feble*, etc., *feble*: see *feble*.] Feebleness; weakness. *Chaucer*.

febricula (fē-brīk'ū-lū), *n.* [*L.*: see *febricula*] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (fē-brī-kūl), *n.* [*< L. febricula*, slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning," thought I "I shall be nervous all day, and have a febricule which digest. Let me compose myself."

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Francha

febriculose (fē-brīk'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. febriculus*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever see *febricula*.] Feverish. *Bailey*, 1727.

febriculosity (fē-brīk'ū-lōs'ī-ti), *n.* [*< febriculose* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey*, 1727.

febrifacient (fē-brī-fā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [*< febris*, a fever, + *faciunt* (t)-s, ppr. of *facere*, make.] 1. *a.* Producing fever.

II. *n.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-brīf'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. febris*, fever, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Producing fever: as, a febriferous locality.

febrific (fē-brīf'ik), *a.* [*< L. febris*, a fever, + *facere*, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The febrile humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield*

febrifugal (fē-brīf'ū-gal or fē-brī-fū-gal), *a.* *febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, rants, and salt, neither any of the ingredients inward given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any *brifugal* virtues.

Boyle, Works, II. 1.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and febrifugal medicine can scarcely be overrated.

A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p.

febrifuge (fē-brī-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. febrifu* = *Sp. febrifugo* = *Pg. febrifugo* = *It. febrifugo*

< L. as if **febrifugus* (cf. LL. *febrifugia*, a name of the centaur, from its supposed febrifugal qualities), < *febris*, fever, + *fugare*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fever* and *fugitive*.] **I. a.** Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic. *Febrifuge* draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbutnot.*

II. n. Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are . . . the best febrifuges. *Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.*

febrile (fē'bril or feb'rīl), *a.* [= F. *febrile* = Pr. Sp. *febril* = It. *febrile*, febrile, < L. *febris*, a fever: see *fever*.] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever: as, the febrile stage of a disease.—**Febrile anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

febrility (fē'bril'i-ti), *n.* [*< febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of febrility, of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes, Dis. of Women*, p. 96.

Febronian (fē-brō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fē-brō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Febronian* + *-ism*: see def.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (feb'rū-ā-ri), *n.* [*< ME. Februarie, Februar* (= D. *Februarij* = G. Dan. *Februar* = Sw. *Februari*) (< L.); earlier ME. *Feuerer, Feveryere, Fececal, Feceverer*, etc., < OF. *Fevrier, F. Février* = Pr. *Février* = Sp. *Febrero* = Pg. *Febreiro* = It. *Febbraio*, < L. *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, < *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bissextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

Either in *feveryere*
Let sowe and in April her plantes weve.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.
Lastly came cold February, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride,
Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

februatio (feb-rū-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. februatō(n)*], a religious purification, expiation, < *februar*, purify, expiate, < *februum*, a means of purification: see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (feb'rū-us), *n.* [L., a surname of Lupercus, the Roman name of the Lycean Pan: see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fæcal (fē'kal), *a.* [= F. *fecal* = Sp. Pg. *fecal* = It. *fecale*, < L. *fec* (*fac*-), dregs, etc.: see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fæcaloid (fē'kal-oid), *a.* [*< fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces.

The vomit [caused by intestinal obstruction] is commonly *fecaloid* in appearance and color. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 739.

fecche¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *fetch¹*. *Chaucer.*

fecche², *n.* A Middle English form of *fetch²*, now *etch*. *Chaucer.*

feces, fæces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *feces*, pl. of *fec* (*fac*-), dregs, lees, of liquids.] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud
And slime besmeared, the feces of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heaven. *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven,
I sent you of his feces there calmed.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 3.

fecial, a. and n. See *fetial*.

fecifork (fē'si-fōrk), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *feces*, dregs (see *feces*), + E. *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

fecit (fē'sit), [L., (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer: as, *Stradivarius fecit* (Stradivarius made it).

feck¹ (fek), *v. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fukel¹*.

feck² (fek), *n. and a.* [Sc., a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force: see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, *q. v.* The AS. *fæc*, a space, interval, does not appear in later E., and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] **I. n.** 1. Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are mair faschious nor of feck.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number: as, what feck of ground (how much land)? what feck o' folk (how many people)?—3. The greatest part or number; the main part: as, the feck of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the feck
Of a' the ten comman's
A screed some day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Many feck, a great number. Maist feck, the greatest part.

Maist feck gade hame.
Battle of Traunc-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. a. Brisk; vigorous.

I trow thou be a feck and carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?
Young Mazerell (Jacobite Relics), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck³ (fek), *v. i.* A variant of *fick*.
fecket (fek'et), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] An under-water-eat.

Grim loon! he gat me by the fecket,
An' sair me shenk.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

feckful (fek'fūl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feck-fow* and *feckful* (as if **effectful*); < *feck²*, orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] 1. Powerful.—2. Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Mony a feckful chiel that day was slain.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jameson*. [Scotch in all uses.]
feckless (fek'les), *a.* [Sc., < *feck²* + *-less* = E. *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [Scotch.]

Ye take mair delight in your feckless dress
Than ye do in your morning prayer.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fek'li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *fecklie* (and, with different term, *fecklins*); < *feck²* + *-ly²* (or *-lins* = E. *-ling²*).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, and twa are feckly new.
Burns, The Inventory.

fecks (feks), *interj.* Same as *fac²*.

fecula (fek'ū-lā), *n.* [= F. *fecule* = Sp. Pg. *fecula* = It. *fecola*, < L. *fecula*, also written *fecula* and L. *fecula*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *far*, dregs, lees: see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fek'ū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= F. *feculence* = Sp. Pg. *feculencia*, < L. *feculentia*, lees, dregs, < *feculentus*, dreggy: see *feculent*.] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—2. That which is feculent; sediment; dregs; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called tartar.

Boyle, Works, I. 580.

Thither [to cities] flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and feculence of ev'ry land.
Cowper, Task, I. 684.

feculent (fek'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *feculent* = Pr. *feculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *feculento*, < L. *feculentus*, abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, < *far* (*fac*-), dregs, sediment: see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with dregs, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and sculent matter.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 17.

fecund (fek'und or fē-kund'), *a.* [*< ME. fecounde*, < OF. *second*, F. *second* = Sp. Pg. *fecundo* = It. *secondo*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), < √ **fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-undus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the fecund earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moolds abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is fecunde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The fecund art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style [of illumination]—the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only fecund branch of the Gallic race is that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or fecund germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus. *Pasteur, Fermentation* (trans.), p. 87.

fecundate (fek'un-dāt or fē-kun'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundated*, ppr. *fecundating*. [*< L. fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> It. *fecundare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *fecundar* = F. *féconder*), make fruitful, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a fecundated egg remain . . . sweet and free from corruption.

J. K. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 26.

Even the Trouvères, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could fecundate a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 203.

fecundation (fek-un-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fécondation* = Sp. *fecundación* = Pg. *fecundação* = It. *fecondazione*, < L. as if **fecundatio(n)*], < *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilizing condition or property of fecundation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, VII. 7.

fecundator (fek'un-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fécondateur* = Sp. Pg. *fecundador* = It. *fecondatore*, < L. *fecundator*, < L. *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the malarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the fecundator and carrier.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 571.

fecundify (fē-kun'di-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, ppr. *fecundifying*. [*< L. fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [Rare.]

fecundity (fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [= F. *fécondité* = Pr. *fecunditat* = Sp. *fecundidad* = Pg. *fecundidade* = It. *fecondità*, < L. *fecunditas* (t-s), fruitfulness, fertility, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of fecundity, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne, Sermons*, iv.

2. The power of germinating: as, the seeds of some plants long retain their fecundity.—3. Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The fecundity of his [God's] creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of fecundity: they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Storey, Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 102.

—**Syn.** Productiveness.

fecundous (fē-kun'dus), *a.* [*< L. fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Pecund. [Rare.]

The Press from her fecundous womb
Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome.
M. Green, The Spleen.

fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.

fedary, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*.

Senseless bauble [a letter],
Art thou a fedary for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without? *Shak., Cymbeline*, III. 2.

[In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *federary*, a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fedarie*. See *federary*.]

I cannot distrust the successful acceptance, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a fedary to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford, Line of Life.*

feddan (fed'an), *n.* [Ar. *fādān*, *faddān*, a plow with yoke of oxen.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal feddan (ac-

cording to the official statement dated 1881, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission) is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda'n*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 371.

feddlet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *saddle*.

fedet, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (fed'er), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (fed'e-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-siz). [*< federa(te) + -cy; cf. confederacy.*] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself—a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*.
Brougham.

federal (fed'e-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. fédéral = Sp. Pg. federal; < L. as if *federalis, < fedus (feder-), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to fides, faith: see faith, fidelity.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right, . . . to part with Sardinia.
Grew.

It [the eucharist] is a federal rite betwixt God and us.
Hammond.

2. Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support: as, the federal diet of the old German empire.

—3. Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately: as, a federal government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A federal government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action; distinguished from a confederate government, in which the states alone are sovereign, and which possesses no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another: if by the authority of the federal government, then it will not remain to be done by that of the state governments.
A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. xxxvi.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the federal character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 149.

Both these leagues [the Achaean federation and the Aetolian League] were instances of true federal government, and were not mere confederations: that is, the central government acted directly upon all the citizens, and not merely upon the local governments.
J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberate society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to disunion, no federal government could ever exist.
Schouler, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 422.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution.—5. In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government.—**Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States.—**Federal Constitution**. See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*.—**Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom, as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall.—**Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the federal party (for they had not then taken the name of whig).
T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. *n.* 1. A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier; opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization, federalize*.

federalism (fed'e-rāl-izm), *n.* [= *F. fédéralisme = Sp. Pg. It. federalismo; as federal + -ism.*] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics. (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.) Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or federalism, moderatism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour.
Burke, *Policy of the Allies*.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit.

H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 46.
Stated broadly, so as to acquire somewhat the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this:—that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distinct governing body could possibly exercise; but that, as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by weary diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states.
J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a constitution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States.

A. F. Dicey, *Law of Const.*, p. 131.

federalist (fed'e-rāl-ist), *n.* [= *F. fédéraliste = Sp. Pg. It. federalista; as federal + -ist.*] 1. In politics, an advocate or a supporter of federalism; specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in *U. S. hist.* [*cap.*], a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of *federalists*.
Madison, *Federalist*, No. x.

The *Federalists* were the only proper Tories our politics have ever produced, whose conservatism truly represented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest—men who honestly distrusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against empiricism.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical; and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* contended for one more nearly national.

Schouler, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 54.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (fed'e-rāl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< federalize + -ation.*] 1. The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized.—2. Confederation; federal union. *Stiles*. [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (fed'e-rāl-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *federalized*, ppr. *federalizing*. [*< federal + -ize.*] I. *trans.* To make federal; impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. *intrans.* To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow*. [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (fed'e-rāl-i), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Federally*, yea, naturally, in him, has involved this Infant in the guilt of it.

C. Mather, quoted in O. W. Holmes's *Med. Essays*, p. 360.

federary (fed'e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; *< L. as if *federarius, < fedus (feder-), a league: see federal.*] A confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor; and Camillo is
A *Federary* with her.
Shak., *W. T.*, II. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is usually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by Shakespeare and others. Some editors prefer to read *fedary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (fed'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *federated*, ppr. *federating*. [*< L. federatus, pp. of federare, league together, < fedus (feder-), a*

league: see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of *federati* the Continent against England? *Love*, *Bismarck*, II. 10.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work.
Contemporary Rev., I. 1.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated Nation*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX.

federate (fed'e-rāt), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. federado* It. *federato, < L. federatus, pp. of federare, establish by treaty or league: see federate, i* Leagued; confederate; federal: as, *federate nations or powers*; "a *federate alliance*," *W. Burton, Alliance*, ii. [Rare.]

federation (fed'e-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. fédérat* tion = *Sp. federación = Pg. federação = It. derazione, < L. as if *federatio(n)-, < federare, league together: see federate.*] 1. The act uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished the path was opened up by another Irishman.
Contemporary Rev., LIII.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] I reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.,

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'd

In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world

Tennyson, Locksley II

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is the much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of tions, even if there were any signs of its coming, and rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than old.
H. Taylor, *Mind*, XIII. 4

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany.—**Feast of federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastille) at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all classes, but especially delegates from all militia bodies, took oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country = *Syn.* See *confederation*.

federationist (fed'e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< federation + -ist.*] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *erationist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipates in Australia, and even in South Africa, the same successful result as have been obtained in Canada.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 1

federative (fed'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. fédératif* Sp. *Pg. federativo; as federate + -ive.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of federative uniting in a league; federal: as, a *federative government*; the *federative principle*.

They . . . suggest to them leagues of perpetual am at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity this kingdom may find it expedient to make war on them.
Burke, Rev. in France

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the true making power in a *federative* union, like the United States can alienate the domain of one of the states without consent.
Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, i.

federatively (fed'e-rā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The periodical disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI.

fedifragus (fē-dif'rā-gus), *a.* [= *Pg. It. f. frago, < L. fedifragus, league-breaking, perjurious, < fedus, a league, + frangere (√ *fre break).*] Treaty-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plucked to teach us that the sin of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *difragus*, perjured.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I.

fedity, **fedity** (fed'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. fediti (foulness, < fedus, foul, vile, infamous).*] Vileness; turpitude.

For that hee seeing and perceiving what sodomitic *fedity* and abomination, with other inconveniences, spring incontinently upon his diabolical doctrine, yet all that would not give over his pestilent purpose.
Roe, Martyrs, p. 1

A second may be the *fedity* and unnaturalness of match.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, IV

Some *fedities* common among the Gnosticks, not to be named *Bp. Lavington, Moravians Compared*, p

fedoa (fed'ō-jū), *n.* [NL.] In ornith.: (a) An name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calid*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Edicnemus crepit*; (3) of a barge or godwit, some species of genus *Limosa*. (b) The specific name of

great North American godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *Linnaeus*, 1766. (c) [*cap.*] A generic name of the stone-plovers: same as *Edicnemus*. *W. E. Leach*, 1816. (d) [*cap.*] A generic name of the godwits: same as *Limosa*. *Stephens*, 1824.

fee¹ (fē), *n.* [*< ME. fee, fe, earlier feh, feoh, cattle, property, money, money paid, tribute, a fee, < AS. feoh (contr. gen. fēds, dat. fēd), neut., cattle, property, money, = OS. fehu = OFries. fia = D. rec = LG. fee = OHG. fihu, fehu, MHG. vihe, G. vich, cattle, = Icel. fē, cattle, property, money, = Sw. fä = Dan. fa, cattle, beast, = Goth. faihū, neut., cattle, property, = L. pecus (pecu-), neut., cattle, money, cf. pecus (pecor-), neut., cattle, esp. small cattle, a flock, pecus (pecud-), f., a single head of cattle, esp. of small cattle, a sheep, etc. (> peculium, property in cattle, private property, what is one's own, pecunia, property, money: see peculiar, peculate, pecuniary, etc.), = Skt. paçū, cattle (a single head or a herd), a domestic animal, < √ *paç, fasten, bind, = Teut. √ *fah, *fanh, in fang, etc.: see fang, fay¹, fair¹.] 1. Cattle; live stock, especially considered as the basis of wealth.*

Wythe outhen wyfe and chylid,
Or hyrdes [keepers] that kepe thare *fee*.
York Plays, p. 71.

I ryde aftre this wilde *fee*;
My raches rynnys at my deyve.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

2. Property; estate.

Ferly flayed that folk that in those *fees* lenged.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 900.

3. Money paid or bestowed; payment; emolument.

Thei thanked hym hertely, and selde that thei wolde it
not, for in tyme conynghe thei resceve his yefftes and take
of hym other *fee*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 224.

For he married me for love,
But I married him for *fee*.
The Laird of Wariatoun (Child's Ballads, III. 109).

Specifically—4. A reward or compensation for services; recompense; in Scotland, wages.

And every yere I wyll the gyve
Twenty marke to thy *fee*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 71).

Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute,
Not as a *fee*.
Shak., *M. of V.*, IV. 1.

And for a merk o' mair *fee*
Dinna stan' wi' him.
Scotch song.

In particular—(a) A reward fixed by law for the services of a public officer: as, a sheriff's *fee* for execution.

A law has recently been passed remitting all *fees* upon navigation, although a round-about system has been adopted, by which the *fees* are charged against the Treasury.
E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 76.

(b) A reward for professional services: as, a lawyer's *fee*; a clergyman's marriage *fee*.

But that was pretie of a certaine sorrie man of law, that
gaue his Client but bad counsell, and yet found fault with
his *fee*, and said: my *fee*, good frend, hath deserued bet-
ter counsell.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 148.

And in this state she [Mab] gallops night by night
O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on *fees*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 4.

(c) A customary gratuity: as, a waiter's *fee*.

I have dismissed, with the *fee* of an orange, the little
orphan who serves me as a handmaid.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxxi.

Ay, here 's a deer whose skin 's a keeper's *fee*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 1.

5. A sum paid for a privilege: as, an entrance fee to a circus; an initiation fee to a club. [*Fee* usually implies the idea of specific sums for specific acts of service, as distinguished from *salary*, or compensation by time of service.]—**Consular fees.** See *consular*.—**Retaining fee**, the fee of a lawyer on engaging in a particular cause, sometimes applied in payment of the first services actually rendered, and sometimes regarded as a payment additional to charges for specific services, and given for the purpose of securing the right to call upon him at any time to commence such services, or to pledge him not to accept employment from the adverse party, or for both purposes.

fee¹ (fē), *v. t.* [*< fee¹, n.*] 1. To pay a fee to; reward for services past or to come. Hence—**2. To hire or bribe; engage or employ the services of.**

Fee him, father, *fee* him.
Scotch song.

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
And yet, for all that, will be prating.
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*.

He hired an auld horse, and *feed* an auld man,
To carry her back to Northumberland.
The Provost's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

3. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service: as, a man fees his son to a farmer. [*Scotch.*]

fee² (fē), *n.* [*< ME. fe, pl. fees, feez, an estate held in trust or under conditions, a feud, assimilated in form to fe, fee, property, etc.*

(with which it is ult. identical), < OF. *fed, fe, feu*, var. of *fieu*, later *fief*, > E. *fief* (which does not seem to occur in ME.: see *feoff*), < ML. *feudum*, property held in fee: see *fief*, *feoff*, *feud²*.] 1. An estate in land, of indefinite duration, granted by and held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate title resides, on condition of performing some service in return. See *feud²*. In this, which is its original sense, it implies the idea of reward for service or allegiance, and was used in contradistinction to estates in *allodium*, or entire property, which were generally small allotments held free of any obligation.

The tenure of lands is altogether grounded on military laws, and held as a *fee* under princes.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 80.

2. An estate of inheritance; an estate in land belonging to the owner and his heirs and assigns forever. In the latter case it is more specifically termed a *fee simple*. (See *conditional fee* (b), below.) The fee is the highest and most extensive interest that a person can have in lands. In this sense the king might have a fee, but not in the sense of def. 1. After the abolition of the feudal system the word continued to be used of real property; and although in the United States generally land is held in *allodium*, the private ownership, if subject to no paramount right except that of eminent domain vested in the State, is termed the *fee*. The word when unqualified may or may not mean an absolute or unqualified fee, or fee simple.

3. Estate in general; property; possession; ownership.

Those Ladies, which thou sawest late,
Are Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*,
But differing in honour and degree.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. x. 21.

Once did she [Venice] hold the gorgeous East in *fee*,
And was the safeguard of the West.
Wordsworth, *Extinction of the Venetian Republic*.

My lute and I are lords of more
Than thrice this kingdom's *fee*.
Lowell, *Singing Leaves*.

Base fee, a qualified fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, in the English law of settlements, the estate created by absolute alienation by a tenant in tail alone (see *entail*), which, being made without the consent of the protector, does not bar remaindermen or reversioners, but only the grantor's own issue, and hence is liable to be defeated by the failure of such issue.

The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*. *F. Pollock*, *Land Laws*, p. 108.

Conditional fee. (a) Any fee granted upon condition. (b) A fee limited to particular heirs or a particular class of heirs, under the common-law rule that, on the donee's once having such heirs, the estate became absolute for all purposes of alienation, on the ground that a condition once performed was at an end. (See *entail*.) To designate this kind of conditional fee at the common law, the more appropriate phrase is *fee simple conditional*. This evasion of the intent of donors to reserve a reversion on a failure of heirs was put an end to by a statute known as *De Donis*, which enacted that the will of the donor should be observed, and that on the failure of heirs the property should revert to the donor. The estate of the donee under this statute was termed a *fee tail*. See *tail²*, a. (c) Later, the term *conditional fee* was applied to the estate of a mortgagee of land, under a mortgage in the usual form, which was regarded as vesting the fee in the mortgagee subject to its being divested by performance of the condition, namely payment.—**Determinable fee**, a fee determinable by a condition or a conditional limitation; more specifically, a fee created by a limitation to the grantee and his heirs till the happening of a future event which may or may not happen, as a gift to A and his heirs, and if A dies without issue, then to another.—**Fee simple**, *fee simple absolute*, a fee that is not qualified. See *def. 2*.—**Fee tail**. See *conditional fee* (b). **Great fee**, the holding of a tenant of the crown.

By the feudal law, a *great fee* or great lordship, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown.

Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 14.

In his domain as of fee. See *domain*.—**Limited fee**, a determinable fee; more specifically, a fee determinable by a conditional limitation.—**Plowman's fee**, peasant tenure; the custom by which lands descended to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, with, however, some privilege or birthright in favor of the elder or younger son: a rule of descent which under the feudal system gave way to primogeniture.

The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called *fiefs* de roturier or "*ploughman's fee*."
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 785.

Qualified fee, a base fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, the estate created by a limitation to the grantee and the heirs of an ancestor of his in the paternal line whose heir he also is, as a gift to B and the heirs of A, his father.

feeable (fē'a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feable*; < *fee* + *-able*.] Capable of being feed; capable of being hired or bribed.

feeble (fē'bl), *a. and n.* [*< ME. feble, rarely fieble, febul, < AF. feble, OF. feble, feuble, foible (> E. foible), etc.; earlier OF. febe, feuble, foible, etc., F. faible = Pr. feble, fible, feble = Sp. feble = Pg. febre = It. fevole, weak, feeble, <*

L. febilis, tearful, mournful, lamentable, < *ferre*, weep, akin to *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. For the development of meaning, cf. MHG. *swach*, miserable, pitiable, weak, G. *schwach*, weak; Goth. *wainags*, lamentable, pitiable, unhappy, miserable; OHG. *weneg*, *weinag*, G. *wenig*, little, few.] **I. a. 1.** Miserable; poor; common; mean.

Up an self asse he rod, and in *feble* clothes also.
He com with no gret noblese, so as thou dost nou
With riche clothes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. Lacking strength; lacking capacity for forcible action or resistance; weak; specifically, reduced to a state of weakness, as by sickness or age.

Zee schulle undirstonde that before the Chirche of the
Sepulchre is the Cytee more *feble* than in any other partie.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 80.

Like rich hangings in a homely house,
So was his will in his old *feble* body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 3.

This way and that the *feble* stem is driven,
Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of heaven.
Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, I. 589.

Forward she started with a happy cry,
And laid the *feble* infant in his arms.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

3. Wanting in force exerted, whether of action or resistance; lacking in intensity, vividness, energy, or efficiency; faint: as, a feeble voice; a feeble light; feeble thinking; a feeble argument or poem.

Thowe servyst me with *febulle* chere;
To hym thyn hart wolte fully encline.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

Why should we suppose that conscientious motives, *feble* as they are constantly found to be in a good cause, should be omnipotent for evil?

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*
A *feble* faith I would not shake.
Whittier, *Questions of Life*.

In politics the mightiest events often come from the *feebler* beginnings, so the most devastating mischiefs may be due to errors of judgment that were hardly censurable.
Gladstone, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 923.

4. Exhibiting or indicating weakness: as, a feeble appearance.—**Syn. 2.** Sickly, languishing, enervated, frail, drooping.

II. t. n. [*Cf. F. faible, the weak part, as of a sword, etc.*] **1. A feeble person.**

It is an oucomely couple bi Cryst, as me thinketh,
To gyuen a zonge wenche to an olde *feble*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 161.

2. Weakness; feebleness.

[He] flainted for *febul*, and fele to the ground
In a swyme & a swogh, as he sweit wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3550.

3. Same as foible, 1.

feeblet (fē'bl), *v.* [*< ME. feblen, make feeble, become feeble, < OF. febliier, febliotier (also afebliier, afebliotier), make feeble, < feble, feeble: see feeble, a. Cf. enfeeble.*] **I. trans.** To weaken; enfeeble.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
Shak., *K. John*, v. 2.

'Tis true, you are old and *feebled*;
Would you were young again, and in full vigour!
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, I. 3.

II. intrans. To grow faint or weak.

Moche folk of here fon fel algate newe,
& here men *febled* fast & failened of here mete.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2359.

All failit there forse, *feblit* there hertes,
The battell on backe was borne to the se.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5956.

feeble-minded (fē'bl-min' ded), *a.* Weak in mind. (a) Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feeble-minded*.
1 Thea. v. 14.

(b) Lacking intelligence; idiotic.
feeble-mindedness (fē'bl-min' ded-nes), *n.* The state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fē'bl-nes), *n.* [*< ME. febelnes, feblunesse, < feble, febul, feeble, + -ness.*] The quality or condition of being feeble, in any sense of that word; weakness.

Our Savior Crist, beryng hys Cross, for very *febylness* fell
ther to the grounde vnder nethe Crosse.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 39.

He [Hamlet] is the victim not so much of *feebleness* of will as of an intellectual indifference that hinders the will from working long in any one direction.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 215.

feeblish, *v. t.* [*< feeble* + *-ish²*, after *enfeeblish*.] To enfeeble.

All Christendom was sore decayed and *feeblished* by occasion of the warres betwene England and France.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 68.

feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; faintly; without strength.

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep.
Dryden, *Mac Flecknoe*.

The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very feebly. *Macaulay, Dante.*

feed (fēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fed*, ppr. *feeding*. [*ME. feden* (pret. *fedde*, *fed*, pp. *fed*, *fedde*), < *AS. fēdan* (pret. *fēdde*, pp. *fēdeih*, *fēdd*), *feed*, nourish, bring forth, produce (= *OS. fōdian* = *OFries. fōda*, *foda*, *Fries. fieden* = *D. voeden* = *LG. vōden*, *voden*, *fōden*, *fūden* = *OHG. fuotan*, *MHG. vūeten*, *vūten* = *Icel. fædha* = *Sw. fōda* = *Dan. føde* = *Goth. fōdjan*, *feed*, give food to), < *fōda*, food: see *food*.] **I. trans.** 1. To give food to; supply with nourishment.

He made lame to lepe and gaue ligte to blynde,
And fedde with two fishes and with fyne lous
Sore afynghed folke mo than fyne thousande.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 122.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him. *Rom. xii. 20.*

Also while men are fed with wine and bread,
They shall be fed with sorrow at his hand.
Swainburne, Two Dreams.

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material to for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of: as, canals are *fed* by streams and ponds; to *feed* a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to *feed* a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is *fed* by flattery.

I envy not thy glory,
To feed my humour. *Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.*

Whatever was created needs
To be sustain'd and fed; of elements
The grosser feeds the purer, earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton, P. L., v. 415.*

The small hand led
To where a woman, gentle-eyed,
Her distaff fed.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thetford.

For dyeing, the skins [glove-kid] are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again *fed* with yolk of eggs and salt.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 389.

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The portion [of turnip-crop] to be *fed* off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner.
Encyc. Brit., I. 307.

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation: as, to *feed* out beets to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine; to *feed* work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are *fed* to sheep in the field.
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 75.

5. To entertain; amuse.—**Syn.** 1. To nourish, cherish, sustain, support.—2. To contribute to.

II. intrans. 1. To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

In youre *fedynge* luke goodly yee be sene.
Darcey Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Then shall the lambs feed after their manner. *Isa. v. 17.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

That he should breathe and walk,
Feed with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!
Wordsworth, Written in March.

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

To feed on hope, to pine with fears and sorrow.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 900.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou feed,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 169.

3. To grow fat. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

feed (fēd), *n.* [*< feed, v.*] 1. Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

More dangerous
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious feed.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

2. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

His flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale. *Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.*

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [*Archaic or low.*]

For such pleasure, till that hour,
At feed or fountain, never had I found.
Milton, P. L., ix. 597.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses got one feed of steamed food . . . daily.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 386.

5. In *mech.*: (a) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (b) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding-mill. (c) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut.—6. [*Var. of food.*] Same as *food*, *n.*, 4.

Cum heir, cum heir, ye freely feed,
And lay your head low on my knee.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 138).

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat.—8. In *stone-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

To prevent the sand and water, called the *feed*, from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful regular forward movement of a tool.—**Syn.** 1. *Feed*, *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*. *Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market; *food* for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc.; *fodder*, dry or green feed for animals, but not pasturage; *provender*, dry feed. *Forage* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pinned and wanted food.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of their cattle upon such wild fodder as was never cut before; the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, . . . are the other disasters enumerated by the historian.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Tita. Say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat.
Dot. Truly, a peck of provender: I could munch your good dry oats.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

All outs, Indian corn, or rather *forage* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 216.

feed-apron (fēd'ā'prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a machine.

feeder (fēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

Swishish gl'ntony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 770.

The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or *feeder*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 358.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

Thou shalt be, as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

The patch is kind enough; but a huge feeder.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

Bless'd he not both the feeder and the food?

Quarles, Emblems, l. 1.

Have your worms well scoured, and not kept in sour and mu'ty moss, for he [the barbel] is a curious [fastidious] feeder.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 168.

4. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

I will your very faithful feeder be,
And buy it with your gold right suddenly.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and feeder.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter.—6. That which feeds or supplies; anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with, something else: as, great rivers are valuable *feeders* of commerce; cross-roads and lanes are *feeders* to the highway.

Dialects have always been the *feeders* rather than the channels of a literary language.
Maz Muller, Science of Language, p. 60.

Specifically—(a) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (b) A branch or side railroad running into and increasing the business of the main line. (c) In *mining*, a branch or spur falling into the main lode, and appearing to add to its width or richness; a dropper. (d) Any device or contrivance for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a carder, the feed-wheel of a sewing-machine, the feeding device of a saw-mill, rail-machine, grain-mill, etc. (e) In *organ-building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal storage-bellows, and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the

wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (f) In *theat. cant.*, a subordinate rôle written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part. (g) In *elec.*, a wire which supplies current at a point where it is required; a feed-wire.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and *feeders*. See *feeding*, 4.—8. In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi. *Kirby.*

feed-hand (fēd'hænd), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

feed-head (fēd'hēd), *n.* 1. A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water.—2. In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *riser*.

feed-heater (fēd'hē'tēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the fire or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such boilers are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by restraining oil and grease by means of absorbent filters.

2. A boiler for cooking food for cattle.

feeding (fē'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n. of feed, v.*] 1. The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat.—2. That which is eaten.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly lath broke loose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

They call him Doricles; and [he] boasts himself
To have a worthy feeding.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Finding the feeding, for which he had toll'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Meadows, Greens, Pastures, *Feedings*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, l. 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (fē'ding-bot'l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (fē'ding-en'jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (fē'ding-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed: said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (fēd'mō'shon), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fēd'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated cistern to the bottom of the boiler.

feed-pump (fēd'pūmp), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (fēd'rak), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (fēd'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with india-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (fēd'skrō), *n.* A long screw used in large lathes to impart a regular feed-motion or advance to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (fēd'trof), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine.

feed-water (fēd'wā'tēr), *n.* Warm water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe. *R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.*

feed-wire (fēd'wīr), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (g).

fee-estate (fē'es-tāt'), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fē'fārm), *n.* [*< fee² + farm¹.*] 1. Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

Fee farm, *feodi firma*, or *fee farm* rent, is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm, or was reasonably worth, or at least a fourth part of the value; without homage, fealty, or other services beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 151, note.

2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His May renewed us our lease of Says Court pastures for 99 years, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in fee-farm. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 12, 1672.

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee-farm.

The Duke of Buckingham . . . hath about 19,600*l.* a-year, of which he pays about 7000*l.* a-year in interest, about 2000*l.* in fee-farm rents to the King, about 6000*l.* in wages and pensions, and the rest to live upon, and pay taxes for the whole. Pepys, Diary, IV. 102.

fee-farmer (fē'fär'mër), *n.* One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when bright Phœbus (Landlord of the Light)
And his fee-farmer Luna most are parted,
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sight. Davies, Holy Rood, p. 13.

fee-farming (fē'fär'ming), *n.* The act or practice of conveying in fee-farm.

He hath invented fee-farming of benefices. Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

fee-fund (fē'fund), *n.* In Scots law, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fē'grēf), *n.* A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. Nares. [Rare.]

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a fee-grief,
Due to some single breast? Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

feeling-market (fē'ing-mär'ket), *n.* In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair, usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, dairymaids, and other farm-servants are fed or hired for the year or half-year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeling-fair*.

The men who, at fairs and feeling-markets, while contending for the good-will of some country beauty, exchanged a few blows, more in fun than with bad feeling, were left to settle their differences in their own way without the interference of the sheriff's officer. Quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 306.

Feejeean (fē-jē'an), *a. and n.* See *Fijian*.

feek (fēk), *v. i.* [Cf. *feak*, *fike*.] To talk about in perplexity. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

feel (fēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *felt*, ppr. *feeling*. [Cf. ME. *fele*, < AS. *fēlan*, *feol*, commonly in comp. *ge-fēlan*, *feol*, perceive, = OS. *gifōlian* = OFries. *fēla* = D. *voelen* = OHG. *fuolen*, touch, feel, MHG. *vuelen*, G. *fühlen*, *feul*, = Dan. *føle*, feel; not in Goth. or Scand.; √**fol*, found perhaps in AS. *folm* = OS. *folm* = OHG. *folma*, the hand (whence ult. E. *fumble*, grope, fumble, stammer: see *fumble*, *famble*), = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] **I. trans.** 1. To have a sensation or sense-perception of. Specifically—(a) To have a sensation or sense-perception of by means of the sense of touch, or through physical contact with the surface of the body.

Now does he feel
His secret murders sticking on his hands. Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

A hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and feels a snake. Tennyson, Pellican and Kitarre.

(b) To be or become aware of through material action upon any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have a sensation (other than those of the above-mentioned senses) of: as, to feel the cold; to feel a lump in the throat (through involuntary closure); to feel an inclination to cough. [The application of the word to the normal action of the higher senses is obsolete, except in the abstract meaning of perceiving by means of sensation in general: as, the higher animals feel light, heat, sound, etc. See def. 2.]

They [of Sicily] also feel those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent. Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

2*t.* To perceive by the sense of smell; smell.

The streets were strowed with small grass, and incense and myrrer in fires in the streets thicke, and in the windows many lightes, and so sweete saoured through the cytee that far [distant] men shulde fele the odour. Merula (E. E. T. S.), II. 133.

They felt a most delicate sweetest smell, though they saw no land, which ere long they espied, thinking it the continent. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 81.

You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it. Sir J. Sinclair, Observations, p. 83.

3. To have a perception of (some external or internal condition of things) through a more or less complex mental state involving vague sensation: as, to feel the floor sinking; to feel one's mind becoming confused; to feel the approach of age.

To the felt absence now I feel a cause. Shak., Othello, III. 4.

4. In general, to perceive or have a mental sense of; be conscious of; have a distinct or

indistinct perception or mental impression of: as, to feel pleasure or pain; to feel the beauty of a landscape.

If that he may felen, out of drede,
That ye me touche or love in vlonye,
He right anon will sie you with the dede. Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 155.

And furthermore, as I this mater fele,
In his conseyte, I say yow certeynly,
Hym liked neuer creatur so wele. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 695.

To feel, altho' no tongue can prove,
That every cloud, that spreads above
And velleth love, itself is love. Tennyson, Two Voices.

We speak of feeling this thing and that, which we no doubt do feel, but which we only feel because we are self-conscious; because in feeling we distinguish ourselves from the feelings as their subject. T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 118.

5. To regard with feeling or emotion; be aroused to feeling (especially disagreeable feeling) by: as, he felt his disgrace keenly.

From the poet's lips
His verse sounds doubly sweet, for none like him
Feels every cadence of its wave-like flow. O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6. Reflexively, to have a sensation, feeling, perception, or impression concerning; perceive clearly to be.

She began, for the first time that evening, to feel herself
at a ball: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room. Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

7. To try by touch; examine by touching with the hands or otherwise; test by contact: as, to feel a piece of cloth; to feel the ground with the feet; a blind man feels his way with a stick.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee, my son,
whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

Three times he try'd, and studiously felt
How to unbuckle his out-shin'd Belt. J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 70.

The Doctor . . . felt her Pulse; he view'd her Eyes. Prior, Paulo Furganti.

Hence—8. To make trial of in any way; test carefully or cautiously: as, to feel one's way in an undertaking; to feel the market by a small venture.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. Shak., Lear, i. 2.

9. To have experience of; suffer under: as, to feel the vengeance of an enemy.

Lete thi neigeboris, bothe freend & fo,
Frell of thi frendschap feece. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall feel no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

Think you not that there were many more guiltye then they that felt the punishment? Spenser, State of Ireland.

To feel out, to try; sound; search for; explore: as, to feel out one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—**To feel the helm**, to come under the influence of the helm: said of a ship when she begins to have steerageway. = *Syn.* *Feel*, *Be sensible of*, *Be conscious of*, are all used of a recognition that comes close home, a frank confession to one's self. Often, to feel is especially the act of the heart: as, to feel one's own defects. To be conscious may be only the act of the understanding, apart even from reflection: as, to be conscious of the approach of danger; or it may rise to a high degree of frank admission: as, to be conscious of failure. To be sensible is the act of a sort of inward sensuous perception. See *sensitment*.

All men feel sometimes the falsehood which they cannot demonstrate. Emerson, Compensation.

These are very sensible that they had better have pushed their conquests. Addison.

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, *wast* thou conscious of the tears I shed? Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

II. intrans. 1. To have perception by means of the sense of touch or by physical contact; experience sensation of any kind, except that received through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; loosely, to have a sensation of any kind: as, to feel sore or ill; to feel cold.

I then did feel full sick, and yet not well. Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4.

If the skin felt everywhere exactly alike, a foot-bath could be distinguished from a total immersion, as being smaller, but never distinguished from a wet face. W. James, Mind, XII. 184.

Feeling warm or feeling hungry, we must remember, is not pure feeling in the strict sense of the word. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

2. To have perception, especially vague perception or impression; have a mental sense of something.

Me think, ser, as forre as I canne fele,
These lordes and these knyghtes euerychone
In this mater they haue not seyde but wele. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1654.

From sense of grief and pain we shall be free:
We shall not feel, because we shall not be. Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, III. 12.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,
The affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. . . .
Mine, as a friend to every worthy mind;
And mine as man, who feel as for mankind. Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 204.

3. To recognize or regard one's self as; be consciously: as, to feel hurried; to feel called on to do something.

He felt obliged to sail again for the East in order to retrieve his fortune. J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 216.

4. To experience feeling or emotion; be aroused to emotion.

How heavy guilt is, when men come to feel!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, IV. 2.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us feel must feel themselves. Churchill, Rosciad, l. 962.

The truth is, the people must feel before they will see. Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 444.

5. To give or produce sensation or feeling; especially, to produce sensation of touch, or organic sensations.

Blind men say black feels rough and white feels smooth. Dryden.

How the March sun feels like May!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

6. To make examination by the sense of touch; grope.

I felt to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and al
was as cold as any stone. Shak., Hen. V., II. 3.

Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Two young hearts, each feeling towards the other. E. Dowden, Shelley, l. 420.

7. To be inwardly moved: followed by an infinitive: as, I feel to sympathize with him [Colloq.].

"And you do not feel to oblige her?" asks Joan, with an expression of friendly interest. R. Broughton, Joan, I. 11.

To feel after, to search for; seek to find; seek, as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might feel after him, and find him. Acts xvii. 27.

To feel called on. See *to be called on*, under *call*, *v. i.*—**To feel for**. (a) To seek to find with caution or secretly. Orders were to move cautiously with skirmishers to the front to feel for the enemy. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 512.

(b) To sympathize with; be sorry for.

Poor young lady! I feel for her already! for I can conceive how great the conflict must be between her passion and her duty. Sheridan, The Critic, II. 1.

To feel of, to obtain knowledge of by the sense of touch make tactical examination of; test by handling.

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boring an hole in them, and, feeling of the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose. R. Knowl.

feel (fēl), *n.* [Cf. *feell*, *v.*] 1. The sense or sensation of touch.

Dyed cotton fibre . . . was thinner and softer to the feel. O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 208.

Colours, mere states of the retina, are all we see sounds, mere ringings in the ear, are all we hear; feels mere states of our own (as warm or cold, etc.) are all we touch. Mind, X. 63.

2. A sensation of any kind, or a vague mental impression or feeling.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the feel of June. L. Hunt, Grasshopper and Cricket.

3. That quality in an object by which it appeals to the sense of touch.

Membranous or papery . . . as to feel and look. Is. Taylor.

A small elevation, . . . like a vesicle, having a soft feel. Quain, Med. Diet., p. 556.

feel^{2*t.*}, **fele**^{2*t.*}, *a. and pron.* [ME. *feele*, *fele*, *feole* < AS. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, *feolo*, **feolu*, with gen. of noun 'much, many,' without noun 'much many things,' = OS. *filu*, *filo* = OFries. *fel*, *fu* = D. *veel* = OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vile*, *vil*, G. *viel* = Icel. *fjöl*, in comp., = Goth. *filu* (only in gen. *filaus*), much, many, prop. neut. of Teut. **filu* = OIr. *il* = Gr. *πολύς*, neut. *πολύ*, in comp. *πολύ* (E. *poly*, *q. v.*), = OPers. *paru* = Skt. *puru* much; akin to E. *full*¹, *q. v.* In mod. E. the place of this word has been taken by *much* and *many*.] Much; many.

Relykes ther be mony & fele. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 131.

So fele that wondyr was to sene. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 324.

Rude was the cloth, and more of age
By dayes fele than at hir marriage. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 917.

feet scores nyne in lenght as fele in wyde. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

feel², *adv.* [**ME.** *feele*, *fele*, *adv.*; < *feel²*, *a.*] Much.

He hath esse at weelde
That thanketh god *feele* & seelde.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

For they bring in the substance of the Beere,
That they drinken *feele* too good chepe, not dere.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

feelable (fē'la-bl), *a.* [**< feel¹ + -able.**] That may or can be felt; palpable. [**Rare.**]

In chafing himself, to heap lie upon lie, he uttereth his
feelable blindness. *Tyndale*, *Ans.* to Sir T. More, etc.
[Parker Soc., 1850], p. 210.

feeldt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *field*.
feelefold, *a.* [**ME.** also *felefold*; < *feel² + -fold.*] Manifest.

The *feelefold* col' ars and deceytes of thilke mervayles
monstre Fortune. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, li. prose 1.
And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede,
It was fouler by *feelefold* than it firste semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 320.

feeler (fē'lér), *n.* 1. One who or that which feels.

Had I this cheek,
To bathe my lips upon; this hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch, would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, i. 7.
He [Thoreau] was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive
feeler. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 207.

Specifically—2. Any special organ of touch of an animal; a tactile part. (a) A common name applied to the antennae of insects and crustaceans, and to the palpi of insects and spiders. These organs probably serve as organs of touch as well as for other purposes. See *antenna* and *palpus*. (b) A tentacle of any kind. (c) A cirrus of a ciliated, as one of the legs of a barnacle. (d) A whisker or rictal vibrissa.

The long whiskers or *feelers* of many animals, as the cat.
Minart, *Elem. Anat.*, p. 243.

3. The representation on an artificial fly of an antenna of an insect. Feelers are folded back, extending above and sometimes beyond the wings.

The *feelers*, which, by a great stretch of imagination, are supposed to represent the antennae of a natural fly, are the two long fibres of macaw tail feather tied in on each side of the head, and extending back over the wings.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 600.

4. Any indirect act, device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of finding out something which cannot be ascertained directly, especially the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler*, the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it.
Dickens, *Sketches*, i.

5. *Naut.*, the first onset of a storm, followed by a short calm. — **Long feeler**, the antenna proper of a crustacean. — **Short feeler**. Same as *antennula*, 3.

feeling (fē'ling), *n.* [**Verbal n. of feel¹, v.**] 1. The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically (a) The act of perceiving by touch, or the sense of touch. (b) More comprehensively, all that part of the sensory function (as the sensing of cold, hunger, etc.) which is not included in the special senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. See *touch*, *n.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffused?
Milton, *S. A.*, i. 66.

2. A sensation. Specifically—(a) A sensation conveyed by the sense of touch. (b) More comprehensively, sensation of any kind not assignable to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell: as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.

Some of the organs in their sound condition have no organic *feelings*. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 513.

3. The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all activity of thought; the pure sense-element in consciousness; in a loose use, any element of consciousness not recognizable as thought or will. The word (that is, its equivalent) was introduced into philosophy as an exact term in this sense by Tetens, a German Wolffian philosopher of the eighteenth century. Kant modified the meaning, for the convenience of his system, so as to restrict it as in def. 4, below.

The point which at present concerns us is simply that, when *feeling* is said to be the primordial element in consciousness, more is usually included under *feeling* than pure pleasure and pain, viz., some characteristic or quality by which one pleasurable or painful sensation is distinguishable from another. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 40.

I have in this volume used *Feeling* as the name for the genus of which Sensation (with Muscular Feeling) and Emotion are the two species.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 615, App.
It cannot be too strongly urged in the face of mystical attempts, however learned, that there is not a landmark, not a length, not a point of the compass in real space which is not some one of our *feelings*, either experienced directly as a presentation or ideally suggested by another *feeling* which has come to serve as its sign.
W. James, *Mind*, XII. 208.

Feelings which correspond directly with an interaction between the organism and its environment are termed

sensations; those which correspond indirectly are termed emotions; and when the remoteness from direct correspondence is great, the *feeling* is in some cases termed a sentiment.

It may be needful to guard against a further misconception, and to state explicitly that the term *feeling*, the most general term in psychology, includes emotion, not less than sensation and perception.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 17.
4. In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

As to the meaning of the term, it is plain that further definition is requisite for a word that may mean (a) a touch, as *feeling* of roughness; (b) an organic sensation, as *feeling* of hunger; (c) an emotion, as *feeling* of anger; (d) *feeling* proper, as pleasure or pain. But, even taking *feeling* in the last, its strict sense, it has been maintained that all the more complex forms of consciousness are resolvable into, or at least have been developed from, *feelings* of pleasure and pain. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 40.

The *feeling*, the pleasurable or painful tone of the sensation, is always recognized as purely and simply a way in which the mind is affected.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 504.
Hence—5. An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which is one of its elements; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion: as, a *feeling* of sympathy; a *feeling* of pride in the history of one's country. See *emotion*, 2.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon*, *Great Place* (ed. 1887).

Nor, again, can we admit without verification the proposition which some philosophers, including Aristotle and Plato in some passages, seem to assume a priori: that the kind of *feeling* which is most pleasant or preferable as *feeling* will always accompany the kind of activity which we approve. *H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 162.

The motive of all action is *feeling*. All great movements in history are preceded and accompanied by strong *feelings*.
L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, I. 11.

The good-hearted old fellow . . . betrayed some *feeling* at this explosion of grief, and betook himself to soothing the young girl. *J. E. Cooke*, *Virginia Comedians*, I. xii.

Specifically—6. Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of *feeling*; sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's *feelings*.

It must be Willoughby, therefore, whom you suspect. But why? Is he not a man of honour and *feeling*? . . . Can he be deceitful? *Jane Austen*, *Sense and Sensibility*, xv.

7. Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of this statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

8. Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

The *feeling* of the house could not be mistaken.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.
The *feeling* of the Middle Ages evidently was that bare stone inside a building had an unfinished and uncomfortable look, and was quite as unsuitable in a richly decorated and furnished cathedral as it would have been considered in a lady's drawing-room. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 158.

9. In the *fine arts*, the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

There can be little doubt that the Norman architects, with true Gothic *feeling*, always intended that their churches should eventually be vaulted, and prepared them accordingly, though in many instances they were constructed with wooden roofs, or compromises of some sort. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 516.

Between the oak pillars will be a carved panel of scroll ornament, Renaissance in *feeling*. *Art Agr.*, IV. 43.

The same fine *feeling* for greys charms us in both pictures. *Athenaeum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

Era of good feeling. See *era* = *Syn. Thought*, etc. See *sentiment*.

feeling (fē'ling), *p. a.* [**Ppr. of feel¹, v.**] 1. Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a *feeling* friend or advocate.

Thou art her brother,
And there must be a *feeling* heart within thee
Of her afflictions. *Fletcher*, *Wife for a Month*, iii. 2.

Yet no complaint before the Lady came;
The *feeling* servant spared the feeble dame.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 107.

Grievous and very much to be commiserated is the task of the *feeling* historian who writes the history of his native land.
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 145.

2. Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a

feeling look or gesture; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

Frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iii. 2

3. Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized affecting. [**Rare.**]

This is yet a more *feeling* grief to us.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, I

4. Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

In whose hearts God hath written his law with his holy Spirit, and given them a *feeling* faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu our Lord. *Tyndale*, *Ans.* to Sir T. More, etc. [Parker Soc., 1850], p. 13.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southern*

feelingly (fē'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly: as, to speak *feelingly*.

When I see cause, I can both do and suffer,
Freely and *feelingly*, as a true gentleman.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 3

They best can serve true gladness
Who meet most *feelingly* the calls of sadness.
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, iii. 35

2. So as to be sensibly felt. [**Rare.**]

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 1

feelt (fēlt), *n.* [**< feel¹ + -th.**] Feeling. Also *felth*. [**Prov. Eng.**]

feer¹ (fēr), *n.* [Various written *feer*, *ferre*, *feare*, and even *phcer*, etc.; < **ME.** *feere*, *ferre*, *ifere*, < **AS.** *ge-ferā*, a companion, associate, fellow; cf. *feran*, go on a journey, travel, go, *ge-feran*, intr travel, go, tr. go (a journey), reach, get, < *fōr*, a journey (= **OHG.** *fura*, **MHG.** *fuore*, *fure*, *fūr*, *fuhre*, a going, journey, turn), < *farān* (= **OHG.** *farān*, etc.), go, fare: see *fare¹*. Cf. **Dan.** *Sw. fjr*, a young fellow, a chap.] 1. A fellow: a mate; a companion.

Michael and Gabriel ant Raffael here [their] *feer*,
Cherubim ant seraphim a thousand ther were.
Meidan Margrete, st. 75, in *Ste. Marherete* (ed. Cockayne).

Your fellow & *feer* me faithfully hold,
Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe;
For no chance, that may cheue, change your wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 706.

Hayle! the fairest of felde folk for to fynde,
Fro the fende [fend] and his *feeres* faithfully vs fende.
York Plays, p. 185.

Particularly—2. A mate in marriage; a spouse; a husband or wife.

This modour that is thi faderes *feer*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 61.

Charissa to a lovely *feer*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 4.

3. [In the form *ferre*, appar. as a var. of *feres*, *feren*, pl., taken as a collective and abstract noun.] Company; companionship.

In the ton shall be Telamon, that is a tore kyng,
With all the *feer* that hym folowes, fure men of armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1131.

In *feer*, in company; together: with reference to persons or things.

The Sowdon thanne rehersed thanne in *feer*
His displeasur withoute any fayle.
Genealoges (E. E. T. S.), I. 1097.

Certis, whan all is done,
He comes with folke in *feer*,
And will ouere take vs sone. *York Plays*, p. 157.
fifty shippes in *feer* folowet hom two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1073.

feer², *n.* See *feer¹*.

feer³ (fēr), *v. t.* [**Sc.**, also written *feir*, *fier*; < **ME.** **fyren* (not found), < **AS.** *fyrian* (once), make a furrow, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow*.] To mark off the breadth of for plowing, as a ridge. See *feering*.

feer⁴ (fēr), *a.* See *feer³*.

feering (fēr'ing), *n.* [**Sc.**, verbal n. of *feer*, *feir*, *fier*: see *feer³*.] In *agri.*, the operation in plowing of marking off the breadth of a ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it.

feese, *v.* and *n.* See *feez¹*.

feet¹, *n.* Plural of *foot*.

feet², *n.* An obsolete form of *feet¹*. *Chaucer*.
feetless (fēt'less), *a.* [**< feet + -less.** See *footless*.] Destitute of feet: as, *feetless* insects. [**Rare.**]

feeze¹, **feaze¹** (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [The several words spelled *feaze*, *feaz*, etc., being chiefly dialectal or colloquial, have been unstable in spelling, and have become somewhat confused in sense. *Feez¹*, *feaze¹*, also written *feese*, *feize*, *pheeze*,

veeze, *fazel* (q. v.), etc.; < ME. *fāsen*, drive away, frighten away, put to flight, < AS. *fāsian*, drive away, put to flight, also *fāsian*, a later form of AS. *fāsian* (> ME. *fāsen*, *fāsen*), intr. hasten, tr. hasten, incite, urge, send forth, drive out, in comp. *ā-fāsian*, hasten, impel, *ge-fāsian*, make ready, hasten, drive, impel (= OS. *fāsian*, *ā-fāsian*, make ready, hasten, = Icel. *fāsa*, urge, exhort, impers. wish, desire, = Dan. *fuse*, intr., rush, gush), < *fūs*, ready, prompt, eager, quick, inclined, willing, = OS. *fūs*, ready, willing, = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fuss*, willing, wishing for, = Sw. dial. *fus*, eager. See *fuss*, which is from the same source.] I. trans. 1. To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

When he had ctynd and made hym at ese
He thought Gye for to *feese*.
M.S. Cantab. P. v. 38, f. 171. (Halliwell.)

Ful foule schulde thi foos be *feend*,
If thou mygte over hem, as y over thee may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1980.

2. To drive; compel; urge.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight
amaine. Mir. for Mags., p. 480.

3. To beat; whip; chastise.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah;
Why do you not buckle to your tools?
E. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

4. To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb. *Ainsworth*; *Halliwell*.

Sir, what foode [creature] in faith will you *feese*,
That sott full some my selfe sall hym *seese*.
York Plays, p. 124.

5. To do for; settle or finish.

Well, has given me my quietus est; I felt him
In my guts; I'm sure has *feez'd* me.
Villiers, The Chances (1682).

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all senses.]

II. *intrans.* To fret; be in a fume; worry; as, she frets and *feezes*. [Colloq., U. S.]

*feeze*¹, *feaze*¹ (fēz), n. [Also *feese*; < *feeze*¹, *feaze*¹, v.] 1. A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu
salire. Bart, Alvario (1580).

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire
again, and with a three charge and assault to returne full
butt upon the same that had knocked and beaten be-
fore. Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1600).

2. Vexation; worry; fret. [Colloq., U. S.]

When aman's in a *feese*, there's no more sleep that hith.
Haltburton.

*feeze*², *feaze*² (fēz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *feezed*,
feazed, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [E. dial., also *feese*,
feuse; a corruption, by reduction of the diffi-
cult initial combination *fn*, of ME. *fusen*, <
AS. *fneōsan*, sneeze; see *fuese*, *neese*, *sneeze*.]
To sneeze. [Prov. Eng.]

*feeze*³, *feaze*³ (fēz), v.; pret. and pp. *feezed*,
feazed, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [Sc., also *faize*,
faise, intr.; connected with ME. *fascen*, later
fasyll, intr., ravel out, = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vas-
len*, G. *fascen*, ravel out; see *fuss*, *fusel*.] I.
trans. To untwist the end of (anything made of
threads or fibers); ravel out.

II. *intrans.* To untwist; ravel out.

*feeze*⁴ (fēz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feez-
ing*. [E. dial., also written *feaze*; cf. dial. *fa-
sil*, dawdle; cf. *feaze*³ and its equiv. *fasel*.] To
dawdle; loiter. *Halliwell*.

*feeze*⁵ (fēz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feez-
ing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with OD. *vijsen*,
screw, < *vijse*, a screw, a vise, < F. *vis*, OF. *viz*,
a vise; see *vise*.] To screw; twist; tighten
by screwing.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 43.

To *feeze into*, to insinuate or wind one's self into, as
into favor. To *feeze off*, to unscrew. To *feeze up*, to
"screw up"; work into a passion; flatter.

Fe-faw-fum (fē'fā'fum'), n. [Nursery jargon.]
A frightful thing or creature; a malevolent, de-
structive giant or dragon of old legend or fable.

Is the *Fe-faw-fum* of literature, that snuffs afar the fame
of his brother authors, and thirsts for its destruction, to
be allowed to gallop unmolested over the fields of criti-
cism? Anna Seaward, Letter quoted in Miss Thackeray's
[Book of Sibyls].

feft, v. t. The older and proper English spell-
ing of *feoff*.

feffement, n. See *feoffment*.

feg (feg), v. A dialectal variant of *fag*¹.

fegary, n. An obsolete or dialectal variant of
vagary. Compare *figary*.

I have had a fine *fegary*,
The rarest wildgoose chase!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, l. 5.

fegs (fegz), interj. Same as *fack*².
By my *fegs*!
Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs. Beattie.

fehme, **fehngerichte** (fā'me, fām-ge-riéh'te),
n. Same as *vehmgerichte*.

fehmic (fā'mik), a. Same as *vehmic*.

feide (fēd), n. [Sc.: see *feud*¹.] Feud; hate.

The Land-sergeant has me at *feid*.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

feigh¹ (fā), v. Another spelling of *say*².

feigh² (fēéh), interj. [Another form of *faugh*,
fy, etc.: see *faugh*.] Fy! an expression of dis-
gust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leaks, O *feigh*!
Ramsay, Poems, l. 262.

feign (fān), v. [The *g* is a mod. insertion, in forced
imitation of the F. ppr. *feignant* and L. *figere*
(ME. *feigne* only in partly modernized editions
of Gower); reg. *fain* or *fein* (as still in deriv.
saint, *feint*), early mod. F. *faine*, *payne*, < ME.
feinen, *feynen*, rarely *fainen*, *feynen*, *feignen*, <
OF. *feindre*, *faindre*, F. *feindre* = Pr. *feigner*,
feinher, *finher* = Sp. Pg. *finjir* = It. *finiere*,
figere, *feign*, pretend, = D. *fingeren* = G. *fin-
giren* = Dan. *finger* = Sw. *finger*, < L. *figere*,
pp. *ficlus*, touch, handle, usually form, shape,
frame, form in thought, imagine, conceive, con-
trive, devise, *feign* (✓ *fig* in *figura*, etc.: see
figure), = Goth. *deigan*, form (as clay, etc.), >
daigs = E. *dough*), = Gr. *thygáwv*, touch, han-
dle, = Skt. ✓ *dih*, smear. See *dough*; and see
fictile, *fiction*, *figment*, *figure*, etc., from the same
L. verb.] I. trans. 1. To invent or imagine;
utter, relate, or represent falsely or deceitfully.

And [he] *feign*et ay faire wordes vnder felle thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have the hestes before.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 994.

If the things we count to describe be not naturall or
not veritable, than yet the same axeth more cunning to
do it, because to *faine* a thing that neuer was nor is like
to be perceived of a greater wit and sharper invention
than to describe things that be true.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

What heavens of joy then to himselfe he *feignes*!

Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 240.

The poets *feign* that Vulcan attempted the chastity of
Minerva.

Bacon, Physical Fables, v.

The supposing another man's ill usage to be ours, is the
giving ourselves a present sense, as it were a kind of
feigned experience of it; which doth, for the time, serve
all the purposes of a true one.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, l. ix.

2. To make a false appearance of; counter-
feit; simulate; pretend: as, to *feign* death.

In going keep a decent gate, not *faining* lame or broken,
For that doth seeme but wantonnesse, and foolishnesse
betoken.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Lettres *feigned* from such a nobleman, or such a knight.

B. Jonson, Every Man is of his Humour, l. 1.

This *feigned* madness of Hamlet's is one of the few
points in which Shakespeare has kept close to the old
story on which he founded his play.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

We are far, however, from thinking that his sadness was
altogether *feigned*.

Macauley, Moore's Byron.

Men *feign* themselves dead, and endure mock funerals
and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out
of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange
disguise.

Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they *feign*.

M. Arnold, In Memory of the Author of Obermann.

3t. To dissemble; disguise; conceal.

Thow shalt be as welcome now
As he that synne neuer ded *feigne*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Yet both doe strive their fearefulnessse to *faine*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

4t. Reflexively, to show a sudden weakness;
become weak or faint.

feine gow noghte feyntly.

Bot luke ge fygte faythfully.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1734.

So they shewed [the child] to the moder, and when she
it sough, she *feigned* her, and sayd, "This childe maketh
me to haue grete feer."

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 14.

Feigned exchange. See *exchange*. — **Feigned issue**, in
law, an issue made up for trial by agreement of the par-
ties, or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary
legal procedure. Thus it was usual in chancery, when a
disputed question of fact, more suitable to be determined
by a jury than by the chancellor, arose in a suit, to order
it submitted to a jury by means of pleadings framed as if
an action at law had been brought on a wager involving
the question, so as to present the question to the jury as
the exact issue to be decided. This practice has been
generally altered or supplanted by recent legislation pro-
viding for the framing of issues without the fiction of a
separate action = *Syn.* To affect, simulate, profess.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make believe; practise
dissimulation or false representation; dissem-
ble.

O Man, y loue thee! whom louest thou?
I am thi friend; whi wilt thou *feigne*?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, viii.

If she professes friendship, be certain she is sincere; she
cannot *feign*; she scorns hypocrisy.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

2t. To sing with a low voice.

feign, n. [ME. *payne*; from the verb.] Dis-
simulation; deception; falsehood.

Sey me, modyr, with-outen *payne*.

Why art thou put to alle this *payne*?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

feignedly (fā'nēd-li), adv. In a feigned man-
ner; deceitfully; falsely.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me
with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.
Jer. lli. 10.

feignedness (fā'nēd-nēs), n. The quality of
being feigned; fictitiousness; simulation; de-
ceit.

The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypoc-
ricy, but of truth and sincerity.

Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 39.

feigner (fā'nēr), n. One who feigns or simu-
lates; a deviser of fiction.

The attitude of the *feigners* and of the really dead.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XI. 3.

feigningly (fā'ning-li), adv. In a feigning man-
ner; with simulation or pretense.

King Ethelred required peace with the Danes, promis-
ing to them stipends and tribute; to the which they *feign-
ingly* assented, but they never left their cruelties.

Stow, West Saxons, an. 1011.

feint, **feinet**, v. Middle English forms of *feign*.

feint (fānt), n. [*F. feinte* (= Pr. *fencha* = OSP.
Pg. It. *finta*), a feint, sham, pretense, fem. of
feint, pp. of *feindre*, feign: see *feign*. For the
equiv. noun in ME., see *faintise*.] 1. An as-
sumed or false appearance, or simulation; a
pretense of doing something not really done.

Revealing with each freak or *feint*

The temper of Petruccio's Kate,

The raptures of Siena's saint.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Scraps of their reminiscence reached Marcia where she
sat in a *feint* of listening to Ben Halleck's perfunctory
account of his college days with her husband.

Howell, Modern Instance, xxi.

2. A movement made with the object of de-
ceiving an adversary or throwing him off his
guard; an appearance of aiming at one part or
point when another is the real object of attack,
as in boxing, fencing, battle, or a contest of any
kind; a mock attack.

Doubling on both sides of the arm, which is too compli-
cated a *feint* to be frequently used in actual fencing.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 71.

feint (fānt), a. [See *faint*, a.] 1. Counterfeit;
seeming; feigned: same as *faint*, 1.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid
truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can
be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. Locke.

2. Same as *faint*, 2.

feint (fānt), v. i. [*feint*, n.] To make a feint;
make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one
point when another is intended to be struck,
in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward.

To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 381.

feintiset, n. See *faintise*.

feiret, a. and v. An obsolete form of *fair*¹.

feist, n. Same as *fist*².

feistyt, a. Same as *fusty*.

feize, v. and n. See *feze*¹.

felanders (fel'an-dērz), n. pl. See *flander*¹, 2.

felapton (fel-ap'ton), n. In logic, the mnemonic
name of that mood of the third figure of syllo-
gism which has both the premises universal and
one of them negative. The following is an example:
The loss of energy of a radiating mass of gas which gravi-
tates to its own center is an emission of heat; but no loss
of energy in such a mass of gas can tend to make the body
cooler; hence, some emission of heat does not tend to
make the radiating body cooler. According to some logi-
cians, this reasoning is fallacious, because neither premise
asserts that such a case actually occurs. The word *felap-
ton* is one of the mnemonic names invented in the thir-
teenth century, and found in the "Summulae" of Petrus
Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, indicate the quan-
tity and quality of the three propositions, which are uni-
versal negative, universal affirmative, and particular nega-
tive, respectively. The letter *f* signifies that the mood
is to be reduced to *ferio*, and the *p* that in the reduction
the minor premise is to be converted per accidens.

felawt, **felawet**, n. Middle English forms of
fellow.

fel bovinum (fel bō-vi-num). [L. *fel bovinum*,
ox-gall: see *fel*⁶ and *bovine*.] Ox-gall. An ex-
tract of it is used by painters to remove the
greasiness of colors, etc.

feld¹, n. An obsolete form of *field*.

feld², v. An obsolete spelling of *felled*, pret-
erit of *fell*¹.

feld³, **feldet**, v. Obsolete forms of *fold*¹.

feldsher (feld'shēr), *n.* [*<* Russ. *fēldsherū* = Little Russ. *felcher*, *<* G. *fēldscher*, *fēldscheerer* (cf. D. *veldscheerder*, Dan. *fēltskjer*, Sw. *fält-skär*), an army surgeon, *<* *fēld*, field, = E. *field*, + *scherer*, *scheerer*, barber, = E. *shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this Feldsher?"

"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic."

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 69.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to E. *spär*.] In mineral, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminium, together with either calcium, sodium, potassium, or in one case barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 90°, or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a baryta feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are, named in order, labradorite, andesine, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite. The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named: thus, anorthite contains 45 per cent. of silica, and albite 60 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.75) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 90° are sometimes grouped under the name *orthoclase*. Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase), albite or oligoclase, and, most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors. Also *feldspar*.—**Blue feldspar**. Same as *lazurite*.—**Glassy feldspar**. See *orthoclase*.—**Labrador feldspar**. Same as *labradorite*.—**Resplendent feldspar**. Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

feldspath (feld'spāth), *n.* [*<* G. *fēldspāth* (= D. *veldspāth* = Dan. *fēldspat* = Sw. *fältspat*), *fēldspār*, *<* *fēld*, = E. *field*, + *spāth*, *spāt*, *spār*, MHG. *spāt*, laminated stone. The origin of G. *spāth* is unknown; a different word from E. *spär*.] Same as *feldspar*.

feldspathic (feld'spāth'ik), *a.* [*<* *fēldspāth* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it: an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition, have produced a clayey soil.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 286

feldspathose (feld'spāth'ōs), *a.* [*<* *fēldspāth* + *-ose*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

fēldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fēldfare*. Macgillivray.

fēle't, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*.

fēle't, *a.* See *feel*.

fēle't, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *feel*.

fēlevet, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

fēlfaret, *n.* An obsolete form of *fieldfare*.

Like a *felfare* frightened in winter by a birding-piece, I could settle nowhere

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.

felfer (fel'fēr), *n.* A dialectal form of *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

felfit (fel'fit), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The fieldfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

felleps (fē'li-seps), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *fēlix*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. Barrère, 1745.

Felician (fē'lish'an), *n.* [*<* *Felix* (*Felic*) + *-an*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoptionist heresy. See *adoptionism*.

felicific (fē'li-sif'ik), *a.* [*<* L. *fēlix* (*felic*), happy, + *-ficus*, *<* *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shown to have some marked *felicific* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 457.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicific* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 398.

felicify (fē'lis-i-fi), *v. t.* [*<* L. *fēlix* (*felic*), happy, + *-ficare*, *<* *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. Quaries.

felicitate (fē'lis-i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [*<* L. *fēlicitatus*, pp. of *fēlicitare* (*>* It. *fēlicitare* = Pg. Sp. *fēlicitar* = F. *fēliciter*), make happy, *<* L. *fēlicita* (*-t*), happiness: see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Gifts . . . felicitate lovers.

Lorrando (trans.), p. 76 (1604).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey.

Watts.

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance.

Barham, Ingoldshy Legends, I. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 29.

=Syn. 2. Congratulate, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*. **felicitate** (fē'lis-i-tāt), *a.* [*<* L. *fēlicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitate*

In your dear highness' love. Shak., Lear, I. 1.

felicitation (fē'lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fēlicitation* = Sp. *fēlicitación* = Pg. *fēlicitação* = It. *fēlicitazione*, *<* LL. as if **fēlicitatio* (*-n*), *<* *fēliciter*, make happy: see *felicite*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him! everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 753.

=Syn. Congratulation, *Felicitation*. See *congratulation*.

felicitous (fē'lis-i-tus), *a.* [*<* *fēlicity* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well-chosen; appropriate: as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 131.

=Syn. Fortunate, etc. (see happy) apt, pertinent, opportune, well-put

felicitously (fē'lis-i-tus-li), *adv.* In a *felicitous* manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveys one's meaning better than happily; the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term.

Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 76.

felicitousness (fē'lis-i-tus-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being *felicitous*; appropriateness; aptness. Bailey, 1727.

felicity (fē'lis-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *felicities* (-tiz). [*<* ME. *fēlicite*, *fēlicite*, *<* OF. *fēlicite*, F. *fēlicité* = Pr. *fēlicitat* = Sp. *fēlicitad* = Pg. *fēlicitade* = It. *fēlicità*, *<* L. *fēlicita* (*-t*), happiness, *<* *fēlix* (*felic*), happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, *<* √ **fē*, produce: see *fecund*, *fecus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from *felicity* awhile,

And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,

To tell my story. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

A thing beloved

By earth and heaven; could she be

Made for his sole *felicity*?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 36.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a *felicitous* circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicities* fell many times into most low and lamentable fortunes.

Pattenham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 26.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.

Rp. Atterbury.

3. A skilful or happy faculty or turn; *felicitous* adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicity* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicity* (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music), and not by rule.

Bacon, Beauty

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicity* in taking a likeness.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicity* of choice.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 118.

Searle fell into unceasing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicity*, compounded of the oddest mixture of wisdom and folly.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicities* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicities* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words.

F. W. Faber, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1863.

5. In *astrol.*, a favorable aspect.

But they wol caste yat thei have a fortunat planete in hir assendent; and yat in his *felicite*, and than sey they yat it is wel.

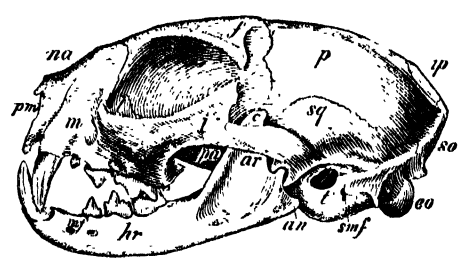
Chaucer.

=Syn. 1. Blessedness, Bliss, etc. (see happiness), joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune. 3. Aptness.

felid (fē'lid), *n.* One of the *Felidae*.

Felidae (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Felis* + *-idae*.]

The cat tribe; the typical family of feline or felinoid fissiped *Fera*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws; palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; teeth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower secutiform; premolars 3 or 4, canines 1, incisors 4; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the paracarpal process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short; intestines with a cecum; prostate and Cowper's



Skull of Cat (*Felis domestica*), showing the following bones, viz.: na, nasal; pm, premaxillary; m, maxillary; l, lacrimal; f, frontal; p, parietal; sq, squamosal; ip, interparietal; so, supra-occipital; ex, exoccipital (the line leads to the occipital condyle); t, temporal; bulla, auditory bulla; mfr, mastoid foramen; mf, mental foramen; c, coronoid process of mandible; ar, ascending ramus of mandible; hr, horizontal ramus of mandible; an, angle of jaw.

glands present; and the penis-bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries; none is common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, ounce, caracal, serval, lynx, cheetah, etc. The *Felidae* are divisible into three subfamilies, *Felinae*, the true cats, *Cuoninae*, the hunting-leopards; and *Macharodontinae*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.

feliform (fē'li-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *fēlis*, a cat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Felinae (fē'li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Felis*, *q. v.*, + *-inae*: see *feline*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidae*, containing all the living species excepting the cheetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindrical, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is cointensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fē'lin or -lin), *a. and n.* [= F. *fēlin* = Pg. It. *fēlino*, *<* L. *fēlinus*, of or belonging to a cat, *<* L. *fēlis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] 1. *a.* Cat-like in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidae*, *Felinae*, or genus *Felis*; typically felinoid.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe; cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons: as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless

T. Wainthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felidae* or *Felinae*, a feline or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago, it is said, a great battle of *felines* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland.

Amer. N. and Q., I. 269

Felinia (fē'lin-i-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *fēlinus*, cat-like: see *feline*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Remiginae*, with extraordinarily

hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen: typified by *F. epissa* of India. *Guenee*, 1852.

felinity (fē-lin'i-ti), *n.* [*< feline + -ity.*] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, *The Hidden Path*, p. 342.

Felis (fē'lis), *n.* [NL., *< L. felis*, more commonly *felēs* (in Varro and Cicero *felis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. *< √ *fē*, produce, bear young: see *felicity*, *secund*, *jetus*.] The cats as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidae* and subfamily *Felinae*: formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See *cat* under *Felidae*.

felitomy (fē-lit'ō-mist), *n.* [*< felitomy + -ist.*] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage*.

felitomy (fē-lit'ō-mi), *n.* [*< L. felis*, a cat, + *Gr. tomy*, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, *New York Med. Jour.*, Oct., 1879, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*¹.

fell¹ (fel), *v. t.* [*< ME. fellen* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, *< AS. fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *fælde*, *fyldde*, pp. *fyllted*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellian* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *vellen* = OHG. *fellen*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *fella* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *feallan*, fall: see *fall*¹.] 1. To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist: as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fisticuffs.

There cam a schrewe arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberts pryde.
Robyn and Ganselwyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cense your Lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Trees to build a Fun'ral Pile.
Congreve, *Illad*.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead.
Kingsley.

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes *felled* their heathen foe.
Jones Very, *Poems*, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth: as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [*Prov. Eng.*]

fell¹ (fel), *n.* [*< fell*¹, *v.*] 1. A cutting down; a felling.

Fir-trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the winds; and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young ones coming up.
Pepys, *Diary*, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

fell² (fel). Proterit of *fall*¹.

fell³ (fel), *n.* [*< ME. fel*, *fell*, *< AS. fel*, *fell*, a skin, hide, = OS. *fel* = OFries. *fel* = D. *vel* = OHG. *fel*, G. *fell* = Icel. *fjall* and *fell* (only in comp.) = Sw. *fäll* = Norw. *fjell*, skin, hide, = Goth. *fill* (only in comp. *thruts-fill*, leprosy) = L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλας*, a skin, hide. From the L. *pellis* are derived E. *pell*, *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*, etc.] 1. The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; hence, an integument of any kind. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He and alle his kyn at ones
Ben worthy for to brennen, *fel* and bones.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 91.

The Chest-nut (next the meat) within
Is cover'd (last) with a soft, slender skin,
That skin inclos'd in a tough tawny shel,
That shel in-cas't in a thick thistly *fell*.
Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Columns.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and *fell*.
Shak., *Lear*, v. 3.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-aufocused in the hoary *fell*
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *fells* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?
R. H. Stoddard, *Guests of the State*.

fell⁴ (fel), *a.* [*< ME. fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, *< AS. *fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *waet-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *eal-felo*, var. *æl-fæle* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = OD. *fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = OFries. *fal* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fel*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. Cf. OF. *fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, *< OD. fel*. See *felon*¹.] 1. Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparing; grim; fierce; ruthless.

Sirs, the knyghtes of the rounde table haue take a-gein
vs a *fell* strife, for that thei be greved with oure partye.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and sum both fers and *fell*.
York Plays, p. 12.

I durst, sir,
Fight with the *felless* monster.
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, II. 1.

And near him many a fiendish eye
Glared with a *fell* malignity.
J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever: as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [*Scotch.*]

And loke thou be wyse & *felle*,
And therto also that thou gouerne the welle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these iijl com to inquire
after hym, drough hym towards oon of the richest of the
company, for that he wiste hym moste *fell* and hasty.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 30.

Biting Boreas *fell* and doure. *Burns*, *A Winter Night*.

fell⁴, *adv.* [*< fell*⁴, *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

fell⁵ (fel), *n.* [*< ME. fel*, *fell*, *< Icel. fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjäll* = Dan. *fjeld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *feld*, *q. v.*] 1. A hill, especially a rocky eminence: as, *Mickle Fell*, *Scawfell*, and *Scawfell Pike*, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scar*.]—2. A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [*Prov. Eng.* (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er field and *fell*,
Through muir and moss, and mony a mire.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew.
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo—from wood and *fell*.
Coleridge, *Christabel*, I, Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening
lights came out upon the wild *fells*.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxiv.

fell⁶ (fel), *n.* [*< L. fel* (*fell*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = E. *gall*¹, *q. v.*] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xi. 2.

fell⁷ (fel), *n.* [*E. dial.*] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel'a-bl), *a.* [*< fell*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel'ā), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellahen* (-āz, -ā-hēn). [*Ar. fellāh*, pl. *fellāhīn*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, *< falāha*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The *fellahs* or *fellahen* of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian, and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . . [the soldiers'] going off, sometimes for weeks together, the *fellahen* to look after their crops and harvests, the Bedouins to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds.
J. Darmstadter, *The Mahdi*, p. 117.

The tax-oppressed *fellahen* of Egypt still tread out the wheat with oxen and grind the straw with the feet of beasts and with wooden drags.
U. S. Cons. Rep. (1886), No. lxvii., p. 481.

feller (fel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which fells; one who hews or knocks down.

The fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon,
saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against us.
Isa. xiv. 8.

Short written oakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful strokes,
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 3.

2. A sawing-, boring-, or chiseling-machine for cutting down trees; a felling-machine.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more convenient felling of seams.

fellic, **fellinic** (fel'ik, fe-lin'ik), *a.* [*< L. fel* (*fell*), gall, + *-ic*.] Obtained from bile: as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel'ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*¹.
fellifluous (fe-lif'lū-us), *a.* [*< LL. fellifluus*, flowing with gall, *< L. fel* (*fell*), gall, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel'ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially contrived for cutting down trees, as distinguished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel'ing-sā), *n.* A long saw used with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellic*.

fell-lurking (fel'lēr'king), *a.* Lurking with a fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

fellmonger (fel'mung'gēr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides. Also *fellmonger*.

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way
having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who
told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time
till within this two years.
Pepys, *Diary*, I. 204.

fellness (fel'nes), *n.* [*< ME. felnes*, *felnesse*, fierceness, also shrewdness; *< fell*⁴ + *-ness*.] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and teare
Her flesh for *felness*, which she inward hid.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xii. 32.

It [his aspect] seemed not to express wrath or hatred,
but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated
everything but itself.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

felloe¹, *n.* See *felly*¹.

felloe², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow*.

felloff, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felly*¹.

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell* *fis*, or out parts of a wheele, that compass in the
whole.
Chapman, *Illad*, IV.

fellont, *n.* See *felon*².

fellow (fel'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*, *felloe*, *felowe*, *feloe*; *< ME. felow*, *felowe*, *felaw*, *felawe*, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, associate, *< Icel. félagi*, a companion, partner, shareholder, *< félag*, a partnership, fellowship, lit. a laying together of property, *< fe*, property (= E. *fee*¹), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship, companionship, pl. *lög* (orig. **lagu*, *> AS. lagu*, E. *law*¹, *q. v.*), *< legga* = *lagay*, *q. v.* 'Fellow' in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by *even*; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] 1. A companion; comrade; mate.

My *Fellanes* and I, with oure gomen, we serveden this
Emperour, and weren his Soudyours.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *fellow* here,
He canne telle that as welle as any wight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another
account cannot be my mate or *fellow*.
Lamb, *Imperfect Sympathies*.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his
own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 3.

'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*.
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, I. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope*.

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV. 8.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*.
Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*, p. 46.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Helfers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed.
Holland.

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition: often with the epithet *good*.

And than they wente to sitte down all v to-geder as goode felowes and trewe.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It was well known that Syr Roger had bene a good feloe in his youth.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 62.

Third Shep. But hark you,
We must not call him emperor.
First Count. That's all one;
He is the king of good fellows; that's no treason.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 2.

6. (a) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, *Horatio*; a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow beats all conquerors.
Dekker, *Old Fortunatus*.

Nay, he [Mr. Swiveller] sometimes rewarded her [Miss Brass] with a hearty slap on the back, and protested that she was a devilish good fellow.
Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, xxvi.

(b) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of 'a person': in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a fellow a chance; don't be hard on a fellow.

If you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*.

7. A person of trivial or respectable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

Worth makes the Man, the want of it the fellow.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 203.

Did Sir Aylmer know
That great pock-pitted fellow had been caught?
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

8. In England, an incorporated member of a college. See *fellowship*, 5 (a).

The transition from the scholar to the fellow is here [in the King's College statutes] first clearly defined. It is not until after a three years' probation, during which time it has been ascertained whether the scholar be ingenio, capacitate sensus, moribus, conditionibus, et scientia, dignus, habilis, et idoneus for further study, that the provost and the fellows are empowered to elect him one of their number. *Mulling*, *Cambridge from the Earliest Times*, p. 306.

9. A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

This ill-favoured fraternity consists of a president and twelve fellows.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 17.

10. In the United States: (a) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges. (b) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship. [Used in composition, fellow denotes community in nature, station, interest, or employment, or mutual association on equal or friendly terms: as, fellow-boarder, fellow-clerk, fellow-guest, fellow-passenger, fellow-pilgrim, fellow-prisoner, fellow-servant, fellow-sinner, fellow-student, fellow-sufferer, fellow-townsmen, fellow-traveler, fellow-worker. For other examples, see below.] = *Syn.* 1. *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

fellow (fel'ô), *v. t.* [*< ME. *felagen* (spelled *velagen*), make one's fellow, *< felage, felawe, fellow.*] 1. To make one's fellow; companion with.—2. To suit with; pair with; match.

Affection
With which an real thou coactive art,
And fellow it nothing.
Shak., *W. T.*, i. 2.

Which fellows him rather with Milton.
The Century, XXVII. 820.

fellow-being (fel-ô-bē'ing), *n.* A fellow-creature; especially, any member of the human race as compared or contrasted with any other.

We rear partition walls of distinction between ourselves and fellow-beings.
Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 78.

A personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our fellow-beings.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 720.

fellow-citizen (fel-ô-sit'i-zn), *n.* One who shares with another the rights of citizenship under the same government.

Welcome, fellow-citizens,
Hollow hearts and empty heads!
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*.

fellow-commoner (fel-ô-kom'on-ër), *n.* 1. One who has the same right of common.—2. In Cambridge University, England, one who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman (fel-ô-kun'tri-man), *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot.

This has been censured as an American pleonasm, like play-actor, inasmuch as good English usage has conferred this meaning on the word countryman alone. Still, the want of a more definite expression has been felt in England as well as in this country; and the term *fellow-countryman*, as distinguished from countryman, rustic, as the French compatriote and German landsmann are distinguished from paysan and landmann, has long been used in America, and in England has been adopted and sanctioned by such authorities as Southey and Lord Brougham. *Bartlett*.

Yet for us, surely, fellow-countrymen have an especial interest.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 446.

fellow-craft (fel'ô-kraft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice and below a master-mason. *Simmonds*.

fellow-creature (fel-ô-kre'chur), *n.* A production of the same Creator; a sharer of the same animate existence: applied especially to mankind, but also extended to all animate existences. Also *fellow-mortal*.

Not a blessing reaches any one of us but by ordinances which provide for all fellow-creatures.
Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 68.

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw his fellow-creature!
O. W. Holmes, *Burns Centennial*.

fellowess (fel'ô-es), *n.* [*< fellow + -ess.*] A female fellow. Compare *fellow*, 6.

Who can have patience with such fellows and fellowesses?
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and fellowesses in the creation.
Miss Burney, *Camilla*, ix. 5.

fellow-feel (fel-ô-fél'), *v. t.* [Developed from *fellow-feeling*.] To have a like feeling with; feel sympathy with; have fellowship in suffering with. [Rare.]

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and fellow-feel the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.
D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 339.

fellow-feeler (fel-ô-fē'ler), *n.* One who has a fellow-feeling for another. [Rare.]

Am I not your fellow-feeler, as we may say, in all our miseries? *Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, III. 5.

fellow-feeling (fel-ô-fē'ling), *n.* A kindred feeling; feeling or suffering shared with another; joint interest; sympathy.

My heart is wrung with pity and fellow-feeling, when I reflect what miseries must have been his lot.
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 39.

A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind.
Charrack, *Prolog. on Quitting the Stage*, 1776.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling.
Arbuthnot, *John Bull*.

fellow-generator (fel-ô-jen'e-ra-tor), *n.* In *math.*, a generator of the same polyhedron from the same pyramid. *Kirkman*.

fellow-heir (fel-ô-är'), *n.* A joint heir or co-heir.

That the Gentiles should be *f. heirs*, and of the same body.
Eph. iii. 6.

fellow-helper (fel-ô-hel'për), *n.* A coadjutor; a companion in labor or effort.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellowhelpers to the truth.
3 John 8.

fellowless (fel'ô-less), *a.* [*< fellow + -less.*] Without a fellow or equal; peerless; matchless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and fellowless.
Chapman, *Iliad*, ii. 434.

fellow-like (fel'ô-lîk), *a.* [*< fellow + like.*] Like a comrade; companionable; on equal terms.

All which good parts he graceth with a good fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage.
R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*.

fellowly (fel'ô-li), *a.* [*< ME. felawlich, feleghly, feolawliche*, etc.; *< fellow + -ly.*] Fellow-like. [Rare.]

Sytt vp-ryght And honestly,
Ete & drinke, & be feleghly.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

We must not be too familiar, too fellowly, too homely with God, here at home, in his house, nor loath to uncover our head, or bow our knee at his name.
Donne, *Sermons*, v.

fellow-man (fel-ô-man'), *n.* A fellow-creature of the human race; humanity in general with reference to any individual member of it.

fellow-mortal (fel-ô-môr'tal), *n.* Same as *fellow-creature*.

fellowred, *n.* [*ME. felawrede, felawrede*, etc.; *< fellow + -red.*] 1. Fellowship; company.

But thou dedest no foly dede,
That ys fleishly felawrede.
MS Harl., 1701, f. 11. (*Hallivell*).

2. A company.

Blythe was the Crystene felawrede
On kynge Richard and off hys dede.
Richard Coeur de Lion, i. 3137.

fellowship (fel'ô-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *felowship*, etc.; *< ME. felowship, felawship, felagship, feliship*, etc. (= *1cel. felagsskap* = Dan. *fellesskab*, fellowship); *< fellow + -ship.*] 1. The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on

equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the fellowship of the saints; church fellowship.

Feire frende, come ye and youre felowes with me, and ye shall be in feliship of these worthi men.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 218.

Here is the Alpha and Omega of all our thought and action, the basis of our church-fellowship, the authority for our self-management, the necessity for independence of the civil power, and the qualification for service.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 506.

2. The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, fellowship in loss.

Than seide Petyr to seynt Ion,
"Whi art thou so aory a mon?
Whi wepiest & what is thee?
For felawship telle thou me."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

3. A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the fellowship of civil engineers.

The sorwe of Noc with his felaweship.
Er that he myghte bringe his wyf to ship.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, i. 353.

Also byt ys ordered, that alle the felowshippes of the Bachelers schull hollen their feste at Synte John-ys day in harwarthe.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

4. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.

5. (a) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a *fellow*) to a share in their revenues. In Oxford and Cambridge the fellowships were either constituted by the original founders of the colleges to which they belong, or they have been since endowed. In almost all cases then holders must have taken at least the first degree of bachelor of arts, or of students in the civil law. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a year and upward, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Though many fellowships are tenable for life, in general they are forfeited upon attainment by the holder of a certain position in the church or at the bar, or upon his marriage. In this last case, however, a fellow may retain his fellowship by a special vote of the college. Except in the single case of Downing College, Cambridge, where graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are eligible, fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. Many colleges now confer honorary fellowships to which no emoluments and no share in the government of the college are attached. (b) A scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate fellowships.
Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.
Good fellowship, companionableness; fondness and fitness for social intercourse; a festive or sociable disposition.

He had by his excessive good fellowship . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army.
Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given in installation and ordination services by a minister to the minister about to be installed or ordained, in token of the fellowship of the churches, as practised by some Protestant denominations. It has a very early origin, being probably derived in the primitive church (Gal. ii. 9) from a similar custom among the Persians and Parthians (Jew. Antiq., 18, 9, § 3), who practised it in treaties, as constituting an inviolable pledge of fidelity.

When James, Cephas, and John . . . perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship.
Gal. ii. 9.

The elder desired of the churches that, if they did approve them to be a church, they would give them the right hand of fellowship. *Winthrop Hist. New England*, i. 21.

fellowship (fel'ô-ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fellow-shipped*, ppr. *fellowshipping*. [*< ME. felowshipen, felawshipen*, etc. (pret. *-shipt*) (tr. L. *sociari*); *< fellowship, n.*] 1. *trans.* To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

It [thought] . . . Joyneth his wyckes with the sonne
Phobus and felawshipeth the wey of the olde colde Saturnus.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. meter 1.

Alle the Israelitis . . . felawshipeten hem Selvon with hem in the batayl.
Wyclif, i Ki. xiv. 22.

We therefore fellowship him in taking a course of preparatory studies for the Christian ministry.
Board of Madison University, Jan. 1, 1840.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in fellowship.

For that thei felawshipped first to-geder, and woned well to-geder longe tyme after of grete love alle the dayes of her lyf.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Even the old rug, which was given a new place, . . . seemed very soon to *fellowship* with its new surroundings. *The Congregationalist*, July 19, 1883.

fellow-subject (fel-ō-sub'jekt), *n.* One who shares with another the obligations of allegiance to the same sovereign.

fellow-wheel (fel-ō-hwēl'), *n.* One of a pair of matched wheels working together.

His invention comprised a portable steam-engine, mounted on a framework, mainly supported by a pair of broad *fellow-wheels* behind. *Ure, Dict.*, IV 3.

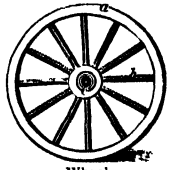
fellside (fel'sid), *n.* The side of a fell or rocky hill. [Rare.]

In his cold bed on the *fellside*. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

fellware (fel'wār), *n.* [ME.; < *fell* + *ware*.] Skins; furs; hide.

But [he] beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes flurris of floyne and other *felle-ware*, And not the better of a bene thouz they boru euer. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 150.

felly¹, felloe¹ (fel'i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies*, *felloes* (-iz, -ōz). [(a) *Felly*, < ME. *fely*, *vely*, pl. *felien*, *velion* (for **velien*), later *feliis*. (b) *Felloe* (prop. spelled **fellow*, like *bellow-s*, *gallow-s*, *sallow*, *willow*, etc.), dial. also *fellick*, *felk*, also (early mod. E.) *felloff* (with various development of the orig. terminal guttural); < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, earlier *felwe*, pl. *felwes*, *feluces*, once *felegghes*; < AS. *felg* (nom. rare, dat. *felge*), usually in pl. *felga* (rarely *felgan*), tr. l. *cantus* (for *cantus*), usually in pl. *canti*, *fellies*; = D. *velg* = OHG. *felga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *felge* = Dan. *fælge* (< D. f.), *felly*. Ulterior origin not clear. A similar duplication of form, with a differentiation of meaning, appears in *belly*, *bel-lows*.] The circular rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted; in the plural, the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart- or carriage-wheel, each receiving the end of at least one spoke.



Wheel.
a, felly; b, spoke; c, hub.

Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.

felly² (fel'li), *adv.* [< ME. *felly*, *felli*, *fellich*, fiercely, cruelly, also shrewdly, < *fel*, *fell*, + *-ly*.] In a fell manner; cruelly; grimly; fiercely; ruthlessly.

When the knyghtes of the rounde table approched the bataille thei sprongen in a-monge hem so *felly*, that thei bare down all that thei mette in her conyng. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

My mind will not let me rest to think upon, and as it were to see, sore storms like to fall more *felly* than any yet we have felt. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 60.

A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser, Sonnets*, Ivi.

felly³ (fel'i), *r. t.* A dialectal variant of *fallow²*.
felly-auger (fel'i-ā'gēr), *n.* 1. An auger for boring the holes for the spokes in a felly.—2. A hollow auger used for forming the tenons of a wheel-spoke.

felly-coupling (fel'i-kup'ling), *n.* A box or holder for clamping and holding together the ends of the several pieces that form the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser (fel'i-dres'er), *n.* A machine for finishing the rims of carriage-wheels.

felly-machine (fel'i-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which fellies are bent, bored, dressed, planed, rounded, and sawed.

felly-plate (fel'i-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used in joining the pieces of a felly.

fellmonger, *n.* See *fellmonger*.

felness, *n.* See *fellness*.

felo (fō'lo), *n.* [ML., a traitor, rebel; in old Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death, a felon: see *felon¹*.] The Middle Latin form of *felon¹*. **Felo de se** [Eng. Law L., lit. a felon (i. e., murderer) of himself, in law, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life, or who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, causes his own death.

A man who should content himself with a single condensed enunciation of a perplexed doctrine would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine. *De Quincey, Style*, I.

felon¹ (fel'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *felon*; < ME. *felon*, *feloun*, *n.*, a wicked person (applied to Satan, Herod, a heathen giant, etc.), a traitor; adj. *feloun*, wicked, malignant; < OF. *felon*, *felun*, *feloun*, a wicked person, a traitor, rebel, adj. traitorous, treacherous, wicked, malignant, F. *felon*, *n.* and adj., = Fr. *felon*,

felon = OSp. *felon* = It. *fellone*, *a.*, wicked, cruel, inhuman, ML. *fello*, *felo*(-n), *a.* traitorous, treacherous, *n.* a traitor, rebel (in Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death: see *felo*); prop. a noun, < OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, wicked, malignant, treacherous, *fel*, = It. *fello*, wicked, cruel, perfidious, bad. The word thus appears to be connected with E. *fell*⁴ (in AS. only in comp. *-fel*, *-felo*, *-fæle*), both, it seems, ult. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *feallan*, a felon, traitor, Bret. *falloni*, treachery; Gael. Bret. *fall* = Ir. *feal*, evil; W. and Corn. *fel*, wily (cf. E. *fell*⁴ in sense of 'wily, shrewd'); the ult. verb being Gael. and Ir. *feallaim*, I betray, deceive, fail, cf. Bret. *fallaat*, impair, render base; orig. **sfall* = L. *fallere*, deceive (> E. *fail*), = Gr. *σφαλλειν*, cause to fall, etc.: see *fell*⁴, *fail*¹.] I. *n.* 1. A wicked person; a cruel, fierce person; one guilty of heinous crimes.

Thag [though] the *feloun* [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedez And his glorious gleim [gleam]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 297.

Ther is a *feloun* that heth the tonge more keruinde thanne rasour. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. In law, a person who has committed a felony. The term is not applicable after legal punishment has been completed.

I do defy thy conjurations, And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

No offendours are hanged there but only *felons*. *Corjay, Crudities*, I. 10.

A *felon*, whom his country's laws Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause. *Conquer, Hope*, I. 712.

3. Felony. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 34. = Syn. 2. Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit, outlaw.

II. a. 1. Wicked; malignant; malicious; treacherous; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Furst my lord was brought to dede, Thorw the *felun* fewes rede, And now my ladil wil me fro. *Swete lord*, now me is woe. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

There was mortal and *felon* bataille and grete oclesion on bothe parties. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope*.

2. Obtained by felony or crime; of goods, stolen.

Thus he that conquer'd men, and beast most cruel (Whose greedy paws with *felon* goods were found), Answer'd Goliath's challenge in a duell. *Fuller, David's Heinous Sin*, st. 19.

3. Wretched; forlorn.

With *felon* look and face dispiteous The soderly down from his hors he sterte. *Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 199.

felon² (fel'on), *n.* [Formerly also *felon*; E. dial. *felon*, *fellon*; < ME. *feloun*, *felon*, *felun*, *felone*, glossed by L. *carbunculus*, *antrax* (for *anthrax*), appar. a 'malignant' sore, < *feloun*, malignant, wicked: see *felon¹*. Cf. ME. gloss. "hec *antrax*, a *felun* bleyen," where *felun*, printed without a comma, may be an adj. (Wright's A. S. and O. E. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, p. 791, col. 12).] In med.: (a) An acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of the finger or toe, especially of the distal phalanx, generally seated near the nail; paronychia; whitlow. *Felone*, soore, *antrax*, *carbunculus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 154.

It is nother a rich patrician's shooe that cureth the gout in the foot, nor a costly and precious ring that healeth the whitlaw or *felon* in the fingers. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 120.

(b) A sort of inflammation in quadrupeds, similar to whitlow in man.

feloness (fel'on-es), *n.* [< *felon¹* + *-ess*.] A woman who has committed felony. [Rare.]

And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness? How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib (Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib, When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness*). *Browning, Flight of the Duchess*.

felonious (fē-lō'ni-us), *a.* [< *felony* (ML. *felonia*) + *-ous*.] The older form is *felonous*, q. v.] 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or an evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a *felonious* deed.

O thievish Night, Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? *Milton, Comus*, l. 196.

2. In law, done with the deliberate purpose of committing a felony.—**Felonious homicide**. See *homicide²*. = Syn. *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. See *criminal*.
feloniously (fē-lō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; wickedly; with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law

such as constitutes a crime of the class termed felonies. Indictments for capital offenses must state the act to have been done feloniously.

And after that he overthrewe tweyne with the tronchon so *felonously* that thei wiste not whether it was nyght or day. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

feloniousness (fē-lō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The character of being felonious.

felonly (fel'on-li), *adv.* [ME., also *felonliche*; < *felon¹*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] Wickedly; feloniously.

Yf he be fer ther-fro ful ofte hath he drede That fals folke fecche away *felonliche* hus godes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 238.

felonous (fel'on-us), *a.* [Formerly also *felonous*; < ME. *felonous*, < OF. *felonon*, *felonus*, *felonus*, wicked, cruel, < *felon*, *felon*: see *felon¹* and *-ous*.] Wicked; felonious.

Thel ben righte *felonous* and foule, and of cursed kynde. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 65.

With *felonous* despyght And fell intent. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. i. 65.

felonously, *adv.* [< ME. *felonously*; < *felonous* + *-ly*.] Wickedly; traitorously.

Thel of the rounde table hem ledde *felonously* in the werse maner. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

felonry (fel'on-ri), *n.* [< *felon* + *-ry*.] A body of felons; a convict population.

From the period when the new community [Port Phillip] became in any degree organized, it seems to have steadily determined upon two things: to claim self-government, as we have seen, and to shut out the *felonry* of Great Britain and Ireland. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 14.

felonwood (fel'on-wūd), *n.* Same as *felonwort*.
felonwort (fel'on-wért), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*: so called from its use as a remedy for whitlow.

felony (fel'on-i), *n.*; pl. *felonies* (-iz). [Formerly also *felonie*; < ME. *felony*, *felonie*, < OF. *felonie*, *felonic*, *felunie*, *felunie*, etc., F. *felonie*, treason, wickedness, cruelty, etc., = Pr. *felonia*, *felnia*, *felunia* = Sp. Pg. *felonia* = It. *felonia*, < ML. *felonia*, treason, treachery (in Eng. law, any crime punishable with death), < *felo*(-n), a felon: see *felon¹*, *n.*] 1. A wicked, foul, or treacherous act; wickedness.

Thel dide it for noon euell ne for no *felonye* that thei wolde yow haue don, but plectid yow yow. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

In this forest so fer for peple haste me I-met a-lone, and so grete *felonye* in the is roted, that thou dyest not me ones to salue. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Specifically.—2. In law: (a) At common law, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and for which other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt. It thus strictly includes treason, although the words are often used as opposed to each other. (b) A high crime; the highest of the principal classes into which crimes are divided by statute; a grave crime exceeding the grade of misdemeanor. The present meaning of the word varies in England, and, in the United States, in various States, forfeiture of land and goods being abolished. Thus, in New York and some other States, it includes all crimes punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a state-prison.

3. A body of felons.—**Capital felony**. See *capital offense*, under *capital*.—**Treason Felony Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 12) extending previous laws for the punishment of offenses against the royal family or their dignity to Ireland, and declaring other similar offenses to be felonies.

felsite (fel'sit), *n.* [F. *felsite*, < G. *fels*, rock, or *fels*- in *felspar*, *felstone*, + *-ite*.] A compact, very hard rock, almost flinty in texture, made up of quartz and orthoclase feldspar intimately mixed. It is a rock of eruptive origin, occurring in large masses in the older part of the geological series, from the Silurian up to the Jurassic, in the form of bosses and dikes, or in regular volcanic overflows. Also called *felstone* and *petrosilex*.

felsitic (fel-sit'ik), *a.* [< *felsite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or containing felsite; of the nature of felsite.

The ground-mass [hornblende-andesite] is frequently quite crystalline, or shows a small proportion of a *felsitic* nature, with microlites and granules. *Geikie, Encyc. Brit.*, X. 235.

felsophyre (fel'sō-fir), *n.* [Irreg. < G. *fels*, a rock, + (por) *phyre*(y).] A term in lithology proposed by Vogelsang, and used by him in a classification of the quartz porphyries into three divisions, *granophyre*, *felsophyre*, and *vitrophyre*, according as the ground-mass is crystalline-granular, imperfectly individualized (or felsitic, as he used that term), or glassy.

felspar, felspath (fel'spār, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar*.

felspathic, felspathose (fel-spath'ik, fel'spath-ōs), *a.* Same as *felspathic*.

felstone (fel'stōn), *n.* [< *fels*, in *felspar*, + *stone*.] Same as *felsite*.

felt (*felt*), *n.* [*< ME. felt, < AS. felt = D. vilt = LG. fitt = OHG. MHG. G. filz = Sw. Dan. filt, felt; hence (< LG.) ML. feltum, filtrum, > It. feltro = Sp. feltro = Pr. feutre = OF. feutre, fautre, F. feutre = MGr. ἀφίλετρον, felt: see felter and filter, and cf. feuter¹.] 1. An unwoven fabric of short hair or wool, or of wool and fur, agglutinated or matted together, with the aid usually of moisture and heat, by rolling, beating, and pressure. The property of felting results chiefly from the serrated or jagged structure of wool and most hairs, as well as from the crimped or wavy form natural to some animal fibers. The making of felt is thought to have originated at a very early date in the western part of Asia, and the best and most durable felt is still made in Persia and the neighboring countries. Felt floor-mats an inch or more thick and of admirable texture and printed in rich designs in color are used upon marble and tiled floors in Persia. (See *numud*.) In Europe, throughout the middle ages and later, felt was a usual material for hats, and was also used for stuffing or bombasting garments for both defense and fashion. Felt is now in general use not only for hats, but for clothing and upholstery, carpets, table-covers, and mats, jackets for steam-boilers, etc., and lining for roofs and walls. Broadcloth and other fulled woolen fabrics are partially felted by the process of fulling; and the familiar shrinkage of woolen garments in washing results from an unsought felting, which draws the fibers of the fabric closer together.*

Howbeit, they are of discretion to make *feltes* of Camels hairs, wherewith they clothe themselves, and which they holde against the winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 57.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with felt. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv, 6.

2. A piece of this material; some article of wearing-apparel made of it; specifically, a hat made of felted wool.

The most defence they haue against the wether is a *felte*, which is set against the winde and weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 230.

A felt of rug, and a thin thredren cloke. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, I, 1.

This Fellow would have bound me to a Maker of *Feltts*.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii, 15.

The youth with joy unfelgnd
Regained the *felt*, and felt what he regained,
While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
J. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*.

3. A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. [*Prov. Eng.*].—4. Felt; skin. To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Adhesive felt. See *adhesive*.—**Felt carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Lining-felt.** (a) In building, a coarse felt placed between two layers of boards or on the inside surface of a wall, to deaden sound or as a non-conductor of heat. A coarse heavy paper, often saturated with tar, is much used for the same purpose. See *lining-paper*, and *tarred paper*, under *paper*. (b) A fabric made of hair, or asbestos and hair, sometimes saturated with a lime cement, used on steam-pipes and boilers as a non-conducting covering. (c) A compound of liquid cement and animal or vegetable fiber, applied with a brush for the same purpose.—**Paper-makers' felt**, a coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither tanzelized nor shorn, used in paper-manufacture to place between wet sheets.—**Roofing-felt**, a material similar to lining-felt, used as a covering for roofs. This material is usually not a true felt, but an agglutination of hair or other animal fibers, compounded with a preparation of tar, and rolled into sheets. It is nailed down upon the roof in overlapping strips, and is usually coated subsequently with tar, or some special heavy pigment having tar or asphalt as a basis and commonly called *cement*.

felt (*felt*), *v.* [*< ME. feltten; < felt¹, n.*] 1. *trans.* To mat (fibers) together, as in the manufacture of felt; make into felt or something resembling felt.

Hard baked or *felted* together.

Holland, tr. of Amianthus Marcellinus, p. 89.

The *felting* of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.

Benedikt, *Coar-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 54.

2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

II. intrans. To become felted; mat together.

felt (*felt*), *Preterit* and past participle of *feel*.
felt-cloth (*felt'klôth*), *n.* Cloth made of wool matted together without weaving; felt.

felted (*fel'ted*), *p. a.* Matted together by or as if by felting; in *bot.*, composed of closely interwoven filaments or hyphae. **Felted tissue**, in fungi, tissue composed of distinct hyphae interwoven.

felter (*fel'ter*), *v.* [*< ME. feltren, fultren, fyl-tren, mat together like felt, mingle, mix; a freq. of feltten, v., felt, or after OF. feutrer, F. feutrer = Sp. filtrar = It. feltrare, < ML. filtrare, felt, < filtrum, foltrum, felt: see felt¹. Cf. filter¹.]* 1. *trans.* 1. To clot or mat together like felt; felt; entangle.

His fax and his foretoppe was *filterred* to goders.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 1078.

Their *feltred* hair torn with wrathful hand.
Content (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 590).

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv, 7.

2. To mingle; mix.

II. intrans. To mingle; associate.

I achal fonde, bi my fayth, to *fylder* wth the best,
Er me wout the wedez, with help of my frendez,
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I, 980.

felt-grain (*felt'grân*), *n.* The grain of timber which splits radially across its annular rings or plates in the direction of the center. Compare *quarter-grain*.

felth (*felth*), *n.* A variant of *feeth*.

felting (*fel'ting*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *felt¹, v.*] 1. The process by which felt is made.—2. The materials of which felt is made.—3. Felt, in a general sense: as, a quantity of *felting*.—4. In *carp.*, the splitting or sawing of timber in the direction of the felt-grain.

felting-machine (*fel'ting-mā-shēn'*), *n.* In *mach.*: (a) A machine for felting or matting together fibers of wool or fur. This is accomplished either by passing them between surfaces which subject them to a rubbing action, or by beating them, as in a fulling-mill. (b) A machine for felting material into a cloth or web.

feltmaker (*felt'mā'kér*), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of felt.

feltness (*fel'tnes*), *n.* [*< felt² + -ness.*] The quality of being felt or experienced. [*Rare.*]

The immediate *feltness* of a mental state.

W. James, *Mind*, IX, 1.

feltwork (*fel'twérk*), *n.* A network or felting as of fibers.

The connective tissue is of the ordinary type, a dense feltwork of homogeneous and fibrillated fibers, against and among which lie many nucleated connective tissue corpuscles.

R. J. H. Gibson, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, XXXII, 630.

feltwort, *n.* [*ME. feltwort, < AS. feltwyr, the mullen, < felt, felt, + wyr, wort.*] The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*: so called from its felty leaves.

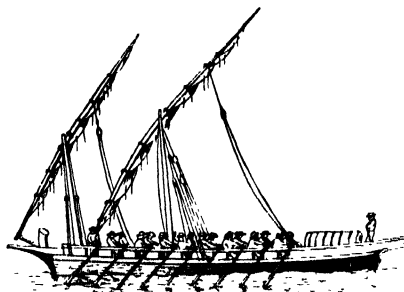
felty (*fel'ti*), *a.* [*< felt¹ + -y.*] Resembling felt; felt-like.

A filamentous, *felty* mass.

H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Alga*, p. 52.

feltyfare, feltydier, *n.* Dialectal variants of *feldfare*.

felucca (*fē-luk'ū*), *n.* [Formerly also *filucca, falucco* (= *F. felouque* = *G. felucke*, etc.), *< It. felucca, felura* = *Sp. falua, faluca* = *Pg. falua*, *< Ar. falūka, < fūlk, a ship, < falaka*, be round (Engelmann, *Mahn*, etc.).] A long, narrow vessel, used in the *Mediterranean*, rigged with two lateen sails borne on mast which have



Felucca

an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it can carry from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked, but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The outwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas were formerly used for passengers and despatches where great speed was required, but are now less common than formerly, and serve the ordinary purpose of coasters and fishing boats. Vessels closely similar in model and rig are used on some of the Swiss lakes.

I departed from Malta in a *Falucca* of Naples; rowed by five, and not twice so big as a wherry; yet will she for a space keep way with a galley. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 183.

We embarked in a *felucca* for Ligonie (Leghorn).

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 19, 1644.

Do you see that Livornese *felucca*,
That vessel to the windward yonder,
Running with her gunwale under?

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, v.

felwett, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felwort (*fel'wért*), *n.* [*E. dial.* (the reg. *F. form* would be **feldwort*), *< ME. *feldwort, -wyr, < AS. feldwyr, gentian, < feld, field, + wyr, wort.*] A name for species of gentian.

felyolet, *n.* See *filiole*.

fem, an abbreviation of *feminine*, 3.

female (*fē'māl*), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. femelle, an accom. form, in erroneous imitation of male, of the correct and more common femelle, femel,*

n. and *a.*, *< OF. femelle, F. femelle = Pr. femella = Pg. femela, < ML. femella, n., a female, a woman, L. femella, only in lit. sense, a young woman (cf. OF. femel, femelle, F. femelle = Pr. femel = Pg. femeo, < ML. femellus, adj.), dim. of femina, a woman, a female (see femine), prob. < *fe, bring forth, produce: see fecund, fetus.*] 1. *n.* 1. A woman; a human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

gif thei have any knave child, thet kepen it a corteyn tyme, and than senden it to the fadir, . . . and gif it be a female, thei don away that on [one] papper.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 154.

Therefore you, clown, abandon . . . the society . . . of this female, which in the common is woman.

Shak., *As you Like it*, v, 1.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a *femelle*; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, I, 1.

By extension—2. (a) Any animal of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

gonder standys rauens thre,

Two males and o [one] femel.

Seven Sages (ed. Wright), I, 3260.

Compare such a bird with a large female of the barn-owl of Van Diemen's Land. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV, 347.

(b) In *bot.*, a plant which produces fruit; that plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen or fertilizing element of the male plant, or the analogous organ in cryptogams.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or concerned with woman or women; belonging to or concerning the human sex which brings forth young.

Who is this, what thing of sea or land?

Female of sex it seems.

That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,

Comes this way sailing. *Milton*, *S. A.*, I, 711.

Behind him walk several of his female relations and friends. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I, 62.

By extension—2. (a) Pertaining to the sex, of any animal, which brings forth young. (b) In *bot.*, pertaining to the kind of plants which produces fruit; pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers, or, in the case of cryptogams, producing the organ analogous to the pistil, the organ which receives the fertilizing element of the male plant and produces the sexual spores. (c) Pertaining to or noting some inanimate object associated or contrasted with another as its complement or opposite.

The [diamonds] grown to gender, male and female.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 158.

The ancients called sapphires male and female, according to their colours: the deep coloured or indigo sapphire was the male, the pale blue, approaching the white, the female. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 304.

3. Characteristic of a woman; feminine; hence, weak, womanly, tender, etc.

Boys, with women's voices,

Strive to speak big, and clap their female joints

In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, III, 2.

The boy is fair,

Of female favour. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, iv, 3.

Under a spreading Beach they sat,

And pass'd the Time with Female Chat.

Prior, *Truth and Falsehood*.

If to her share some female errors fall,

Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Pope, *lc. of the L.*, II, 17.

Female center-plate, the truck center-plate of a railroad-car. **Female flower**, *fuellen*, etc. See the nouns.

Female joint, the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.—**Female rimes**, double rimes, such as *motion, nation*, the final syllable being unaccented: a term adapted from the French *rimes féminines* (feminine rimes), rimes which end with a mute syllable—that is, with mute or feminine *e*.—**Female screw**, a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in a piece of metal, wood, or other solid substance; a screw like that which is cut in a nut. = *Syn.* 1 and 3. *Effeminate, Womanish*, etc. See *feminine*.

femalely (*fē'māl-lī*), *adv.* Suitably for a woman.

Before the door . . . stand many horses, malely and femalely saddled.

R. Broughton, *Cometh up as a Flower*, xviii.

femalist (*fē'māl-ist*), *n.* [*< female + -ist.*] One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women a gallant.

Courting her smoothly, like a *femallist*.

Marston, *Infinite Countess*, iv.

femality (*fē'māl-i-ti*), *n.* [*< female + -ity.* Cf. *OF. femelete.*] The character or state of being female; female nature.

No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to *femality*, as he calls it.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, VI, 154.

More native is it to her . . . to inspire and receive the poem, than to create it . . . Such may be the especial feminine element spoken of as *Femality*.

Mary Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 115.

femalize (*fē'māl-iz*), *v. t.* [*< female + -ize.*] To make female or feminine; express as feminine.

And when they consider, besides this, the very formation of the word *κοινωνία* upon the model of the other *femaliz'd* virtues, the *Εὐνομία*, *Σοφροσύνη*, *Δικαιοσύνη*, &c., they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation.

Shaftesbury, Freedom of Wit and Humour, iii.

"Femalized Christian names" used to be far more common than they are now. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 178.

feme, femme (fem; F. pron. fam), *n.* [OF. *feme*, *femme*, F. *femme* = Pr. *femna* = Sp. *hembra*, *fembra* = It. *femina*, *femmina*, < L. *femina*, woman: see *female*.] A woman. — **Baron and feme**. See *baron*, 3. — **Feme covert**, a married woman, who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband. Also called *covert-baron*. — **Feme sole**, in law: (a) An unmarried woman, whether a spinster or a widow. (b) A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

femerel (fem'e-rel), *n.* [Also written *femerell* and *fomerell*; < F. as if **femerelle* for **fumerelle* (as F. *fumier*, dung, a dunghill, for OF. *femier*), < *fumer*, smoke, < L. *fumare*: see *fume*.] In arch., a lantern, dome, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also *fumerell*.

femicide (fem'i-sid), *n.* [F. for **feminicide*, < L. *femina*, a woman, + *-cidum*, killing, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing of a woman. *Wharton*.

feminacy (fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *femina* (tc) + *-cy*.] Female nature; femininity. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

feminal (fem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-al*.] Female; belonging to a woman. [Rare.] For wealth or fame, or honour *feminal*. *West*, Abuse of Travelling.

feminality (fem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *feminal* + *-ity*.] The state of being female; female nature.

So if in the minority of natural vigour, the parts of feminality take place: when upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appear, the first design of nature is achieved, and those parts are after maintained.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

feminatet (fem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *feminatus*, made womanish, < *femina*, woman: see *female*.] Feminine; female.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice Of policy and labour, cannot brook A feminine authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart.

femininity (fem-i-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *femineidad*, < L. as if **feminicita* (t-s), < *feminus*, womanly, feminine, < *femina*, a woman: see *female*.] Female nature; femininity. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

feminine (fem'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feminine*, -*yn*, -*yn*, < OF. *feminin*, F. *féminin* = Pr. *femenin*, *feminin* = Sp. *femenino* = Pg. *feminino* = It. *femminino*, < L. *femininus*, feminine (only in the grammatical sense), < *femina*, a woman, female: see *female*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the (human) female sex; having the distinguishing characters or nature of that sex; having qualities especially characteristic of woman.

A soul feminine saluteth us. *Shak.*, I. L. L., iv. 2. Of which Mauly feminine people [Amazons] ancient Authours disagree. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

Her heavenly form Angelle, but more soft, and feminine. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 458.

Her [Elizabeth Villers's] letters are remarkably deficient in feminine ease and grace. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

The virtues specially commended to the respect and imitation of the faithful in the canonized saints of the Roman Calendar are mostly of the passive and ascetic, or, as it is sometimes termed, of the feminine type.

H. N. Oudemans, Short Studies, p. 36.

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities. Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

3. In gram., of the gender or classification under which are included words which apply to females only: said of words or terminations. The feminine form is often indicated by a change in the termination of the masculine word or corresponding termination, or by a special suffix: thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Abbreviated *fem.* — **Feminine cesura**. See *cesura*. — **Feminine number**, an even number. — **Feminine rime**, a rime between words each of which terminates in an unaccented syllable or syllables, as between *very* and *merry*, or between *verily* and *merrily*. See *rime*. — **Feminine sign of the zodiac, in *astral*, one of the even signs, the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc. = *Syn. Female*, *Feminine*, *Effeminate*, *Womanish*, *Womanly*, *Ladylike*; soft, tender, delicate. *Female* applies to women and their apparel, to the corresponding sex in animals, and by figure to some inanimate things; *feminine*, to women and their attributes, to the second grammatical gender; *effeminate*, only to men. *Female* applies to that which distinctively belongs to woman; *feminine*, commonly, to the softer, more delicate or graceful qualities of woman, the qualities being always natural and commendable: as, *feminine* grace; *effeminate*, to qualities which, though they might be proper and becoming in a woman, are unmanly and weak in a man; *womanish*, to that which is weak in woman, or weakly like women in**

men: as, *womanish* tears; *womanly*, to that which is nobly becoming in a woman; *ladylike*, to that which is refined and well-bred in woman. See *masculine*.

The circle rounded under female hands.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The change from the heroic to the saintly ideal, from the ideal of Paganism to the ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially feminine.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 383.

A woman impudent and mannish grown Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness, Doth womanish and fearful Mankind live!

Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

So womanly, so benigne, and so meek.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 248.

II. *n.* A female; the female sex. [Obsolete or humorous.]

They guide the *feminines* [female elephants] towards the palace. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. l. 235.

Shall I become — or dares your master think I will become — or if I would become, presume your master to hope I would become one of his common *feminines*?

Marston, The Fawn, iv. 1.

And not fill the world at once

With men, as angels, without *feminine*.

Milton, P. L., x. 893.

femininely (fem'i-nin-li), *adv.* In a feminine manner; as or like a woman.

Femininely fair and dissolutely pale, Her suitor . . . enter'd. *Tennyson*, Geraldine.

feminineness (fem'i-nin-nes), *n.* The quality of being feminine; femininity.

She had been herself touched with a diviner *feminineness*, her own sister self, a thought more angelic.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Droome, xvii.

femininity (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feminutee* (also contr. *feminite*: see *feminite*) = F. *féminité* = Pg. *feminidad*, < L. *femininus*, feminine: see *feminine* and *-ity*.] 1. The character or state of being feminine; female nature; womanliness. [Rare.]

O sowdanesse, . . . O serpent under *femininity* [var. *feminite*]. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 262.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *femininity*. *C. Roade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi.

2. Womanhood; women collectively.

The scenes and experiences described are new and fascinating and refreshing, as much so as pure soul after long travail with dirty humanity; as . . . after boarding and Broadway *femininity*. *S. Bowles*, in *Merrill*, l. 336.

feminism (fem'i-nizm), *n.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ism*.] The qualities of females.

feminity (fē-min'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feminite*, *femynte*, < OF. *feminite*, *feminite*; contr. of *femininitate*: see *femininity*.] 1. The qualities becoming a woman; womanliness.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fayre, The younger daughter of Chrysogonee, And unto Psyche with great trust and care Committed her, yfostered to bee And trained up in tref *feminite*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 51.

2. Effeminaey.

Symptoms of *feminity* in the Church of Rome. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, vi.

feminization (fem'i-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *feminize* + *-ation*.] A rendering or becoming feminine. [Rare.]

"To save it [the male sex] from what?" she asked. "From the most damnable *feminization*!"

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 87.

feminize (fem'i-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feminized*, ppr. *feminizing*. [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ize*.] To make feminine or womanish. [Rare.]

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure?

Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalastica (1663), p. 45.

feminonuclear (fem'i-nō-nū'klē-ār), *a.* Pertaining to a feminonucleus. [Rare.]

feminonucleus (fem'i-nō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *feminonuclei* (-i). [NL., < L. *femina*, female, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the female nucleus; the female as distinguished from the male product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus when this has become bisexual. [Rare.]

We propose . . . to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or *feminonucleus*, reserving the name of spermatozoa and polar globules for the products of the division of the masculonucleus. *Hyatt*, Proc. Rost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 54.

feminyet, *n.* [ME., also *femenye*, < OF. *feminie*, *femenie*, *femenie*, < *feme*, woman: see *female*.] Women collectively; especially, the Amazons.

He conquerede at the regne of *Femenye*, That whilom was teleped Cithes.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

The qwene of *femyne* that freike so faithfully louty, More he sat in hir soule than hir-selfe ay.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6669.

femme, n. See *feme*.

femme-de-chambre (fam'dé-shon'br), *n.* [F. *femme de chambre*: see *feme* covert, under *feme*, and *chamber*.] A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

femora, n. Latin plural of *femur*.

femoral (fem'ō-rāl), *a.* [= F. *fémoral* = Sp. Pg. *femoral* = It. *femorale*, < ML. *femorialis*, < L. *femur*, thigh: see *femur*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the thigh.

Filbertigibbet, who lay perdue behind him, thrust a pin into the rear of the short *femoral* garment which we elsewhere described.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. Pertaining to the femur or thigh-bone: as, the *femoral* condyles. — 3. In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the third joint of an insect's leg:

as, a *femoral* spine. — **Femoral artery**, the main artery of the hind limb, from the end of the external iliac artery to the beginning of the popliteal, or from the crural arch to the canal through the adductor magnus muscle.

In man this artery lies in a triangular space, called *Scarpa's triangle*, bounded above by the crural arch, externally by the sartorius, and internally by the adductor longus, and having the femoral vein on the inner and the anterior crural nerves on the outer side. Its principal branch is the profunda femoris, also called the *deep femoral artery*.

— **Femoral canal**. (a) The crural canal. (b) Hunter's canal. See *canal*. — **Femoral falcon**. See *falcon*.

— **Femoral hernia**. See *hernia*. — **Femoral pores**. Same as *crural pores* (which see, under *crural*). — **Femoral ring**, the inner or abdominal opening of the femoral sheath, beneath the crural arch. — **Femoral sheath**, the general fascial investment of the principal femoral vessels. — **Femoral vein**, the principal vein of the thigh, the continuation of the popliteal vein, receiving the internal saphenous vein and ending at the crural arch in the external iliac vein.

femorocaudal (fem'ō-rō-kā'dal), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the thigh and to the tail: applied to certain muscles attached to the femur and to caudal vertebrae. Also *femorococcygeal*.

femorocoele (fem'ō-rō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

femorococcygeal (fem'ō-rō-kok-sij'ē-āl), *a.* [< *femorococcygeus* + *-al*.] Same as *femorocaudal*.

femorococcygeus (fem'ō-rō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *femorococcygei* (-i). [NL., < L. *femur* (*femor-*) + NL. *coccygeus*, q. v.] A muscle connecting the femur with the caudal vertebrae of some animals.

femorotibial (fem'ō-rō-tib'i-āl), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between or common to the femur and tibia of an insect's leg: as, the *femorotibial* articulation.

femur (fē'mér), *n.*; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fē'mérz, fem'ō-rā). [L., rare nom. *femus* and *femen* (stem *femor-* and *femin-*), the thigh.] 1. The thigh. — 2. In *anat.*, the thigh-bone; the single long bone which extends along the thigh from the hip-joint to the knee-joint, articulating above with the pelvis, and below with the tibia, or the tibia and fibula. The human femur is the longest and largest bone in the body, having a nearly straight subcylindric shaft with a rough ridge, the linea

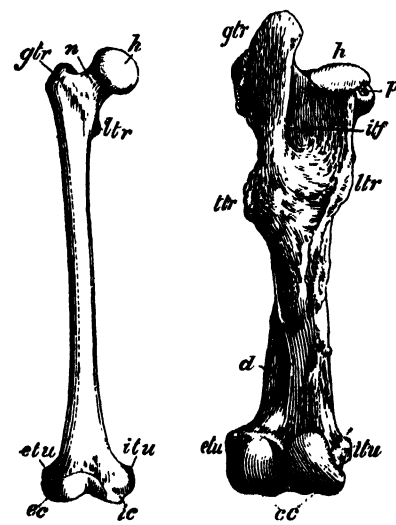


Fig. 1. Anterior View of Human Right Femur. *gtr*, greater trochanter; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *ec*, external condyle; *ic*, internal condyle; *etu*, external tuberosity; *tr*, third trochanter; *tr*, lesser trochanter; *h*, head; *n*, neck. Fig. 2. Posterior View of Left Femur of a Horse. *h*, head; *gtr*, greater trochanter; *ltr*, third trochanter; *tr*, lesser trochanter; *h*, pit for round ligament; *trf*, intertrochanteric fossa; *d*, a depression or fossa; *ec*, *ic*, *tu*, *tr*, external and internal tuberosities; *ec*, the two condyles.

aspera, along its posterior surface, bearing upon its upper extremity, by an oblique neck, a hemispherical head, and two trochanters, the greater and the lesser, and expanding below into two large condyles, the inner and the outer, both of which articulate with the tibia, but neither with the fibula. The slenderness of the bone is beyond an average for mammals, though in some it is still slenderer. Many femora, as of the horse, develop a third trochanter, and also may articulate with both bones of the leg. The reception of the head of the femur in the acetabulum is such that it articulates above with all three of the pelvic bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the pubis. In birds the greater trochanter abuts against the ilium, and thus enters into the formation of the hip-joint. See also cuts under *digitigrade*, *Dromaeus*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

3. In *entom.*, the thigh; the third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the shank or tibia. See cut under *corbiculum*.—4. In *arch.*, the interstitial member between two channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

fen¹ (fen), *n.* [*< ME. fen, fenne, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, < AS. fen, fenn, rarely spelled fæn, fænn, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, = OFries. fenne, fene = D. veen = OHG. fenni, G. fenne = Icol. fen, a fen, bog, = Goth. fani, mud.* Perhaps akin to Gr. *πίλος*, dirt, filth; or to Gr. *πύλος* = *L. palus*, a marsh: see *pool*.] 1. Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a bog; a marsh: as, the bogs in Ireland, or the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire, England.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. Addison.

In the dark *fens* of the Dismal Swamp
The hunted negro lay.

Longfellow, Dismal Swamp.

2. Mud; mire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thanne her bodies in the *fen* ligger,
Thanne schulen her souls be in drede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

His hosen . . .
Al beslombed in *fen*, as he the plow folwed;
Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes,
The fyngers weren for-ward, & ful of *fen* honged.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 427.

3. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold. *Imp. Dict.* = *syn. 1. Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

fen² (fen), *v. t.* [*A corruption of fend*¹.] To forbid: same as *fend*¹: used in this form by boys in marbles and other games, in an exclamatory way, to check or block, according to understood rules, some move of an opposing player. It occurs in such phrases as "*fen roundings*!"—that is, I forbid moving round in a circle (as a player might otherwise do in order to avoid some obstruction), "*fen dubs*!"—that is, I forbid doubles (and when a player knocks two marbles out of the ring, one of which must then be put back). The phrase is properly used only by the opposing player, but through ignorance of its real meaning it may be used also by the player who knocks the marbles out, who thereby cuts off the opponent's right to object, and pockets both marbles.

"Go before me, and show me all those dreadful places." . . . "I am fly," says Jo. "But *fen* larks, you know. Stow hooking it!"
Dickens, Bleak House, xvi.

fen³, *n.* [*ME., < Ar. fenn, art.*] A section in the work of the Arabic physician Avicenna, called the Canon.

I suppose that Avicen
Wroot never in no canon, ne in no *fen*,
Mo wonder signes of empoisoning.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 428.

fenauncet, *n.* An obsolete form of *finance*.
fenberry (fen'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *fenberries* (-iz).
The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxyococcus*.

fen-boat (fen'bôt), *n.* A kind of boat used on fens or marshes.

fence (fens), *n.* [*< ME. fencer, fens, fense, defense, guard, an inclosing wall, etc., for defense, an abbr., by aphoresis, of defense, defense, as fend*¹, *q. v.*, for *defend*.] 1. That which fends off; anything that restrains entrance, or defends from attack, approach, or injury; defense; guard.

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

In which [grottoes], at this time, many families live in winter, and drive their cattle into them by night, as a *fence* both against the weather and wild beasts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

I wanted no *fence* against fraud or oppression.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional *fences* against these dangers ought not to be omitted.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1828.

He hath no *fence* when Gardiner questions him;
All oozes out.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, l. 4.

2. An inclosure round a yard, field, or other tract of ground, or round or along the sides of any open space, as part of a large room, a bridge, etc. Specifically, a fence for land is understood, especially in the United States, to be a line of posts and rails or wire, or of boards or pickets; but the term is ap-

plicable to a wall, hedge, ditch or trench, bank, or anything that serves to guard against unrestricted ingress and egress, to obstruct the view, or merely as a tangible dividing line. By American statutes, boundary-fences between adjoining owners are usually required to be 4 feet high (in some States 4½), and in good repair, and to consist of a suitable structure, or to be a watercourse or other barrier which the fence-viewers having jurisdiction shall deem sufficient.

There is an innumerable multitude of very handsome bridges, all of a single arch, and without any *fence* on either side, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober than Venice.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), l. 388.

Never peep beyond the thorny bound
Or oaken *fence* that hems the paddock round.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 583.

Like three horses that have broken *fence*,
And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Some horses, good performers over any other description of *fence*, will not jump water under any circumstances.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 197.

3. A guard, guide, or gage designed to regulate or restrict the movement of a tool or machine.

—4. An arm or a projection in a lock which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog or other obstructing member as would allow the bolt to be retracted. *E. H. Knight*.

—5. The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.—6. The art of self-defense, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks.

I bruised my shin the other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazling *fence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 791.

7. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods; the keeper of a place for the purchase or reception of stolen goods, or the place itself.

What have you got to say for yourself, you withered old *fence*, eh?
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

The landlady of the "Three Rooks" was a notorious *fence*, or banker of thieves.
Thackeray, Catharine, vii.

8. An inclosure in which fish are dried, cured, and prepared.—**Cap of fence**. See *cap*.—**Coat of fence**. See *coat*.—**Doublet of fence**. See *doublet*.—**Gun fence**, a fence built of rails, with or without resting upon the ground, the other supported by two crossed stakes.—**Ring fence**, a fence which encircles unbrokenly a large area, as that of a whole estate.—**Snake fence**, a fence made of split rails laid zigzag, with the ends resting on each other, and often supported by rough posts in pairs driven slantingly into the ground. Also called *snake-and-rider fence*, *Virginia rail fence*, *warren fence*. [*U. S.*]—**Sunk fence**, a fence built in an artificial or natural depression of the ground, as a ditch or a watercourse, so that it does not project above the general surface.

They [rooks] flew over the lawn and grounds to alight in a great meadow, from which these were separated by a *sunk fence*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xl.

To be on the *fence*, to be uncertain or undecided (as if astride of a fence, hesitating on which side to descend), as between two opinions; be neutral or undecided, as between parties or persons. [*U. S.*]

Every fool knows that a man represents
Not the tellers that set him, but them on the *fence*
Impartially ready to jump either side,
And make the first use of a turn o' the tide.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iv.

Wire fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire fences have to a large extent superseded the more cumbersome forms formerly in use. See *barbed wire*, under *barbed*.

fence (fens), *v.*; prot. and pp. *fenced*, ppr. *fencing*. [*< ME. fencen, fensen; abbr. of defense, q. v.*] 1. To defend; guard; hem in.

The Chinese have no Hats, Caps, or Turbans; but when they walk abroad, they carry a small umbrella in their Hands, wherewith they *fence* their Head from the Sun or the Rain, by holding it over their Heads.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 407.

The man that utter'd this
Had perish'd without food, he 't who it will,
But for this arm, that *fenc'd* him from the foe.
Beau, and *Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to *fence* themselves against the inclemencies of the weather.
Addison, Frozen Words.

2. To obstruct approach to; divide off.

Nation I *fenced* from nation without pity,
That all might wend toward Babylon alone.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

3. To inclose with a fence, as a wall, hedge, railing, or anything that prevents or might prevent entry or egress; secure by an inclosure.

The derge don, the prelates and pontificalles to *Fences* the Corps within the rayles.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 34.

First for your bees a proper station find,
That's *fenced* about, and sheltered from the wind.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

4. To parry or thrust aside as if by fencing; with *off*.

Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his [Descartes's] time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing off* disagreeable conclusions.
J. S. Mill, Logic, V. iii. § 8

To *fence* the court, in *anc. Scots law*, to open the parliament or a court of law by a set form of words.

They wunna *fence* the court as they do at the circuit
The High Court of Judiciary is aye *fenced*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxi

To *fence* the tables, in the churches of Scotland, to deliver a solemn address to communicants at the Lord's table immediately before the communion, on the feeling appropriate to the occasion, and the danger incurred by partaking of the elements unworthily. The address also pointed out those who were debarred from partaking of the sacrament; hence it was formerly called *debarring*.

Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables.
Pardonian, p. 140. (*Janieson*.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To raise a fence; provide a guard.

He [man] hath no way to *fence* against guilty reflection but by stopping up all the avenues at which they might enter.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi

This evil had been sufficiently *fenced* against by the Yorick family.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, l. 11

2. To practise the art of fencing; use a sword or foil for the purpose of self-defense, or of learning the art of attack and defense.

We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,
Teach him to *fence* and figure twice a-week.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 306

3. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.
Dryden.

4. Figuratively, to parry arguments or strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth, as a dishonest witness.—5. To deposit stolen property. [*Slang.*]

Old Bill had been *fencing* with an old bloak in [New York, . . .] [Constable] Hays went instantly to the old bloak's place, and recovered a large amount of stole property.
Philadelphia Press, Dec. 30, 1866

fenceful (fens'fûl), *a.* [*< fence + -ful.*] Affording defense.

Taught Artists first the carving Tool to wield,
Chariots with Brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* Shield
Congress, Hymn to Venus

fenceless (fens'fles), *a.* [*< fence + -less.*] Without a fence; uninclosed; defenseless; ungaurded; open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

Thus now *fenceless* world
Forfeit to Death.
Milton, P. L., x. 303

fence-lizard (fens'liz'ârd), *n.* The common small lizard or swift of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, one of the few found in the Northern and Middle States. It is 5 to 7 inches long of moderately stout form, with long, slender, fragile tail above of some variable dark color, with waved darker bands, the throat and sides of the belly of the male brilliant blue and black.

fence-month (fens'munth), *n.* A time during which hunting in a forest is prohibited: originally applied to the fawning-time of deer, from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Also *defense-month*. [*Eng.*]

fence-play (fens'plâ), *n.* Fencing.

Those who go to Paris Garden, the Bell Savage, or Thetford, to behold bear-baiting, cat-rattles, or *fence-play*, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless first they pay one penny at the gate, another at the entrance of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing.
Lambard, Perambulation of Kent, quoted in Strutt [Sports and Pastimes, p. 349.]

fencer (fen'sér), *n.* [*< fence, v., + -er*¹.] In 2 sense *< fence, n., 2, + -er*¹.] 1. One who fences: one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

The Precursor in the Synagogue taketh a bundle of boughs, and blesseth and shaketh them, . . . and moveth them three times to the East, and as often to the West and to the N. and S. and then vp and downe like a *Fence* and then shaketh them againe, as having now put it down to flight.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 20

2. A horse good at leaping fences or other obstructions: said generally of a hunter.

fence-roof (fens'rôf), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defense.

The Romans . . . having set their flanks thick together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roof*, stood their ground and resisted.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, 186

fence-time (fens'tim), *n.* Same as *close-time* [*Eng.*]

fence-viewer (fens'vū'br), *n.* An officer, or one of a board of officers, whose duty it is to require and supervise the erection and maintenance of boundary-fences between adjoining owners, or along the highway, when called upon to do so by any party in interest. [U. S.]

In 1847, *fence viewers* were appointed, by whom, in addition to other duties, every new building had to be approved. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, IV. 20.

fencible (fen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *fensible* and *fensable*; < *fence* + *-ible*; or, in other words, an abbr. of *defensible*.] **I. a.** 1. Capable of being defended or of making defense.

A road . . . made very *fencible* with strong wals. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 132.

First she them led up to the castle wall,
That was so high as foe might not it clime,
And all so faire and *fencible* withall.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 21.

Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets,
keep watch and ward all night.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. v. 4.

2. Pertaining to or composed of fencibles.

The *fencible* corps were a species of militia, raised for the defense of particular districts, from which several of them could not by the conditions of their institution be detached. The first were raised in Argyllshire, in 1759.

Grose, *Mil. Antiq.*, p. 164.

Fencible cavalry, formerly, in England, a mounted corps of fencibles. They seem to have corresponded to the body afterward called yeomanry.

II. n. A soldier enlisted for defense against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad: generally in the plural: as, the Warwickshire *fencibles*.

The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the *Manx fencibles*.

Windham, Speech on Army Estimates, Feb. 26, 1806.

fencing (fen'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fence*, *v.*, in its various uses.] **1.** The art of using a sword or foil in attack and defense, or practice for improvement or the exhibition of skill in that art.

Sometimes Persons were compell'd, by the Tyranny of Nero, to practise the Trade of *Fencing*, and to fight upon the Stage, for his inhuman Diversion.

Compre, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., notes.

2. That which fences; an inclosure or fence; the fences collectively.

Sussex, . . . where the fields are small and the *fencing* for the most part what is called cramp.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 190.

3. Specifically, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.—**4.** Material used in making fences.

A decayed fragment or two of *fencing* fill the gaps in the bank.

Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*, p. 217.

fencing-gage (fen'sing-gāj), *n.* A wooden guide used as an aid in fastening the boards of a wooden fence.

fencing-machine (fen'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaping, fitting, and finishing posts, rails, etc., for fences.

fencing-school (fen'sing-skōl), *n.* A school in which fencing is taught.

You little think he was at *fencing-school*

At four o'clock this morning.

Middleton, *Mansinger*, and *Rowley*, *Old Law*, iii. 2.

fen-cricket (fen'krik'et), *n.* The mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

fend¹ (fend), *v.* [*ME.* *fenden*, defend; abbr. of *defenden*, defend, as *fence* of *defence*: see *defend*. Cf. *fen*².] **I. trans.** 1. To defend; protect; guard.

He com right son [soon] Normundie to *fend*.

Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 195.

Now, good syr Justyce, be my frende,

And *fende* me of my fone [foes].

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 63).

One day thou wilt be blest;

So still obey the guiding hand that *fends*

Thee safely through these wonders for sweet ends.

Keats, *Endymion*, ii.

He could not and did not try to *fend* himself against the keen edge of the terrible doubts, the awful mysteries.

The Century, XXVI. 540.

2. To keep off; prevent from entering or impinging; ward off; forbid: usually followed by *off*: as, to *fend off* blows. Compare *fen*².

Faires do fall so seldome in a yeare

That when they come, prouision must be made

To *fende* the frost in hardest winter nights.

Gaucolme, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 66.

God *fend* that the fear of this diligence which must then be us'd do not make us affect the laziness of a licensing Church.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 41.

Spread with straw the building of thy fold,

With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend off* the weather.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxxvii.

3. To support; maintain. [*Scotch.*]

But there is neither bread nor kale,

To *fend* my men and me.

Border Minstrelsy, Battle of Otterbourne.

But gi'e them guid cow-milk their fill,

Till they be fit to *fend* themsel'.

Burns, Death of Maillie.

II. intrans. 1. To act in opposition; offer resistance.—**2.** To parry; fence.—**3.** To make provision; give care. [*Scotch.*]

I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, . . . and *fended* weel for ye.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, vii.

Ah! but they must turn out and *fend* for themselves.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 8.

To fend and prove, to argue and defend.

It was a manifest sign indeed of no contentious spirit, and that delighted not in *fending* and *proving*, as we say.

Sturges, *Memorials*, III. ii. 28.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and *prove* with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke*.

fend¹ (fend), *n.* [*< fend*¹, *v.*] The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect; self-defense or self-support. [*Scotch.*]

I'm thinking wi' sic a brow fallow,

In poortith I might mak' a *fen*.

Burns, *Tam Glen*.

I was long enough there—and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and *fend*.

Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xx.

fend², *n.* A Middle English form of *fend*.

fendace (fen'dās), *n.* [*OF.* *fendace*, *fendasse*, a slit, chink, opening, < *fendre*, cleave, split, slit: see *fen*.] In armor, a protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fender (fen'dér), *n.* [*< fend*¹ + *-er*¹; or an abbr. of *defender*.] 1. One who or that which fends, guards, or wards off.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all bulkers and shoplifts in the town.

Four for a Penny (Harl. Misc., IV. 147).

Specifically—(a) A guard placed before an open fire to keep live coals from falling on the floor. It usually consists of an upright fence or parapet of sheet-metal or wire gauze, or a light skeleton of wire, set along the front and sides of a hearth, frequently made ornamental and often having a top bar. Fenders are also made to cover the whole front of a fireplace, and are sometimes fitted with a sort of wicket which can be opened without removing the fender.

The basins of bread and milk that she and her husband were in the habit of having for supper stood in the *fender* before the fire.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxii.

(b) *Naut.*, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against a pier, another vessel, or other body. (c) A guard-post placed on the edge of a pier. (d) An attachment to a cultivator for preventing the clods of earth turned up by it from injuring the plants. (e) The rubbing-plate of a carriage, placed where the forward wheels turn under the body of the carriage.

2. A kind of terrapin. See *red-fender*.

fender-beam (fen'dér-bēm), *n.* 1. A horizontal fender of wood suspended from a ship's side or floating in a dock.—**2.** A permanent buffer at the end of a railroad line or siding, designed to prevent cars from running beyond the end of the track.

fender-board (fen'dér-bōrd), *n.* One of the boards placed at either side of the steps of a passenger-car to protect them from mud and dirt thrown up by the wheels.

fender-bolt (fen'dér-bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a projecting head designed to protect the surrounding surface.—**2.** A bolt driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship as a support for a fender.

fender-pile (fen'dér-pil), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works on either land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

fendillé (F. pron. fon-dē-lyā'), *a.* [*F.*, < *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fen*.] In *ceram.*, cracked in the glaze or enamel: noting a surface covered with minute cracks through wear and repeated heatings, as distinguished from *crackled*, which is applied to a surface abounding in cracks formed intentionally.

fendlicheit, fendly, *a.* See *fendly*. *Chaucer*.

fendu (F. pron. fon-dü'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fen*.] Cut open; split; slashed: in costume, noting a garment or part of a garment in those fashions in which slashing was employed.—**Fendu en pal** [*F.*, in *her*, divided palewise: said especially of a cross. Compare *voilé* *per pale*, under *voilé*].

fen-duck (fen'duk), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, often found in fens.

fendy (fen'di), *a.* [*< fend*¹ + *-y*¹.] Clever in providing or finding ways and means; shifty. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

Even opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*.

Scott, *Waverley*, xviii.

fenester (fen'ē-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. fenestratus*, more correctly *fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestare*, more correctly *fenestare*, deponent *fenestari*, lend on interest, < *fenus*, more correctly *fenus* (*fenor*), interest, proceeds, gain, profit, < √**fe*, produce: see *secund*, *fetus*, etc.] To put to use, as money; lend on interest. *Cockeram*.

fenestration (fen'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. fenestratio(n-)*, more correctly *fenestratio(n-)*, a lending on interest, < *fenestare*, *fenestari*: see *fenestrate*.] 1. The act of lending on interest.

It [the hare] figured . . . not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, [but] *fenestration* or usury from its fecundity and superfecundation.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

2. The interest or gain of that which is lent. **fenestell**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. fenestella*, a small window: see *fenestella*.] A small window. See *fenestella*.

Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be

Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,

Hang part of that in every *fenestell*,

And this wol from the weel wite hem well.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

fenestella (fen-es-tel'ā), *n.*; pl. *fenestellæ* (-ē). [*L.*, dim. of *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] 1. A small window.

2. In Roman Catholic churches, a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—**3.** [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of the family *Fenestellida*. (b) A genus of bivalve mollusks.

Bolton, 1798. **Fenestellidae** (fen-es-tel'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Fenestella* + *-ide*.] A family of paleozoic polyzoans of fan-like form, typified by the genus *Fenestella*. They range from the Silurian to the Permian.

fenestert, *n.* [*ME.*, also *fenestre*, < *OF.* *fenestre*, *F. fenêtre* = *Pr. fenestra* = *It. fenestra*, *fenestra* = *D. venster* = *OHG. venster*, *MHG. venster*, *G. fenster* = *Sw. fönster*, < *L. fenestra*, a window, prob. connected with *Gn. φαῖνεν*, bring to light, show, appear, *φαερός*, open to sight, evident: see *fancy* and *fable*.] A window.

At hir dore and his *fenester*.

Arthur and Merlin, I. 815.

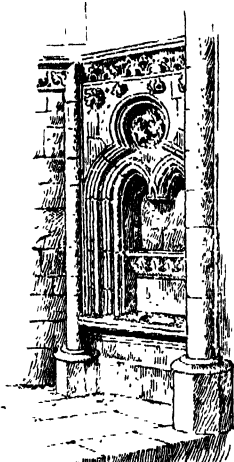
Lo, how men wryten

In *fenestres* at the freres.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 42.

fenestra (fē-nēs'trā), *n.*; pl. *fenestrae* (-trē). [*L.*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. In *anat.*, a foramen; specifically, one of certain foramina of the inner ear. See phrases below.—**2.** In *entom.*: (a) A transparent spot in an opaque surface, as in the wings of certain butterflies and moths. (b) One of two perforations, covered with membrane, on the head of a cockroach, above the insertions of the antennae. They have been regarded as rudimentary ocelli. See cut under *Insecta*.—**Fenestra ovalis** (the oval window), an opening into the vestibule of the ear from the tympanic cavity, situated in the line of junction of the prootic and opisthotic bones. In life it is closed by a membrane to which is fitted the foot of the stapes or columella. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *periotic*.—**Fenestra rotunda** (the round window), an opening in the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, situated wholly in the opisthotic bone, leading into the scala tympani. In life it is closed by a membrane. See cut under *periotic*.

fenestral (fē-nēs'tral), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* < *ML. *fenestralis*, < *L. fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] **II. n.** < *ME. fenestralle*, < *OF. fenestral*, < *ML. fenestrale*, a window, neut. of **fenestralis*: see *I. a.*] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to a window or to windows; resembling a window; of window-like structure or transparency.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or having fenestrae or transparent spots.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a large opening like a window.—**Fenestral bandage, in *surg.*, a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge. *Dunghison*.**



Fenestella.—Church of Norrey, near Caen, Normandy.

II.† n. A small window; also, a framed blind of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

fenestrate (fē-nēs'trāt), *a.* [*L. fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, furnish with windows or openings, < *fenestra*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. Same as *fenestral*.—2. Same as *fenestrated*. 1. *Fenestrate ocellus*, in *entom.*, an ocellated spot having a clear spot in the center.—*Fenestrate pterostigma*, in *entom.*, a pterostigma having a clear dot at the inner or outer end.

fenestrated (fē-nēs'trāt-ed), *a.* [As *fenestrate* + -ed.] 1. In *arch.*, having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—2. Same as *fenestral*.—*Fenestrated membrane*, in *anat.*, the outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a homogeneous highly refracting substance presenting in transverse section a festooned appearance.

fenestration (fē-nēs'trā-shən), *n.* [*L. fenestrare* + -ion.] 1. In *arch.*: (a) A design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature. (b) The series or arrangement of windows in a building.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the state of being fenestral or provided with fenestræ.

fenestret, *n.* See *fenester*.

fenestrella (fē-nēs'trē'lā), *n.*; pl. *fenestrellæ* (-ē). [NL. (cf. It. *fenestrella*; L. *fenestella*, *fenestralis*, dim. of *fenestra*, a window.) In *entom.*, a transparent spot in the anal area of a tegmen or wing-cover of certain grasshoppers. Kirby.

fenestrule (fē-nēs'trū'l), *n.* [*L. fenestrule*, dim. of *L. fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] In *Polysia*, one of the little fenestræ or spaces between the intersecting branches of the coenæcium.

fen-fire (fēn'fir), *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads. Swinburne, Athens.

fen-fowl (fēn'foul), *n.* [*AS. *fenfugel* (Somner), < *fen*, fen, + *fugel*, fowl.] Any fowl that frequents fens; as a plural, such fowls collectively.

fēngt, *n.* See *fung*.

fengeldt, *n.* [In old law books, a form repr. an AS. **feondgild*, ME. **feondgild*, < *feond*, ME. *feond*, an enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] In old law, an impost or a tax for the repelling of enemies. Cowell.

fengite (fēn'jit), *n.* [Same as *phengite*, < *L. phengites*, < Gr. *φενγίτης*, another name of *σέληνιτης*, selenite, so called from its use for windows, < *φένγος*, light, *φένγειν*, shine.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

fen-goose (fēn'gōs), *n.* The graylag, *Anser ferus*: so called from its frequenting fens.

Fenian (fē-ni-an, in sense 1 also fē-ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [In the first sense also written *Fennian* and *Finnian*; formed, with Latin suffix -ian, from Ir. *Fenn*, *Finnne*, oblique case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] I. *n.* 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed the militia of the ardrigh or king (see *ardrigh*) of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Binnion*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Find or Fionn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of McPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Oisín, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends, which may be compared with the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table. In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Fian*, *Fion*.

2. A member of an association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857, with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phoenix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called *círcles*, presided over by *centers*, with a *head center* as chief president and a *general senate*: an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Fenians of Irish legend: as, the *Fenian* stories; the *Fenian* period.

The poems and tales which we have called *Fennian* . . . form a cycle entirely distinct from the heroic one. Eneyc. Brit., V. 311.

Most of the poems and prose tales coming under the head *Fennian* or *Fenian*, and now or recently current among the Irish-speaking peasantry, are also to be found in MSS. at least 300 years old. Eneyc. Brit., IX. 75.

2. Of or belonging to the organization called the Fenian Brotherhood: as, a *Fenian* invasion; a *Fenian* outrage.

Some of his [Thomas Hughes's] letters, written during the early Fenian excitement, . . . are among the best contributions that England has furnished for the American press. R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 106.

Fenianism (fē-ni-an-izm), *n.* [*L. Fenian*, 2, + -ism.] The principles, politics, or practices of the Fenians. See *Fenian*, *n.*, 2.

Mr. Sumner appears to have thought the proximity to us of the British possessions a cause of irritation and disturbance, by furnishing a basis of operations for Fenianism. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 79.

fenixt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phenix*.

fenkt, *v. t.* [ME. *fenken*, rarely *venken*, < OF. *venere*, *venere*, *vainere*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, vanquish: see *vanquish*, *convince*.] To overcome; conquer; vanquish.

All swich cities that seemelich were,
Philip *fenkes* in fyght & fayled lyte,
That all Greece hee ne gatt with his grim werk.
Alisunder of Macedon (E. E. T. S.), l. 323.

He ne mighte . . .
Ayen Rome in bataile speide,
That he was euer more biwrauld.

Overcumen, *venkud*, and bitrauld
Seyn Sages, l. 2021 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

fenkelt, *n.* See *finkle*, *fennel*.

fenks (fengks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

fenland (fēn'land), *n.* [*ME. *feuland*, < AS. *fenland*, < *fen*, *fenn*, fen, + *land*, land.] Marshy land; fens; specifically, in England, the marshy region in Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and adjacent counties, now in great part reclaimed.

fenlander (fēn'lan-dēr), *n.* One who lives in fenland; specifically, an inhabitant of the English fenland or fens.

Laurence Holbeck was born, saith my Author, apud Girvies: that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*. Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

fenman (fēn'man), *n.*; pl. *fenmen* (-men). One who lives in fens or marshes.

If you ask how you should rid them, I will not point you to the *fen-men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 480.

fenne¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fen¹*.

fenne², *n.* [Perhaps for *f. ade*, i. e., *fiend*.] Apparently, a dragon.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe.
Turberville, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, p. 31.

fennec, **fennek** (fēn'ek), *n.* [The Moorish name.] 1. A small African fox, the zerd, *Falpes zerd* or *Fennecus zerd*. It is of a pale-fawn or creamy-whitish color, the tail being black-tipped. It



Fennec (*Falpes* or *Fennecus zerd*).

has a slender body, sharp snout, large pointed ears, upward of 3 inches long, and blue eyes. It is about a foot long without the tail, which is shorter than the body. The animal lives in burrows like other foxes, and is chiefly nocturnal in habits. There are several species of the genus *Fennecus*.

2. A misnomer of an entirely different African fox, of the genus *Megalotis* or *Otocyon*.

Fennecus (fēn'e-kus), *n.* [NL., < *fennec*.] A genus of small African foxes with very large ears and auditory bullæ, belonging to the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidae*, and containing the fennees or zerdas, as *F. zerd*, *F. famelicus*, and *F. chama*. See *fennec*, *fennek*, *n.* See *fennec*.

fennel (fēn'el), *n.* [*ME. fenel*, *fenyl* (also in another form *fenkel*, *fenkel*, > mod. *finkle*, after D. or Scand.), < AS. *fenol*, usually *finol*, *finel*, *finul*, rarely *finigle*, = D. *venkel* = OHG. *fenachal*, *fenuchal*, G. *fenchel* = Sw. *fenkål* = Dan. *fenikel* = OF. *fenoil*, F. *fenouil* = Pr. *fenoth*, *fenouilh* = Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *funcho* = It. *finocchio*, < L. *feniculum*, more correctly *fariniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fenum*, more correctly *fanum*,

hay: see *fenugreek*.] 1. An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Feniculum vulgare*, a native of southern Europe and common in cultivation. It is a tall, glaucous herb with decomposed leaves, yellow flowers, an agreeable odor, and sweet aromatic taste. Several varieties are extensively cultivated in Europe, America, and India for their seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stimulant. The chief consumption, however, is in veterinary practice. The oil distilled from the seeds is used in the manufacture of cordials.

Eke *fenel* wol up growe,

So it be gladd.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5

Above the lowly plants it towers,
The *fennel*, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.

Loufellow, Goblet of Life

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See below.—*Dog-fennel*. See *dog's fennel*. *Glan fennel*, the *Ferrula communis*.—*Hog- or sow-fennel*, the *Peucedanum officinale*.—*Sweet fennel*, *Feniculum dulce*, sometimes eaten as a vegetable or salad.—*To ea conger and fennel*, to eat two high and hot things together: esteemed an act of libertinism. *Nares*.

Because their legs are both of a bigness: and he play at quoits well; and *eats conger and fennel*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4

fennel-flower (fēn'el-flou'ēr), *n.* The *Nigella Damascena*, or rugged-lady, also *N. sativa*, the seeds of which are used in the East as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative and diuretic.

fennel-water (fēn'el-wā'tēr), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennian (fēn'i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Fenian*, 1.

fennish (fēn'ish), *a.* [*fen¹* + -ish¹.] Full of fens; fenmy; marshy.

Hardlier putrified and corrupted than all the *fennish* waters in the whole country. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 371

fenny¹ (fēn'i), *a.* [*ME. fenny*, < AS. *fennig*, *fennig*, marshy, muddy, < *fenn*, *fen*, marsh mud: see *fen¹*. Cf. *fenny²*.] 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy.

Much of this park, as well as a greater part of the country about it, is very *fenny*, and the ayre very bad. *Bretyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644

A hov'ring vapour

That covers for a while the *fenny* pool.

J. Bailli

2. Inhabiting or growing in fens; abounding in fens: as, *fenny* brake.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake.

In the caldron boil and bake.

Shak., Macbeth, iv.

Paths there were many.

Winding through pulmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.

Keats, Endymion,

3. Muddy. [Prov. Eng.]

That mayster is merceyable; thag [though] thou be na *fenny*,
& al to-murred in myre whyl thou on molde lyuyes,
Thou may schyne thurg schryfte, thag thou haf schon
scrud,

& pure the with penance tyl thou a pec^r worthe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 111

fenny² (fēn'i), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fenowed (fēn'od), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fensable, **fensible**, *a.* See *fensible*.

fensome (fēn'sum), *a.* [E. dial. for **fensom*, < *fen¹* + -some.] 1. Adroit; skilful.—2. Neat; handsome; becoming. *Grose*; *Brockett*.

fensuret, *n.* [*fen¹* + -ure.] A fence.

Fence or *fensure*, vallum

Julio

fent (fent), *n.* [*ME. fente*, < OF. *fente*, I. *fente* (= Pg. *fenda*), a slit, < *fendre* = Sp. *herder* = Pg. *fender* = It. *fendere*, < L. *findere*, p] *fissus*, cleave, split, slit. Hence also (from I. *findere*) *fendage*, *fissile*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc.]

1. A slit; specifically, a short slit or opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of shirt, at the top of the skirt in a dress, etc., & a means of putting it on; a placket or placket hole.—2. A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A remnant, as of cotton; an odd piece; specifically, imperfectly printed or imperfectly dyed ends of cotton and other cloths, which are sold for patchwork and similar purposes.

Sand and bran will come out in a fine strainer, or a fine printing *fent*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 22

4. The binding of any part of the dress. [Prov. Eng.]

fent (fent), *v. t.* [*fent*, *n.*, 4.] To bind (cloth) [Prov. Eng.]

fen-thrush (fēn'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush (*C. swainson*). [North Hants, Eng.]

fenugreek (fēn'ū-grēk), *n.* [Also sometimes *fenugreek*, formerly also written *fenigreek*;

ME. **fenigrek*, *feynigrek*, *venecreke*, < AS. *fenogrecum*, and separately *fenum grecum* (= D. *fenigriek* = F. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec*, *fengrec* = Sp. *fenogreco* = Pg. *fenogregio*), < L. *fenumgræcum*, *fenum Græcum*, more correctly *fenum Græcum*, fenugreek, lit. 'Greek hay': *fenum*, less correctly *fenum*, erroneously *fenum*, hay, perhaps < √ **se*, produce: see *fennel*, *fetus*.] The *Trigonella Fenum-græcum*, an annual leguminous plant indigenous to western Asia, but widely naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe. The mucilaginous seeds are used as food, and also in medicine. Also *fenugreek*.

feynigrek to have of seeds is to be sowe
In Ytalle ene in this Janes ende.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Fenigreeke commeth not behind the other hearbs before specified in credit and account for the vertues which it hath: the Greeks call it Telus and Carphos.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 207.

In the case of a drink called "Hollands whiskee," it was produced by distilling the methylated spirit with a little nitric acid, and then sweetening with treacle, and flavouring with rhubarb, chloroform, *fenugreek*, etc.

Encyc. Brit., I. 176.

feod, feodal, feodality, feodary. Less correct spellings, based, like the French *feodal*, etc., on the less correct Middle Latin forms, *feodum*, *feodalis*, etc., of *feud²*, *feudal²*, etc. The English pronunciation (fūd, fū'dl, etc.) belongs to the spelling *feud*, etc.

feoff (fēf), *v. t.* [An artificial spelling preserved in law books, in imitation of the Law L. and later OF. forms; the E. pronunciation is that of the reg. E. spelling *feff*; < ME. *feffen*, invest with a fee or fief, < OF. *feffer*, *feffer*, *fieffer* (later spelled *feoffer*), F. *fieffer* (in Law L. *feoffure*, the proper ML. verb being *feodare*, or rather *feudare*), < OF. *fief*, a fee or fief: see *sec²*, *fief*, *feud²*.] 1. To invest with a fee or feud; give or grant a fee to; enfeoff.—2. To endow.

Was ther non other broch you liste lete,
To *feffe* with your newe love?

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1689.

The kynge hym *feffed* with his right glove, and than he reised hym vpon his feet.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 374.

So wel was William bi-louede with riche & with pore,
So fre to *feffe* alle trekes [persons] with ful faire giftes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1061.

May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace.

Court of Love, I. 932.

feoff (fēf), *n.* See *fief*.

feoffee (fo-fē), *n.* [*fēoff* + *-ee*; < F. *fief*, pp. of *fieffer*, *feoff*.] A person who is onfeoffed—that is, invested with a fee.

He had conveyed secretly all his landes to *feoffees* of trust.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Making himself rich by being made a *feoffee* in trust to deceased brethren.

R. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

Feoffee to uses, at common law, one to whom land is conveyed to the use of another. See *use*.

feoffer, feoffor (fēf'ər, -ər), *n.* [OF. *feoffor*, *feoffour*, ML. *feoffator*: see *feoff*, *v.*] One who enfeoffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (fēf'ment), *n.* [*fēffement*, < OF. *feoffement* (ML. *feoffamentum*), < *feoffer*, etc., *feoff*: see *feoff*, *v.*] In law: (a) Originally, the gift of a fief or feud.

The parliament passed bills to limit the benefit of clergy and forbid *feoffments* to the use of churches.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

(b) The conveyance of land by investiture, or words of donation, accompanied by livery of seisin; also, the document making such conveyance.

Thanne Symonye and Cynyle stoden forth bothe,
And vnfelde the *feffement* that Fals hadde maked.

Piers Plowman (C), III. 73

He has a quarrel to carry, and has caused
A deed of *feoffment* of his whole estate
To be drawn yonder: he has 't within; and you
Only he means to make feoffee.

R. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

The process of conveying land by the combined effect of a deed and livery of seisin was called a *feoffment*; the deed was first executed, and then livery of seisin was given, and a memorandum of this was indorsed on the deed, and usually attested by the same witnesses.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(c) A like transfer or creation of any corporeal hereditament or freehold estate.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment* of creation?

Hallam.

feoffer, n. See *feoffer*.

feolet, a. See *feol²*.

feort, adv. and a. A Middle English form of *far¹*.

feorm-fultum, n. [AS. < *feorm*, provision (see *farm¹*), + *fultum*, aid, assistance.] In Anglo-

Saxon law, a tax for the king's sustentation as he went through his realm.

In every shire the king received, out of the produce of what had been the folk land contained in the shire, a compensation for his sustentation, termed the *feorm fultum*.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 10.

fer¹ (fēr), *adv. and a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *far¹*.

fer², n. A rare Middle English form of *fire*.

-fer. [L. adj. *-fer*, m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut., < *ferre* = E. *bear¹*: see *-ferous*, *-phorous*.] The terminal element of nouns with a corresponding adjective in *-ferous*, as *conifer*, a coniferous tree. See *-ferous*.

feracious (fē-rā'shūs), *a.* [= Sp. *feraz* = It. *ferace*, < L. *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear¹*: see *bear¹*. Cf. *fertile*.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak

Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.

Thomson, Liberty, III.

feracity (fē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [*fēracitee* = Sp. *feracidad* = Pg. *feracidade* = It. *feracità*, < L. *feracita(-s)*, < *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful: see *feracious*.] Fruitfulness. [Rare.]

Wel froted wolde he [the olive] fatte ydonnged be,
And wagged [shaken] with wynde of *feracitee*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile; instead of fruitfulness, *feracity*.

Beattie, Moral Science, IV. I. § 3.

feræ (fē-rē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *bestia*) of *ferus*, wild: see *ferce*.] 1. Wild animals. See *fera natura*, below.—2. [cap.] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the third order of *Mammalia*, containing the ten Linnean genera *Phoca*, *Canis*, *Felis*, *Viverra*, *Mustela*, *Ursus*, *Didelphys*, *Talpa*, *Sorex*, and *Erinaceus*. Of these, the last three are insectivorous, and the seventh is marsupial. Excluding these four, and bringing in the genus *Trichechus*, which Linnaeus placed in *Bruta*, the order becomes the following modern group:

3. [cap.] An order of *Mammalia*, the *Carnivora* of authors. It includes edacillan quadrupeds with teeth of three kinds, all enameled, the canines specialized, the toes clawed, the scaphoid and semilunar carpal bones consolidated into a single scapholunar bone, the placenta zonary deceduate, the brain with no calcareous sudeus, clavicles rudimentary or wanting, and the pelvis and hind limbs developed. The *Feræ* thus characterized include all the ordinary carnivorous mammals, and are divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinipedia*, the former containing the terrestrial forms, the latter the aquatic seals.—**Feræ nature.** [L., lit. wild animals of nature: *feræ*, pl. fem., wild animals (see *etym.* above); *natura*, gen. of *natura*, nature: also generally explained as meaning literally 'of a wild nature,' the full phrase being *animalia feræ natura*.] In law, animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants: distinguished from domesticated animals (*animalia domitæ natura*), as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry.

feral¹ (fē-rāl), *a.* [*fēra*, a wild animal, a wild beast (see *fera*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to wild beasts; wild; ferine; ferous; existing in a state of nature; not domesticated or artificially bred: as, the mallard is the *feral* stock of the domestic duck.

This girl . . . is one of those women men make a quarrel about and fight to the death for—the old *feral* instinct, you know.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xvi

Some habit common to swine in their *feral* condition.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 638.

2. Run wild; having escaped from domestication and reverted to a state of nature.

In Paraguay and in Circassia it has been noticed that *feral* horses of the same colour and size usually breed together.

A. R. Wallace, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 315.

In New Zealand, according to Dieffenbach, the *feral* cats assume a streaky grey colour like that of wild cats.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

3. Like a wild beast; characteristic of wild beasts; brutal; savage.—4. In *astrol.*, said of a planet which has no significant relation to any other.

feral² (fē-rāl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *feral* = It. *ferale*, < L. *feralis*, of or belonging to the dead, funereal, deadly, fatal, < *ferre*, = E. *bear¹*, in reference to the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. E. *bier*, ult. < *bear¹*.] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal; cruel.

Imminent danger and *feral* diseases are now ready to seize upon them.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

Feralia (fē-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *feralis*: see *feral²*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an appointed festival in honor of the dead, held in February. The most characteristic observance consisted in the carrying of food by the people to the tombs of relatives or ancestors, for the use of their shades.

ferant, a. [ME., < OF. *ferant*, *ferand*, iron-gray: see *ferrandine*.] Iron-gray: applied to a horse.

The flour of oure ferse mene one *ferant* stede
Holowes frekly on the frokes, that frayedde was never.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2259.

ferash, feroash (fe-rash', -rosh'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *farāsh*, *farrāsh*, < Ar. *farrāsh*, a servant whose business is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, etc., < *farsh*, a carpet, a mat, floor-cloth, anything spread out, < *farsh*, spreading.] In the East Indies, a menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

ferberite (fēr'bēr-it), *n.* [After R. *Ferber* of Gera, Germany.] A tungstate of iron with a little manganese, found in cleavable masses in Sierra Almagrera in southern Spain.

ferd¹, p. a. A Middle English form of *feard*.

ferd¹, n. [ME., < *feren*, fear: see *fear¹*.] Fear.

Stinting in my tale

For *ferde*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, I. 1214.

But the freike for *ferd* fled of his gate,

frusshot thurgh the folke forth of his sight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6895.

ferd², n. [ME., also *ferde*, *feord*, *furd*, < AS. *ferd*, *fyrd*, an army, host, company (= OS. *fard* = OFries. *ferd*, *fart*, an expedition, journey, = MD. *vaert*, D. *vaerd*, *vaard*, journey, = OHG. *fart*, MHG. *vart*, G. *fahrt*, a journey, = Icel. *ferdh* = Dan. *færd* = Sw. *färd*, voyage, travel, course), < *faran*, go: see *fare¹*.] An army; a host. [This word, in the Anglo-Saxon form *fyrd*, is used historically in a technical sense. See *fyrd*.]

Faraon withth all hiss *ferd*

Comm afterwarrd. *Ormulum*, I. 14792.

Ther com him a-gens of kinges & other grete

The fairest *ferde* of folk that euer bi-fore was seie.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5326.

fer de fourchette (fär dē fōr-shet'), *n.* [F., lit. lance-head, iron of the lance: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lance*, lance: see *lance*.] The lance-headed or yellow viper, *Craspedocephalus* (or *Bothrops lanceolatus*, of the family *Crotalidae*, a large and very venomous serpent of the warm parts of America. It is from 5 to 7 feet long, and is capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is often fatal, the only antidote of any avail seeming to be, as in the case of bites of other venomous snakes, ardent spirits. This serpent infests sugar-plantations in the West India islands, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. See cut under *Craspedocephalus*.

If by some rare chance you encounter [in the island of Martinique] a person who has lost an arm or a leg, you can be almost certain you are looking at a victim of the *fer-de-lance*—the serpent whose venom putrefies living tissue.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 328.

fer de mouline (fär dē mō-lēn'), *n.* [F.: *fer*, iron; *de*, of; *mouline*, mill: see *mill¹*.] In *her.*, the iron let into the millstone. Also called *mill-rinc*.

ferdigewt, n. [See *farthingale*.] A farthingale.

In our trickes *ferdegeus* and billiments of golde,

Udall, Rolster Doister, II. 3.

ferdness, n. [ME. *ferdnes*, fear, < *ferd*, *fered*, pp. (see *ferd¹*, *feard*), + *-nes*, *-ness*.] The state of being afraid; fearfulness.

For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne

And durst do no thing at the kyrk.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

ferdwit (fērd'wit), *n.* [The form in old law books (Law L. *ferdwita*) of ME. *ferdwite*, AS. *ferdwite*, *fyrdwite*, a fine for neglecting the military service, < *fyrd*, also written *ferd*, *fierd*, *fird*, an army, the military array of the whole country, an expedition (see *ferd²*), + *wite*, punishment, fine: see *wite*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

fered¹, n. and v. A Middle English form of *fear¹*.

fered², n. See *feer¹*.

fered³, n. A rare Middle English form of *fire*.

fered⁴, a. See *fear³*.

fered⁵, p. a. A Middle English form of *feard*.

fereta, n. Plural of *feretum*.

fereteri, ferteri, n. [ME. *ferter*, *fertre*, < OF. *ferter*, *fierter*, *feretre* = Sp. Pg. It. *feretro*, < L. *feretrum*, an accom. of Gr. *féretropos* (the proper L. word being *ferculum*), a litter, a bier, < *fé-pew* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear¹*. Cf. E. *bier*, < *bear¹*.] Same as *feretory*.

feretory (fēr'e-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *feretories* (-riz). [As *fereter*, *ferter*, with term. *-ory*.] 1. A shrine

or bier containing the relics of saints, adapted to be borne in religious processions.—2. The place in a church where such a shrine is set.

feretrum (fēr'e-trum), *n.*; pl. *feretra* (-trā). [*L.*

ML.: see *feretor*, *feretory*.] Same as *feretory*.

ferforth, *adv.* Same as *far-forth*. *Chaucer*.

fergusonite (fēr'gu-son-it), *n.* [After Robert Ferguson, of Raith, Scotland.] A brownish-black mineral consisting mainly of niobic acid and yttria, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland; also in Sweden, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

feria (fēr'i-ā), *n.* [*L.*: see *feriae*, *ferie*.] In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive—that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as, *feria secunda*, *tertia*, etc. [This use constitutes a reversal of the original meaning of the word of which there appears to be no adequate explanation. See *feriae*.]

The regular rotation of fast and feast, vigil and *feria*, in the calendar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 610.

feriae (fēr'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*: see *ferie* and *fair*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, holidays during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation of labor. The *feriae* were thus *dies nefasti*. They were divided into two classes, *feriae publicae* and *feriae privatae*. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriae publicae* included all days on which public religious festivals were held, whether stated (*feriae stativae* or *stator*) or occurring every year, but not on fixed days, the precise dates being appointed each time by the magistrates (*feriae conceptivae*), or ordered by the consuls, praetors, or dictators, with special reference to some particular emergency (*feriae imperativae*). The manner in which the public *feriae* were kept bears great analogy to the modern observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

ferial (fēr'i-āl), *a.* [*ME.* *feryal*, < *OF.* *ferial*, *F. ferial* = *Pr. Sp. Pg.* *ferial* = *It.* *feriale*, < *ML.* *ferialis*, < *feria*, a holiday: see *feriae* and *fair*.] 1. Pertaining to holidays (*feriae*), or to public days: specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days on which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

It hath be vsid, the Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Countre every *ferial* day, aswete byfore none ys afternone.

In *feriall* tyme serve chese shraped with sugur and sauge-levis. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

It was the settled policy of the empire for the emperor thus to determine concerning *ferial* days. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 11.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to any day of the week which is not appointed for a specific fast or festival. Whether a day is *ferial* or not depends upon whether any specific service is appointed for it. See note under *feria*.—**Ferial use**, church music used on ordinary occasions, and having no special festival or penitential character: opposed to *festal use*, the music used on festal days.

feriation (fēr-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **feriatio(n)-*, < *feriari* (> *It.* *feriare* = *Sp. Pg.* *feriar* = *OF.* *ferier*), keep holiday, < *feria*, holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

Why should the Christian church have lesse power than the Jewish synagogue? here was not a meere *feriation*, but a feasting. *Bp. Hall*, The Pool of Bethesda.

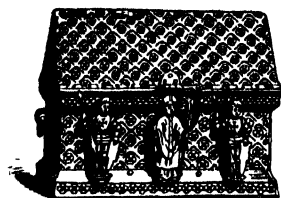
As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation. *Sir T. Browne*.

feriet, *n.* [*ME.* *ferie*, *ferye*, a holiday, < *OF.* *ferie*, *foirie*, *F. ferie* = *Sp. Pg.* *feria* (cf. *D. G.* *ferien* = *Dan. Sw.* *ferier*, pl., vacation), < *L.* *ferie*, *ML.* in sing. *feria*, a holiday; cf. *fair*, which is the same word with vernacular (*OF.*, etc.) development, while *ferie*, etc., is a mere reflex of the *L.* form.] A holiday; a stated feast-day.

Vch day is haliday with hym or an heigh *ferye*; And if he angte wote here it is an harlots tonge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 415.

These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooll. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 2 (Purv.).

ferine (fēr'in or -rin), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF.* *ferin* = *Sp. Pg.* *It.* *ferino*, < *L.* *ferinus*, < *fera*, a wild animal: see *ferax*, *feral*, and *fierce*.] 1. *a.* 1. Wild; in a state of nature; never having been domesticated.



Feretory.
English medieval silverwork.

The only difficulty . . . is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts, as lions, tigers, wolves, bears. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 202.

The beasts . . . are not truly wild, yet they live in the manner of wild beasts, that are *feral*, not *ferine*. *A. Newton*, Zoologist, 3d ser. (1888), xii. 101.

2. Malignant; noxious: as, a *ferine* disease. *Dunglison*.

II. *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey.

ferinely (fēr'in-li), *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts. *Craig*.

ferineness (fēr'in-ness), *n.* Wildness; savageness.

A conversation with those that were fallen into a more barbarous habit of life and manners would easily assimilate, at least, the next generation to barbarian and *ferineness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 197.

Feringee, Feringhee (fo-ring'gē), *n.* [*Hind. Furangi* = *Pers. Firangi* = *Ar. Franji, Afranji*, a European; formed, with the relational suffix -i, < *Hind. Farang* = *Pers. Firang*, a European; a corruption of *Frank*.] A Frank; a European; specifically, among the Hindus, an Englishman.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Feringhees* as well as to the Faithful. *Capt. M. Thomson*.

ferio (fēr'i-ō), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the first figure of syllogism of which the major premise is negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No birds are viviparous; but some marine animals are birds; hence, some marine animals are not viviparous. The word is one of the names invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *barbara*.

ferison (fēr-i'son), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative. The following is an example: No placental mammal lays eggs; some placental mammals are finned; therefore, some finned animals do not lay eggs. The word is one of the names of moods invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *s* that the minor premise is simply converted in the reduction.

ferity (fēr'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF.* *ferite*, *fierte*, violence, boldness, audacity, *F. fierte*, pride, = *It.* *ferità*, < *L.* *ferita* (-s), wildness, < *ferus*, wild, savage: see *feral*, *fiercer*.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

The *ferity* of such minds holds no rule in retaliations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

The evil of his heart is but like the *ferity* and wildness of lions' whelps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 804.

Forgetting the *ferity* of their nature, become civilized to all his employments. *Erasmus*, Sylva.

Even in rugged Scotland, nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep, certainly a good way short of the *ferity* of the moose and caribou. *The Century*, XXVII. 111.

ferkt, *v.* See *firk*.

ferlicht, *a.* and *adv.* See *feriy*.

ferlingt, *n.* [Also written *farling* (cf. *farl*, *farde*, *farthel*); ult. < *AS.* *fērþling*, a fourth part, a farthing; see *farthing*.] 1. In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a quarter; a farthing. Specifically—2. A quarter of a ward or borough.

In King Edward the Confessor's time . . . there were in this borough four *ferlingas*, that is, quarters or wards. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 597.

ferling-noblest (fēr'ling-nō'hl), *n.* The quarter-noble, an English gold coin. See *quarter-noble*.

ferly, farly (fēr'li, fār'li), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *ferlie*, *farlie*; < *ME.* *ferly*, *ferli*, *ferlich*, *ferlyke*, fearful, terrible, unexpected, sudden, strange, wonderful (as a noun, a wonder, a strange event or object), < *AS.* *fērlic*, sudden, unexpected, quick (= *D.* *geraartijk* = *MHG.* *verlich*, *G.* *gefährlich*, dangerous, = *lecl.* *färligr*, disastrous, = *Dan. Sw.* *färlig*, dangerous), < *fär*, danger, fear: see *fear*.] 1. *a.* 1. Fearful; terrible.

A *ferly* strife fel them betwene, As they went in the way. *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

2. Unexpected; sudden.—3. Singular; wonderful; extraordinary.

Tho selde Petyr, "a *ferli* thinge I was fer hens atte my preching." *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Wha herked ever swilk a *ferly* thing? *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 253.

All the folk that with him ware War ful faine of this *ferly* fare. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

II. *n.* 1. A wonder; a strange deed, event, or object.

And ere I cam to the court . . . Many *ferlys* me by-fel in a fewe geris. *Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 58.

Ha! whare yo gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlie*! *Burns*, To a Louse.

Ferly is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus, two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the town and see the *ferlies*." *Destruction of Troy*, p. 466, notes.

2. Wonder; astonishment.

Bot I haf grete *ferly*, that I fynd no man That has writen in story how Hauelok thys lond wan. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 25.

Florence of that fare thame gret *ferli* laddie. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4531.

When Achilles the choise maldon with chere can behold. He hade *ferly* of hir fairhele, & fell into thought. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9144.

3. A fault. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

ferlyt, farlyt, *adv.* [*ME.* *ferly*, *ferli*, < *AS.* *fērlic*, suddenly, < *fērlic*, sudden: see *ferly*, *a.*]

1. Fearfully; singularly; wonderfully.

He come to speke with ourre laddi *Ferli* him thought that sche was sory. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. Suddenly; hastily; quickly.

Ferlyt he aperide not. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. ix. 40 (Oxf.).

The rain . . . *ferly* flayed that folk. *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), li. 960.

Josue felle on hem *ferlich*. *Wyclif*, Josh. x. 9 (Oxf.).

ferly (fēr'li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ferlied*, ppr. *ferlying*. [*< ferly*, *a.*] To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxation's combi', An' *ferlie* at the folk in Lon'on. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

ferm, *a.* A Middle English form of *firm*.

ferm, *n.* A Middle English form of *firm*.

fermacyt, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *farmacie*: see *pharmacy*.] A medicine; healing drink.

Fermacies of herbes. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

fermail (fēr-māl'), *n.* [*OF.*, also *fermoil*, *fermal* (*ML.* reflex *firmalins*, *firmalus*, etc.); < *ML.* *firmaculum*, a clasp, < *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *v.*] A clasp or catch for mail or costume: same as *agraffe*, 1.

fermaryt, *n.* See *fermyery*.

fermata (fēr-mī'fā), *n.* [*It.*, a pause, stop, rest, < *fermare*, stop, fix, prevent, confirm, < *L.* *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In music: (a) A pause or break; especially, in a concerto, a pause in the accompaniment to give room for an extended cadenza by the soloist. (b) A hold or pause upon a tone or chord, the length being discretionary with the performer or conductor. (c) The sign ♭ or ♮ placed over or under a note or even a bar to indicate such a hold or pause. See *hold*.

Fermatian (fēr-mā'shian), *a.* Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601-65). **Fermatian reasoning**, reasoning in the following form: "A certain character, *P*, if possessed by any one of a linear series of subjects, is necessarily possessed by the next following subject. now, the character *P* is possessed by the first subject of the series. ergo, it is possessed by all the subjects." The discovery of this form of reasoning by Fermat opened the theory of numbers to the researches of mathematicians. It holds good even if the series is infinite, so long as it contains no member which cannot be reached by proceeding by successive steps from the first member, as is the case, for example, with the entire class of finite positive integer numbers. In this particular Fermatian reasoning is contrasted, for example, with the syllogism of transposed quantity, which holds only for finite classes. On the other hand, the Fermatian inference fails in such a case as the following: If Achilles, pursuing a tortoise, is behind it at any instant, then he will still be behind it when he reaches the point where the tortoise now is, but he is behind it at first; therefore, he will always be behind it. The following is equally absurd. If any whole number is finite, the next greater whole number is finite; but 1 is finite; hence, all whole numbers are finite.

fermet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *farm*.

ferment (fēr'ment), *n.* [= *F. ferment* = *Sp. Pg.* *It.* *fermento*, < *L.* *fermentum*, leaven, yeast, a drink made of fermented barley, fig. anger, passion, contr. of **fermentum*, < *fervere*, boil, be agitated: see *fervent*, *fervid*.] 1. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [*Rare*.]—2. That which is capable of causing fermentation. Ferments are of two kinds, organized and unorganized. Organized ferments belong to the lowest order of microscopic fungi. (See *fermentation*.) Unorganized or chemical ferments are substances capable of causing chemical changes in certain other substances without themselves being permanently changed in the process: as diastase, maltin, and ptyalin.

which convert starch into a soluble modification or into sugar; pepsin, which dissolves proteins, forming peptones; emulsin, which resolves amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, and dextrose.

Use this ferment
For musty breche, whom this word condiment.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

3. Figuratively, commotion; heat; tumult; agitation: as, to put the passions in a ferment.

The nation is in too high a ferment for me to expect either fair war, or even so much as fair quarter, from a reader of the opposite party.

Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

There was a ferment in the minds of men, a vague craving for something new.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The lowest population of the great cities, from Baltimore to Chicago, rose in ferment and mischief.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 426.

Acetic ferment. See *acetic*.—**Fibrin ferment.** See *fibrin*.—**Universal ferment**, in alchemy, a supposed chemical substance of such a nature that, applied to any animal, vegetable, or mineral, it improves the latter, so as to make it the most perfect thing of its kind.

ferment (fêr-men't), *v.* [= *F. fermenter* = Sp. *lg. fermentar* = It. *fermentare*, < L. *fermentare*, cause to rise or ferment, pass. rise or ferment, < *fermentum*, a ferment, yeast; see *ferment*, *n.*]
1. *trans.* 1. To cause to boil gently; cause ebullition in.—2. To cause fermentation in.

One, whose spirit was fermented with the leaven of the Pharisees.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Figuratively, to set in agitation; excite; arouse.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

Poppe, Windsor Forest, I. 93.

Fermenting-vat, in brewing, a tun or tank which holds the wort during the fermentation caused by the addition of the yeast.

II. intrans. 1. To undergo fermentation.

If wine or cider do ferment twice, it will be harder than if it had fermented but once.

Neale, Cider, quoted in Evelyn's Pomona.

2. Figuratively, to be in agitation; be excited, as by violent emotions or passions, or great problems.

There is a War, unquestionless a fermenting against the Protestants.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 24.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingering disease,
But, finding no redress, ferment and rage.
Milton, S. A., I. 619.

fermentability (fêr-men-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< fermentable*: see *bility*.] Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the fermentability of milk.

A. Hunter, Geographical Essays, i. 197.

fermentable (fêr-men'tă-bl), *a.* [*< ferment + -able*.] Capable of fermentation: thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors are fermentable. Also *fermentible*.

fermentality (fêr-men'tal), *a.* [*< ferment + -al*.] Having power to effect fermentation.

That, containing little salt or spirit, they [cucumbers] may also debilitate the vital activity and fermental faculty of the stomach, we readily concede.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 7.

Fermentarian (fêr-men-tă-ri-an), *n.* [*< ferment + -arian*.] A term of reproach applied in the ecclesiastical controversies of the eleventh century to one who used leavened or fermented bread in the eucharist. See *Azymite* and *Prozymite*.

fermentate (fêr-men'tăt), *v. t.* [*< L. fermentatus*, pp. of *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*, *c.*] To leaven; cause fermentation in.

The largest part of the Lords were fermentated with an anti-episcopal sourness.

By. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 179.

fermentation (fêr-men-tă'shon), *n.* [= *F. fermentatio* = Sp. *fermentación* = Pg. *fermentação* = It. *fermentazione*, < L. as if **fermentatio* (*n.*), < *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*.]
1. A gentle boiling or ebullition.—**2.** A decomposition produced in an organic substance by the physiological action of a living organism or by certain unorganized agents. See *ferment*. Fungi (and especially species of *Saccharomyces*) and bacteria are the agents of fermentative processes or changes. Fermentation naturally ceases when the nutritive elements of the fermented substance are exhausted, or a sufficient proportion of a substance (as alcohol) deleterious to the ferment-organism is produced. It may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the organism, as by exclusion of the germs or spores, by subjection to a temperature too high or too low, by the presence of too large a proportion of sugar or of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison to the organism. There are various kinds of fermentation, each of which is caused by special organisms. *Alcoholic fermentation* in saccharine solutions, or fermentation in its most restricted sense, may be produced

by any of several organisms, including several species of *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Aspergillus*, and to a slight extent by certain other fungi; but the most important agent is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which produces the fermentation of beer. In fermenting wine, several species of *Saccharomyces* are found. *S. Mycoderma* forms a mold-like growth on the surface, the so-called *flowers of wine*. *Acetous fermentation* takes place in liquids which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, and is caused by *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, the vinegar-plant. The alcohol is oxidized, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the immersed or anaerobic form exists as a mucilaginous mass called the *mother of vinegar*; the other is the surface or aerobic form, the *flowers of vinegar*. According to Pasteur, the latter only is active in producing fermentation. *Lactic fermentation*, or souring of milk, is induced by certain bacteria which decompose the sugar of milk and produce lactic acid. *Viscous fermentation* is of two kinds: the one is caused by certain bacteria which convert the fermenting substance into a slimy mass and produce mannite; the other is caused by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, which brings about the slimy condition, but does not produce mannite. The latter occurs in saccharine solutions, and is a source of serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent. The agent in *butyric fermentation* is *Bacillus amylobacter*, and butyric acid is the result. Certain fermentative changes are produced in wood by various fungi. *Putrefactive fermentation*, or putrefaction, occurs in animal substances and plant products containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. The organism which is active in the putrefaction of beef is *Bacterium termo*. The ammoniacal fermentation of urine is caused by *Micrococcus ureæ*. See *putrefaction*, *bacterium*, and *germ theory*, under *germ*.

Fermentation is a very general phenomenon. It is life without air, or life without free oxygen, or, more generally still, it is the result of a chemical process accomplished on a fermentable substance.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 270.

3. Figuratively, the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement; as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual fermentation and of constant action and reaction.
Macaulay.

A man may be a better scholar than Erasmus, and know no more of the chief causes of the present intellectual fermentation than Erasmus did.

Huxley, Science and Culture.

Amylic, butyric, etc., fermentation. See the adjectives.—**Benzolic fermentation**, the change by which hippuric acid, either in the body or in urine, takes on a molecule of water and is resolved into benzoic acid and glycocoll. = *Syn.* See *ebullition*.

fermentative (fêr-men'tă-tiv), *a.* [= *F. fermentativus* = Sp. *lg. fermentativo*; as *ferment + -ative*.] 1. Causing or having power to cause fermentation.

He [M. Schützenberger] thinks that this power, which he terms *fermentative energy*, may be estimated more correctly by the quantity of sugar decomposed by the unit-weight of yeast in unit-time.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 252.

2. Of the nature of, consisting in, or produced by fermentation.

It is not a fermentative process; for the solution begins at the surface, and proceeds towards the centre, contrary to the order in which fermentation acts and spreads.

Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

Also *fermentive*.

fermentativeness (fêr-men'tă-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being fermentative.

fermentible (fêr-men'ti-bl), *a.* [*< ferment + -ible*; better *fermentable*.] See *fermentable*.

fermentive (fêr-men'tiv), *a.* [*< ferment + -ive*.] Same as *fermentative*.

The introduction into the blood of substances which shall prevent fermentive, defibrinizing, or destructive processes.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 381.

ferment-oil (fêr'ment-ôil), *n.* An odorous compound produced during the fermentation of bruised vegetables or of their extracted juice.

ferment-organism (fêr'ment-ôr'gan-izm), *n.* An organism which produces fermentation; a ferment.

ferment-secretion (fêr'ment-sêkrê'shon), *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment.

fermereret, *n.* [ME., < *fermyer*, *q. v.*] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmity.

So did our sextein and our fermerere,
That han ben trewe frores fifty yere.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 151.

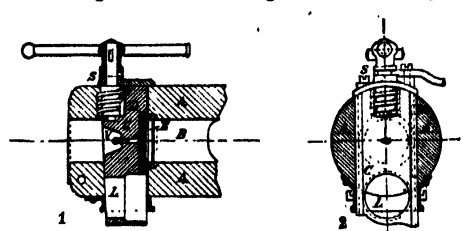
fermyer, **fermyart**, *n.* [Also *farmy*; ME. *fermyer*, *fermyer*, *fermyrie*, < OF. *fermyer*, abbr. of *enfermyer*, an infirmity: see *infirmity*.] An infirmity; a room or building set apart for the use of the sick.

Rewfulnes salle make the fermyer; Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernerer.
MS. Lincoln, A. I. 17, f. 272. (*Halliwell*.)

If ge fare so in gowre fermyrie ferly me thinketh,
But chest be there charite shulde be and gonge childern
dorste pleyne!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 108.

fermeture (fêr'me-tür), *n.* [F. (= It. *fermatúra*), a fastening, shutting, stop, < *fermer*, shut, fasten, < L. *firmare*, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A mecha-

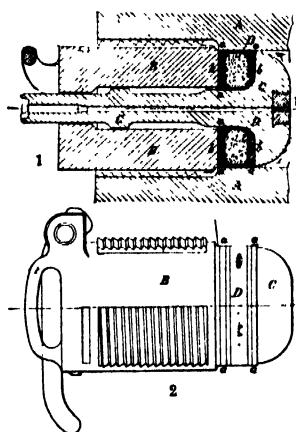
nism for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading small-arm or cannon; a breech-closing apparatus. The Krupp fermeture consists of a cylindrical wedge furnished with a Broadwell ring to serve as a gas-check. This wedge slides transversely in



Krupp Fermeture with Broadwell Ring.

Fig. 1. Horizontal section of gun. Fig. 2. Transverse section of gun and rear elevation of wedge. A, A, body of gun; B, bore; C, cylindrical prismatic wedge; D, bearing-plate; E, Broadwell ring; L, loading-hole; V, vent; S, locking-screw.

a mortise in the steel breech-piece, and in the large calibers it is moved in and out by a translating screw on one side. The block is locked in position by a second screw having a part of its thread cut away so that a partial turn causes it to engage or disengage in the breech of the gun. The French or interrupted-screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber. The De



French or Interrupted-Screw Fermeture.

Fig. 1. Section of breech-block. Fig. 2. Elevation of breech-block. A, A, body of gun; B, B, breech-screw; C, C, mushroom-head and spindle; D, D, "pad" or asbestos ring; a, a, brass or copper rings; b, b, tin or zinc plates; V, vent and upper-vent bushings.

Bunge or Kreire gas-check is generally used with this system of fermeture. The fermeture of the Hotchkiss mountain-gun consists of a simple prismatic wedge, with a locking screw engaging in a recess in the breech. A handle on one side serves to close and draw out the block, and to lock it. This form of block has merely to support the head of the cartridge-case, which acts as its own gas-check. The fermetures for small-arms present a great variety of combinations and movements. The most important are the rotating breech-block, as in the United States Springfield and Martini-Heury rifles; the sliding breech-block, as in the Sharps and Winchester rifles; and the sliding bolt, as in the Hotchkiss and Chaffee-Reece rifles. In all modern small-arms the metallic cartridge-case serves as a gas-check or obturator. See *gas-check*, *interrupted screw* (under *screw*), *obturator*, and *cut under cannon*.

fermillet (fêr'mi-let), *n.* [*< OF. fermillet*, *fermoillet*, dim. of *fermeil*, *fermail*, *fermal*, etc., a clasp: see *fermail*.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and firmillets of gold for more firmness.

Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 49.

fermison, *n.* [ME., also *fermysoun*, *fermysone*; < AF. *fermeyson*, close-time, OF. *fermoison*, a prison, < ML. *firmitio* (*n.*), a strengthening, confirmation, grant, warrant, assurance, a stronghold, close-time, < L. *firmare*, make strong, confirm: see *firm*, *v.*] 1. In old Eng. law, the time within which it was forbidden to kill male deer; close-time for deer.

The fre lorde hade defende in fermyjsoun tyme,
That ther schulde no mon mene to the male deer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1156.

2. Deer; venison.

flesch fluriste of fermyjsone with frumentee noble
Ther-to wylde to wale, and wynlyche bryddes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 180.

3. A place where deer were kept or allowed to range.

Tyl on a day thay hom dyzt into the depe dellus,
Fellun to the femalus, in forest was fredde,
Fayre by fermyjsone, by frythys and felles
To the wudde thay weyndun. *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 1.

fermo (fer'mō), *a.* [It., < L. *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In music, firm; fast; unchanged. See *canto fermo*.

fermor, *n.* An obsolete form of *farmer*.

fern¹ (fèrn), *n.* [*< ME. ferne, < AS. fearn = D. varen = OHG. farn, faran, faram, farm, MHG. varn, varm, G. farn (in comp. farn-kraut), fern; perhaps akin to Serv. Bulg. Bohem. paprat = Pol. paproc = Russ. paporot = Lith. papartis, fern. Some compare Skt. parna, wing, feather, leaf, tree (applied to various plants); the same connection of thought appearing in the Gr. πτερίς, a fern, πτερόν, a wing, feather, = E. feather.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the natural order Filices. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. But in many cases the rootstock or caudex is erect, when the species is called a *tree-fern*. The fructification, which is asexual, consists of spores produced in sporangia upon the backs or margins of the fronds. The sporangia in most genera are collected in definite clusters (sori), and these are usually covered by a special covering membrane, or one formed from the margin of the frond, called an *indurium*. Each sporangium is formed from a single epidermal cell. In the largest suborder, the Polypodiaceae, the sporangia are stalked and provided with a vertical, many-jointed ring, which ruptures at maturity, allowing the escape of the spores. In the other suborders the ring is less perfectly developed, or wanting. The spores in germination produce a green prothallium upon the surface of the soil, and upon the under surface of the prothallium antheridia and archegonia are monoeously produced. After fertilization the germ-cell of the archegonium develops into a frond-bearing plant. About 2,500 species of ferns are known. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions.*

Male-fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).

Fossil Ferns.

a, *Sphenopteris obtusiloba*; b, *S. latifolia*; c, *Leptopteris Miltoni*.

species of *Notholaena* — **Filmy fern**, a species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*, found on moist rocks and in copses — **Flowering fern**, a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, especially *O. regalis*. This plant, which is common in Europe and America, growing in boggy places and wet woods, forms tufts of large bipinnate fronds. In the fertile fronds the upper pinnae are transformed into a handsome panicle of sporangia. — **Hare's-foot fern**, *Davallia Canariensis*. — **Maidenhair fern**, species of *Adiantum*, especially *A. pedatum* and *A. Capillus-Veneris*. — **Royal fern**, *Osmunda regalis*. — **Scented fern**, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, from the citron odor of its fronds when gently rubbed. — **Sensitive fern**, *Onoclea sensibilis*. — **Sweet- or meadow-fern**, the *Myrica Comptonia* (or *Comptonia asplenifolia*), a myriaceous shrub of North America, with fragrant fern-like foliage. (For other ferns, see the compound names.)

fern², *a.* [*ME. fern, < AS. fyrrn, ancient, former (chiefly in comp.), = OS. ferni = OHG. firni, MHG. virne, old, G. firn, former, of the last year (see firn), = Icel. forn = Sw. forn = Goth. fairneis, old, ancient; akin to far¹, q. v.] 1. Ancient; old; former; past; previous.*

Ferne halwes couthe in sondry londes.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 14.

2. Distant; remote; far off.

Renon . . . passynge to ferne peopies.

Chaucer, Boethius, ll. meter 7.

fern², *adv.* [*ME. fern; < fern², a.] Long ago; long before.*

But for they han knowen it so fern.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 248.

fernery (fèr'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *ferneries* (-riz). [*< fern¹ + -ery.] A place where ferns are artificially grown; a plantation of ferns.*

fernfreckled (fèrn-frek'ld), *a.* [*Cf. fernticle.] Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]*

ferngale (fèrn'gäl), *n.* The sweet-fern, *Myrica Comptonia*.

fernticle, ferntickle, n. See *fernticle*.

fernleaf (fèrn'lëf), *n.* A delicate rose-colored alga, *Callithamnion gracillimum*.

fern-owl (fèrn'oul), *n.* 1. Properly, a name of the common European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. — 2. The short-eared owl or marsh-owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*. [*Ireland.*]

fern-seed (fèrn'sëd), *n.* The seed of a fern; collectively, the seed-like bodies constituting the spores of ferns: formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as the power of rendering a person carrying it invisible.

We have the receipt of fern-seed: we walk invisible.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ll. 1.

fernhaw (fèrn'shâ), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns.

*He bade me take the Gipsy mother,
And set her telling some story or other
Of hill or dale, oakwood or fernshaw.*

Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

fernsundt, n. The flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

Fernsundt is . . . an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.

G. Markham, Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

fernticle (fèrn'ti-kl), *n.* [*Al: o ferntickle, farn-tickle, farn-tickle, farn-tickle: Sc. fernticle, ferntickle, farn-tickle, explained as 'a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern.' A freckle: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]*

fernticled (fèrn'ti-kl'd), *a.* Freckled. [*Prov. Eng.]*

ferny (fèr'ni), *a.* [*< fern¹ + -y.] 1. Abounding in or overgrown with ferns.*

*See not ye that bonny road,
That winds about the ferne brae?*

Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, l. 111).

The whit-buck bells from ferne brake.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 15.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a fern.

fernyeret, n. [*ME., < fern² + yere, year.] A past year; particularly, the past year.*

Farewel al the snowgh of ferne yere.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1176

*Many tymes haue moened the to thinke on 'thine ende,
And how fele fernyeres are faren [gone] and so fewe to come.*

Piers Plowman (B), xli. 5.

ferocious, *a.* [*< L. ferocia(-t)s, ppr. of ferocire, be fierce, be ungovernable, < feroc (feroc-), fierce: see ferocious.] Fierce; savage; ferocious.*

Nothing so soon tames the madness of people as their own fierceness and extravagancy: which at length, as S. Cyprian observes, tires them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their ferocious spirits.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 142.

ferocious (fè-rō'shus), *a.* [*< L. feroc (feroc-), wild, bold, savage, fierce, < ferus, wild, savage, fierce (see fierce), + -ous.] 1. Of a fierce or cruel nature; savage; wild; rapacious. as, a ferocious disposition; ferocious savages; a ferocious lion.*

The room speedily became crammed to suffocation by Turcomans, whose curiosity was little short of ferocious.

O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity: as, a ferocious look.

*Slow rose a form, in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his sable brows,
And each ferocious feature grim with ooze.*

Pope, Dunciad, ll. 328.

ferocious, *syn. 1.* Untamed, cruel, fell, ruthless, relentless, pitiless, merciless, brutal, inhuman, sanguinary, bloody, furious.

ferociously (fè-rō'shus-li), *adv.* In a fierce manner; fiercely; with ferocity or savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fè-rō'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

It [Christianity] has abated the ferociousness of war.

H. Blair, Works, l. vi.

ferocity (fè-rō's'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. ferocité = Pr. ferocitat = Sp. ferocidad = Pg. ferocidade = It. ferocità, < L. ferocia(-t)s, fierceness, < feroc (feroc-), fierce: see fierce.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocious or fierce character or disposition; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty: as, the ferocity of barbarians.*

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.

Addison, Guardian.

The atrocious opinions that were prevalent concerning the guilt of heresy produced in many minds an extreme and most active ferocity.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, ll. 198.

In pathetic contrast with the ferocity of vengeful Achilles is the tenderness with which Priam, Hecuba, and Andromache wait for their fallen one.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

The Turcomans display great fondness for dumb animals, and it was remarkable to see men of known ferocity exhibit the greatest tenderness to various pets.

O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

feroher (fe-rō'hër), *n.* [*Pahlavi (also written frohar, feruer, ferver), < Zend fravashi, of doubtful etymology.] 1. One of an order of beings, the life-principles or geniuses or tutelary spirits of living beings, believed in and revered by the ancient Persians, adherents of the Zoroastrian religion. — 2. A name given, very questionably, to a symbol seen on monuments of ancient Persian origin, representing a winged circle, with or without a manlike figure in it, hovering over the head of a king or other person, and believed by some to represent his tutelary spirit.*



Feroher

(From Bonomi's "Nineveh and its Palaces.")

fer oligiste (fer ol-ē-zhëst'), [*F.: fer, < L. ferrum, iron; oligiste, < Gr. ὀλιγιστος, superl. of ὀλιγος, few, little, small.] Anhydrous iron sesquioxide, otherwise called hematite or specular iron ore.*

Feronia (fè-rō'ni-i), *n.* [*L., an old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patron of freedmen; a Sabine word.] 1. A genus of rutaceous plants allied to the orange, of a single species, F. elephantum, a native of tropical India and Java. It is a thorny tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers, and bears an acid fruit which is known as the elephant- or wood-apple. This is eaten, and used for jellies, and also as a medicine, in the same way as the nearly related bel, or Bengal quince. The tree exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, and the wood is used in house-building and for other purposes.*

2. In entom. (a) A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family Carabidae, or giving name to the Feronidae. It is synonymous in part with Pœculus of Bonelli, in part with Molops of the same author. Latreille, 1817. (b) A genus of dipterous insects. W. E. Leach, 1817. [Obsolete.]

Feroniidae (fè-rō'ni-i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Feronia + -idae.] A family of caraboid beetles, taking name from the genus Feronia. Also Feronidae, Feronides.*

ferosh, n. See *ferash*.

ferour, n. See *farrier*.

A maystour of horsys a squyer ther is.

Aucyner and ferour vndur hyu l wvs.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

ferous (fè'rus), *a.* [*= F. feroc = Pr. feroco = Sp. Pg. feroc = It. feroco, < L. ferus, wild, savage: see fierce.] Wild; savage; feral. [Rare.]*

And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels, and, by domesticated, to chase away those ferous and indomitable creatures that infested the land.

Wilson, James I.

-ferous. [*< L. -fer + E. -ous: see -fer.] The terminal element, meaning 'bearing' or 'producing,' in some compound adjectives, with English nouns in -fer (and New Latin forms in -fer (also -ferus), m., -fera, f., -ferum, neut.): as, coniferous, cone-bearing; bacciferous, berry-producing; auriferous, gold-producing; pestiferous, pest-producing.*

ferraget, n. Same as *ferrage*.

Peage. Mome paid for passage over sea, in a shippe, or over the water in a ferric. Ferrage pay.

Nomenclator.

ferrandinet, farrandinet (fer'-, far'an-din), *n.* [*Also farrendine, farandain, farandone, a stuff so called appar. on account of its color, < OF. ferrandin, iron-gray, < ferrant, ferrand, ferant, ferand, iron-gray (as a noun, an iron-gray horse, a horse in general), < fer, < L. ferrum, iron: see ferrous, farrier.] A kind of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool or hair.*

I know a great lady that cannot follow her Husband abroad to his haunts, because her Ferrandine is so ragged and greasy.

Wycherley, Love in a Wood, v.

With my taylor to buy a silk suit, . . . and after long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk ferrandin.

Peppys, Diary, ll. 245.

The Lords . . . fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains*; which are part silk, part hair.

Fountainhall, Decisions, Supp., p. 2.

Ferrara, n. See *Andrea Ferrara*.

Ferrarese (fer-à-rés' or -rèz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ferrara + -ese.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Ferrara in Italy, noted as the center of a school of Renaissance painting, or the former duchy of Ferrara.

Little known *Ferrarese* painters.

Quarterly Rev., 'XIV. 119.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Ferrara. **ferrary** (fer-à-ri), *n.* [*< L. ferraria, an ironmine, iron-works, fem. of ferrarius, of iron: see ferrier, farriery.*] The art of working in iron; iron-working.

And thus resolv'd to Lemnos she doth hie,
Where Vulcan works in heavenly ferrarie.
Heywood, Troja Britannica, l. 1609.

ferrate (fer-át), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + -ate¹.*] In chem., a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

ferray, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

ferret, *adv.* and *a.* See *fur¹*.

ferrean (fer-é-an), *a.* [*As ferreous + -an.*] Same as *ferreous*.

ferrel (fer-el), *n.* See *ferrule²*.

ferreous (fer-é-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferreo*, *< L. ferrus, made of iron, iron, < ferrum, iron.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron; made of iron.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, veyned here and there with a few magnetical and ferreous lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 3.

2. In entom., of a metallic-gray hue, like that of polished iron.

ferrer¹, *a.* and *adv. compar.* See *far¹*.

ferrer², *n.* See *farrier*.

ferrer³, *n.* [ME., only in *barell ferrers*, pl. (prop. a compound), *< barell, barrel, + ferrer, < OF. ferriere, a leathern bottle or bucket, < ML. *ferraria, ferreria (also ferrata, ferratum), a bucket with iron hoops, fem. of L. ferrarius, of iron, < ferrum, iron. Cf. farrier. Barell furraris is translated in ML. as cadi-ferreos, i. e., in acc. cados ferreos, iron-bound casks.] A cask or barrel with iron hoops. [Prov. Eng.]*

Barell ferrers they broched and broghte theme the wyne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

ferrest¹, *a.* and *adv. superl.* See *far¹*.

ferret¹ (fer-et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ferrette*; *< ME. feret, ferette, feret, also foret, forette, foryett, later furette (the vowel e in first syllable is due to the lack of stress—the word being accented in ME. on the second syllable—or perhaps to simulation of L. fera, a wild animal) (= MD. furet, foret, ferret, fret, D. fret = G. frett, usually in dim. fretchen), < OF. furet, F. furet = It. furetto, < ML. furettus, also spelled furectus (also, after OF., foretta), a ferret, a dim. of the earlier ML. furo(n), a ferret (> OSp. furon, Sp. huron = Pg. furdo = OF. furon, a ferret), these names, as well as ML. furunculus, furuncus, furus, being applied to the ferret and other animals of the weasel kind, in allusion to their slyness and craftiness, < L. fur, a thief, dim. furunculus, a petty thief. Cf. AS. mearth, a marten, glossed by ML. furo(n), furunculus, and furuncus. The W. fured, a ferret, which rests on fur, wary, wily, crafty, wise, = Bret. fur, crafty, wise, may have been suggested (with its verb ffuredu, ferret out) by the E. and Rom. forms. Other alleged Celtic forms do not appear.] 1. An artificial albinotic variety of the fitch or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris* or *fa-**

other vermin or small game living in holes, into which its lithe, slender, and sinuous body readily enters. The ferret is also called *Putorius furo*, and is by some considered a species; it is now known only as a domesticated animal. It is a near relative of the stoat or ermine and the weasel, as well as of the polecat. See these words, and *Mustelidae, Putorius*.

As from the Berries in the Winter's night
The Keeper draws his Ferret (flesh to bite).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Decay.

2. In glass-manuf., the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

ferret¹ (fer-et), *v. t.* [*< ME. *fereten, fyrretten, < OF. fureter, F. fureter, hunt with a ferret, ferret, search, ransack, = It. ferettare, furettare (obs.), ferret or hunt in holes, grope, fumble; from the noun.*] 1. To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the rabbit.

With an ottyr spare ryuer none ne ponde,
With hem that fyrrettyth robbe conyngherthys [rabbit-burrows]. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.*

Having received sundry complaints against these invisible workmen, I ordered the proper officer of my court to ferret them out of their respective caves, and bring them before me. *Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.*

Hence—2. Figuratively, to search out by perseverance and cunning: commonly followed by out: as, to ferret out a secret.

The Inquisition ferreted out and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race [the Moorish]. *H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xx.*

If they ferret the mystery out of one hole they run it to cover in another. *The Century, XXVII. 926.*

3. To search (a place). [Rare.]

Sound round the Cels of th' Ocean dradly-deep;
Measure the Mountains snowie tops and steep;
Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Magnificence.

4. To worry, as a ferret does his prey.

I'll fer him, and firik him, and ferret him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

5. To hunt with ferrets: as, to ferret rats with trained ferrets.

ferret² (fer-et), *n.* [*It. fioretto, a little flower, flower-work upon lace or embroidery, coarse ferret-silk, = F. fleur, fioret-silk, dim. of It. fleur = F. fleur, a flower: see fioret, flower.*] Originally, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing; now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding, for shoestrings, etc., and also, when dyed in bright colors, for cockades, rosettes, etc.

"We have a small account against you at the store, some plus and ferret, I believe," said Deacon Penrose; "hope you will call and settle before you leave."
S. Judd, Margaret, li. 1.

ferreter (fer-et-ér), *n.* 1. One who uses a ferret in catching or killing rats, rabbits, and other vermin.—2. One who pries into the private affairs of others for the purpose of unearthing secrets, or of bringing anything to light. *Johnson.*

ferreting (fer-et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ferret¹*, *v.*] The sport of hunting with ferrets.

ferretto (fe-ret-ó), *n.* [*It. ferretto (di Spagna, of Spain), dim. of ferro, < L. ferrum, iron: see ferreous.*] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass.—**Spanish ferretto**, a rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale.*

ferriage (fer-i-áj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feri-age, ferrage*; *< ME. ferriage, ferryage*; *< ferry + -age.*] 1. Conveyance over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or other similar means of transport; the act or business of ferrying.

"In feith," seide Morlin, "ther-in is no perelle, but other to aske a lustinge or elles the *ferriage*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

2. Provision for ferrying; means of crossing a stream or other water by ferrying: as, inadequate *ferriage*; the *ferriage* of the river is neglected.—3. The price charged for ferrying: as, the *ferriage* has been reduced.

But first he placed the needful obolus,
The *ferriage* of the dead, beneath her tongue;
Her spirit else had wandered by the Styx
An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.

R. H. Stoddard, The Fisher and Charon.

ferric (fer-ik), *a.* [= F. *ferrique*, *< L. ferrum, iron: see ferreous.*] Pertaining to or extracted from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the quadrivalent condition. A *ferric compound* is one in which the iron enters as a sixivalent radical (consisting of two quadrivalent atoms). These compounds are often called sesqui-compounds: as, iron sesquichloride (Fe_2Cl_6), and iron sesquioxide (Fe_2O_3).—**Ferric acid**, an acid of iron (H_2FeO_4), never obtained in the free state. A few salts of this acid are known, and are called *ferates*.—**Ferric salts**, salts in which iron is considered as quadrivalent, and two atoms of iron form a sixivalent radical, as Fe_2Cl_6 .

ferricalcite (fer-i-kal'sit), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + calx (calc-), lime, + -ite².*] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large proportion (from 7 to 14 per cent.) of iron. **ferricyanic** (fer-i-si-an'ik), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. cyan(ogen) + -ic. Cf. ferrocyanic.*] Related to or containing ferricyanogen.—**Ferricyanic acid**, $\text{H}_3\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanide of lead with sulphuric acid, forming brown crystals which have an astringent taste.

ferricyanide (fer-i-si-an'id or -nid), *n.* [*< ferri-cyan-ic + -ide¹. Cf. ferrocyanide.*] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferricyanogen.

ferricyanogen (fer-i-si-an'ó-jen), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. cyanogen, q. v.*] A hexad radical, $(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$.

ferrier¹ (fer-i-ér), *n.* [Formerly also *feriour*; *< ferry + -er¹.*] A ferryman.

Also if any boteman or ferriour be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or ferriage then is ordained.
Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

ferrier², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farrier*.

ferriery, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farriery*. *Bp. Lowth.*

ferriferous (fe-rif-é-rus), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + ferre, = E. bear¹, + -ous.*] Containing iron or ores of iron.—**Ferriferous rocks**, rocks containing iron ore.

ferrill (fer'il), *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule²*.

ferrillite (fer-i-lit), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + Gr. λίθος, stone.*] Ragstone.

ferrite (fer-it), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + -ite².*]

A term proposed by Vogelsang to include indeterminate mineral substances of a reddish color, frequently observed in certain igneous rocks when they are examined in thin sections under the microscope. They probably consist in most cases of hydrous oxide of iron.

ferrivorous (fo-riv-ó-rus), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + vorare, devour.*] Iron-eating. [Rare.]

The idiot at Ostend . . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous*.
Soutley, The Doctor, cxviii.

ferro-. An element in some compounds, representing the Latin *ferrum*, iron: used in chemistry to denote derivation from iron.

ferrocyanic (fer-ó-si-an'ik), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. cyan(ogen) + -ic.*] Related to or containing the tetrad radical FeC_6N_6 . Also *ferroprussic*.—**Ferrocyanic acid**, $\text{H}_4\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanides with sulphuric acid.

ferrocyanide (fer-ó-si-an'id or -nid), *n.* [*< ferrocyan-ic + -ide¹.*] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferrocyanogen. *Potassium ferrocyanide*, or *yellow prussiate of potash*, is commercially the most important ferrocyanide, being the starting-point for the production of all the cyanogen compounds. It is prepared by fusing in iron pots potassium carbonate, various sorts of animal refuse, as bone, hair, blood, etc., and iron filings. The fused mass is digested with water, and the yellow prussiate of potash separated by crystallization. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is used in the arts.

ferrocyanogen (fer-ó-si-an'ó-jen), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. cyanogen, q. v.*] A tetravalent radical, $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, consisting of six cyanogen radicals united with one atom of iron. Ferrocyanides may be regarded as compounds of this radical with a base.

ferromt, *adv.* [ME., also *ferrum*, a var. (as if dat.) of *ferren, feorren*, far; in phr. *a ferrom, o ferrom*, prop. comp. *a-ferrom*, var. of *aferren, asferre, asfer*, *afer*: see *afer*.] Far.—**A ferromt**, afar.

I my self have seen o *Ferrom* in that See, as though it hadde ben a gret Yle fulle of Trees and Buscaylle, fulle of Thornes and Breres, gret plenteo.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

ferromagnetic (fer-ó-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. magnetic.*] Paramagnetic; behaving like iron in a magnetic field. See *diamagnetic*.

Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either *ferromagnetic* or *diamagnetic*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.

ferromanganese (fer-ó-mang'ga-néz), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. manganese.*] A variety of white pig-iron containing a relatively large amount of carbon, from 3½ to 6 per cent., and over 25 per cent. of manganese. It is largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ferronière (fo-ró-niär'), *n.* [*F.; cf. ferromier, an ironmonger, etc., < fer, < L. ferrum, iron.*] A chain of gold, usually set with jewels, worn on the head by women.

Her [Lady Blessington's] hair is dressed close to her head, and parted on her forehead by a *ferronière* of turquoises. *Quoted in First Year of a Siken Reign, p. 96.*

ferroprussiate (fer-ó-prus'i-ät), *n.* [*< ferropruss-ic + -ate.*] A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.



Ferret (*Putorius furo*).

tidus, said to be of African origin, about 14 inches long, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, with red or pink eyes, bred in confinement in Europe and America to kill rats, rabbits, and

ferroprussic (fer-ō-prus'ik), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. prussic.*] Same as *ferrocyanic*.

ferrosoferric (fe-rō-sō-fer'ik), *a.* [*< L. as if "ferrosus" (< ferrum, iron) + ferrum, iron, + -ic.*] In *chem.*, a term applied to those iron compounds in which three iron atoms form a nucleus or radical which is octivalent, as magnetic oxide of iron, Fe_3O_4 .

ferrotellurite (fer-ō-tel'ū-rit), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + E. tellurite.*] A little-known mineral from Colorado, occurring in delicate tufts of minute yellow crystals: it is supposed to be a tellurate of iron.

ferrotype (fer'ō-tīp), *n.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + Gr. τυπος, impression.*] A kind of positive photograph, so called because the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype. The plate is exposed in the camera and then developed in the ordinary way.

ferrotypist (fer'ō-tī-pēr), *n.* One who makes ferrotypes; a photographer who makes a specialty of ferrotypes.

This is the camera, and the only one, for the ferrotypist. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 568.

ferrous (fer'us), *a.* [*< L. ferrum, iron, + -ous.*] Pertaining to or obtained from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the bivalent condition: contrasted with *ferric* (which see).

It is necessary to ascertain whether the quantity of acetic acid present is sufficient to keep the ferrous acetate in solution. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 327.

Ferrous compounds, those compounds in which the basic radical is a single bivalent atom of iron, as ferrous oxide, FeO . Also called *iron protozoid*.

The ferrous compounds whose radical is a single bivalent atom of iron. *Cooke, Chem. Philos.*

ferruginated (fe-rō'jī-nā-ted), *a.* [*See ferruginous.*] Having the color or properties of iron-rust.

ferrugineous (fe-rō-jin'ē-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. ferrugineo, < L. ferruginus: see ferruginous.*] Same as *ferruginous*.

Hence they are cold, hot, sweet, stinking, purgative, diuretic or ferrugineous. *Ray, Works of Creation*, i.

ferruginous (fe-rō'jī-nus), *a.* [= *F. ferruginus = Sp. Pg. It. ferruginoso, < L. as if "ferruginosus, equiv. to ferruginus, commonly ferruginous, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, of an iron taste, < ferrugo (ferrugin-), iron-rust, the color of iron-rust: see ferrugo.*] 1. Of the color of iron-rust; light reddish brown.—2. Of the nature of or containing iron.

By this means I found the German spa to retain a little acidity, even here at London; but more than one of our own ferruginous springs did not, even upon this trial, appear to have any. *Boyle, Works*, IV. 814.

ferrugo (fe-rō'gō), *n.* [*L., iron-rust, the color of iron-rust, < ferrum, iron. Cf. arugo, albugo.*] In *bot.*, a disease of plants commonly called rust (which see). It is caused by fungi of the family *Uredineae*, and especially of its largest genus, *Puccinia* *Imp. Dict.* [Not used.]

ferrule¹, *n.* See *ferrule*¹.

ferrule², *ferule*² (fer'il or -ül), *n.* [Corrupt forms, simulating in the term the word *ferule*¹, and in the first syllable the *L. ferrum, iron*; formerly *ferrel, feril, earlier vercil, vercel, verel, virole, vyrole* (see *virole*); *< OF. virole, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, etc., a ferrule, F. virole = Sp. birola = Pg. virola, a ferrule, < ML. virola, a ring, a bracelet, equiv. to L. viriola, a little bracelet, dim. of viria, a bracelet, armlet (> It. viera, a ferrule, iron ring-bolt), < vire, twist, bind around, > vitta, a fillet, band, akin to E. with², withy, q. v.] 1. A ring or cap of metal put on a column, post, or staff, as on the lower end of a cane or an umbrella, to strengthen it or prevent it from wearing or splitting.*

The ferrel of his stick
Trying the mortar's temper 'tween the clinks
Of some new shop a-building.
Browning, How It Strikes a Contemporary.

2. A ring sliding on the shaft of a spear and holding firmly to it the long tangs of the head; also, a ring or socket protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft. The latter was also used as a weapon, or, when of a chisel form, as a tool. Compare *celt*².—3. In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.—4. The frame of a slate.—5. Anything like a ferrule (in sense 1) in form or position.

A *ferule* of new bone formation, which is attached, above and below the breach, to the sound bone. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 123.

Split ferrule, a device for strengthening a fishing-rod at the weakest point, where the ferrule joins the wood.

ferruled (fer'öld or -ild), *a.* Fitted or furnished with a ferrule. *Carlyle.*

ferruminate (fe-rō-mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ferruminated*, ppr. *ferruminating*. [*< L. ferruminatus, pp. of ferruminare, cement, solder, < ferrumen, cement, solder, glue, < ferrum, iron.*] To unite or solder, as metals. [*Rare.*]

ferrumination (fe-rō-mi-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. ferrumination(n-), < ferruminare: see ferruminare.*] The soldering or uniting of metals. [*Rare.*]

ferrum jaculi (fer'um jak'ū-ji). In *her.*, same as *phoen*.

ferry (fer'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ferried*, ppr. *ferrying*. [*< ME. ferien, carry, convey, convey in a boat, < AS. ferian, carry, convey, esp. convey in a boat, = OHG. ferian, MHG. vern = Icel. ferja = Dan. ferge = Sw. färja, convey in a boat, ferry, = Goth. farjan, go by boat, row; orig. caus. of AS. faran (= Goth. faran, etc.), go: see fare¹.*] 1. *trans.* To carry or transport over a contracted body of water, as a river or strait, in a boat or other floating conveyance plying between opposite shores.

The lombe ther, with-outen spotteg blake,
Hatz *feried* thyder hys fayre flote.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 946.

Over this river we were *ferried*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 133.

They themselves, once *ferried* o'er the wave

That parts us, are emancipate and loos'd.

Copey, Task, li. 38.

II. *intrans.* To pass over water in a boat.

They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound

Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.

Milton, P. L., li. 604.

ferry (fer'i), *n.*; pl. *ferrics* (-iz). [*< ME. fery = D. veer = MHG. ver, verr, G. fähre = Icel. ferja = Dan. ferge = Sw. färja, a ferry; cf. OHG. ferjo, fero, MHG. verje, verge, vere, G. ferge, a ferryman, boatman; from the verb.*] 1. A boat or raft in which passengers and goods are conveyed over a river or other contracted body of water; a wherry.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shak., M. of V.*, iii. 4.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*.

Addison.

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers and goods.

I . . . came to a little towne hard by the *ferry* where
we were transported unto the Ile of France.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 24.

And I'll give ye a silver pound

To row us o'er the *ferry*.

Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter

3. A provision for the regular conveyance by boat or raft of passengers and goods across a river or other body of water between opposite shores: as, to establish a *ferry*; also, the legal right to maintain such a conveyance, and to charge reasonable toll for the service.

ferry-boat (fer'i-bōt), *n.* [*< ME. ferryboot, < fery, ferry, + boot, boat.*] A vessel or boat moved by steam, sails, oars or sweeps, a towline, or the force of a current, used to convey passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., across a river, harbor, or other contracted waterway between opposite shores.

And there went over a *ferry boat* to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good.

2 Sam. xix. 18.

ferry-bridge (fer'i-brij), *n.* 1. A ferry-boat or scow used for transport over water.—2. The landing-stage or platform of a ferry, hinged at one end to the wharf, the other end being raised or lowered to the level of the incoming boat. [*U. S.*]

ferryman (fer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *ferry-men* (-men). [Formerly also *ferriman*; *< ferry + man.*] One who keeps or plies a ferry.

I pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that sour *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Their ceremonies performed, they laid the corps in a boat, to be wafted over Acherusia, a lake on the South of the city, by one only whom they call Charon; which gave to Orpheus the invention of his infernal *ferri-man*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 105.

ferry-master (fer'i-mās'tēr), *n.* 1. A superintendent of a ferry; a person in charge of a ferry-station.—2. A collector of ferryage-money.

The passage at the *ferry-master's* window was jammed
with women aking . . . when the soldiers would be
over.

New York Tribune, May 29, 1862.

fers¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *fierce*. *Chaucer.*

fers², *n.* [*ME., < OF. fierce, fierce, fierce, ML. fercia, ferzia, farcia, < Pers. farzin (> Ar. farzin, farzān), the name of the queen at chess (shatranj).*] The queen at chess.

I shulde han ployd the bot at ches,
And kept my *fers* the bet therby.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 609.

fersht, *a.* An obsolete form of *fresh*.

fertert, *n.* See *fereter*.

fertert, *v. t.* [*ME. ferteren; < ferten, n.*] To inclose in a shrine.

And bar thir bannes [these bones] menshelye
And fertered thaim at a nunrye.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 143.

fertht, *a.* A variant of *fourth*. *Chaucer.*

ferther, **ferthest**, *adv.* and *a.* Obsolete spellings of *further*, *furthest*.

ferthing, *n.* A Middle English form of *farthing*.

fertile (fēr'til), *a.* [Formerly also *fertil*; *< OF. fertile, F. fertile = Pr. Sp. Pg. fertil = It. fertile, < L. fertilis, fruitful, fertile, < ferre = E. bear¹.*]

1. Bearing or producing abundantly, as of vegetable growth, and sometimes of offspring; productive; fruitful: with *of* or *in* before the thing produced: as, *fertile soil*; a *fertile* breed of animals; a land *fertile* of wheat, or *fertile* in soldiers as well as supplies.

Their [martyrs'] . . . blood is like the morning dew,
To make more *fertil* all the Churches field.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 24.

The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her *fertile* womb, teem'd at a birth
Innumerable living creatures.

Milton, P. L., vii. 454.

A reforming age is always *fertile* of impostors.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. Productive mentally; fruitful in intellectual activity; inventive; ingenious: as, a *fertile* brain or imagination; a mind *fertile* in resources.

A mind so *fertile* as his [Warren Hastings's], and so little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *bot.*: (a) Fruiting, or capable of producing fruit; having a perfect pistil: as, a *fertile* flower.

The common pea is perfectly *fertile* when its flowers are protected from the visits of insects.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 100.

(b) Capable of fertilizing, as an anther with well-developed pollen.—4. Causing production; promoting fecundity: as, *fertile* showers; *fertile* thoughts; a *fertile* suggestion.

The cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath . . . filled with . . . good store of *fertile* sherris, that he is become very hot and valiant.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Adversity is far more *fertile* than Prosperity.

Howell, Letters, i. vi. 57.

5. In *bee-keeping*, in a fertilized state; pregnant. See the extract.

Another word which has been changed somewhat in its meaning . . . is the word *fertile*. . . It is now used by writers on bee-keeping to signify pregnant.

Phin, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

—*Syn.* 1. *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

fertilely (fēr'til-lī), *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertilely* requite his Father's Fatherly education.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, li. 155.

fertileness (fēr'til-nēs), *n.* Same as *fertility*.

According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit.

Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry.

fertilisable, **fertilisation**, etc. See *fertilizable*, etc.

fertilitate (fēr'til-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< fertility + -ate².*] To make fertile; fertilize; impregnate.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded for many weeks after.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 28.

fertility (fēr'til-i-tī), *n.* [*< F. fertilité = Pr. fertilitat = Sp. fertilidad = Pg. fertilidade = It. fertilità, < L. fertilitas (-t-), fruitfulness, < fertilis, fruitful: see fertile.*] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; the quality of producing in abundance; fecundity; productiveness: as, the *fertility* of land, or (more rarely) of a breed of animals, a race of men, or an individual.

The *fertility*, or, as it may perhaps better be called, the productiveness, of a plant depends on the number of capsules produced, and on the number of seeds which these contain.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 313.

2. Prolific invention; abundance of resources; mental affluence: as, the *fertility* of genius or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.

Dryden, To Sir R. Howard.

We cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and *fertility* of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

fertilizable (fēr'ti-li-zā-bl), *a.* [*< fertilize + -able.*] 1. Capable of being fertilized or made productive, as land.—2. Susceptible of fecundation or impregnation, as the ova of plants, or as perfect female insects or their eggs.

The neutrons of *Pollistes gallica* are distinguished from the perfect fertilizable females.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 384.

Mr. Darwin's inquiries have shown how generally the fertilization of plants is due to the agency of insects; and how certain plants, being *fertilizable* only by insects of a certain structure, are limited to regions inhabited by insects of this structure. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 105.

Also spelled *fertilisable*.

fertilization (fēr'ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. fertilisation* = *Pg. fertilização*; as *fertilize + -ation.*]

1. The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive.

The Egyptians depend entirely upon their river for the fertilization of the soil.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 2.

2. Fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specifically, in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules, and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.

Fertilization, as ordinarily understood, only differs in the two conjugating bodies being unlike—that is, in their having undergone differentiation into antherozoid and oospore, the male and female bodies respectively.

Encyc. Brit., III. 599.

Also spelled *fertilisation*.

fertilization-tube (fēr'ti-li-zā'shon-tūb), *n.* In fungi of the family *Peronosporaceae*, the beak-like tube which is put out by the antheridium and penetrates into the oogonium, conveying the protoplasm of the antheridium to the oöspore.

fertilize (fēr'ti-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fertilized*, ppr. *fertilizing*. [= *F. fertiliser* = *Sp. Pg. fertilizar* = *It. fertilizzare*; as *fertile + -ize.*] 1. To make fertile; enrich, as soil; make fruitful or productive, in general; fecundate: as, to *fertilize* land, the imagination, etc.

A translator of rare competence, Mr. Hastie is also so indefatigable as apparently to have determined not to rest till he has turned the *fertilizing* stream of German thought upon every field of philosophical inquiry which his countrymen have been cultivating with modest means—and but moderate success.

Mind, XLII. 130.

2. In *bot.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

Here and there great bunches of flowers hang down, breaking out abruptly from the stems of tall palms for the benefit of the *fertilizing* visits of the large lustrous butterflies.

Miwart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 3.

The word *fertilize* is employed as equivalent to impregnate [in bee-keeping]. *Phin*, *Diet. Apiculture*, Int., p. x.

Also spelled *fertilise*.

fertilizer (fēr'ti-li-zēr), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic: as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer*. Also spelled *fertiliser*.

fertily, *adv.* Fertilely. *Sir P. Sidney*.

ferula (fēr'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ferulae* (-lē). [*L.*, a rod, staff, walking-stick, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel: see *ferule*.] 1. A rod; a ferule.—2. A leading-staff, baton of command or authority, scepter, or the like, especially the scepter of some ancient and Eastern dominions, as that of the Byzantine empire, Hungary, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *bot.*, an umbelliferous genus of about 60 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and central Asia, and very nearly allied to *Peucedanum*. They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected leaves, and many of the Asiatic species yield strongly scented gum resins, used in medicine. *F. Narthex*, *F. Scorodosma*, and *F. alliacea* yield the gum asafetida. Gum galbanum is the product of *F. galbaniflua*, *F. rubricaulis*, and *F. Schair*. *F. Sumbul* furnishes the sumbul or muskroot of commerce. *F. communis*, the giant fennel of Europe, and some other species, are occasionally cultivated as ornamental foliage-plants. There are four or five species in the United States, on the Pacific coast, which are referred to this genus. Most of them have large resinous roots.

ferulaceous (fēr'ū-lā'shius), *a.* [*< L. ferula-cus*, made of or resembling giant fennel (or to a cane), *< ferula*, a rod, cane, giant fennel, etc.: see *ferule*.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed: as, *ferulaceous* plants.

ferulae, *n.* Plural of *ferula*.

ferular (fēr'ū-lār), *n.* [As if *< LL. ferularis*, adj., of or belonging to giant fennel, but equiv. to and prob. intended for *L. ferula*, a rod, ferule: see *ferula*.] A ferule.

We have only scant the *ferular* to come under the fescue of an Imprimatur. *Milton*, *Areopagitica* (ed. Arber), p. 66.

Fists and *ferulars*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools.

Hartlib, *Reformation of Schools*, p. 18.

ferule (fēr'ūl or -il), *n.* [Formerly also *ferrule*; = *F. férula* = *Sp. Pg. It. ferula* = *Dan. ferle* = *Sw. ferla*, *< L. ferula*, a rod, whip, walking-stick, cane, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel, *< ferire*, strike.] 1. A reed; a cane.

Yf we have the brere
Or *ferule*, after harvest whenne oon with
The nyght is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
The grounde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

2. A cane, rod, or flat piece of wood, as a ruler, used for the punishment of children in schools by striking some part of the body, particularly the palm of the hand.

As boys that slink

From *ferule* and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

ferule (fēr'ūl or -il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feruled*, ppr. *feruling*. [*< ferule*, *n.*] To punish with a ferule.

I should tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *feruled*
For my faults or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the or-
ders open before your eyes.

Gosson, *Schoole of Abuse*, p. 24.

ferule, *n.* See *ferrule*.
fervence (fēr'vens), *n.* [*< OF. fervence* = *Pg. fervença*, *fervencia*: see *fervency*.] Heat; fervency.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence*.

Chapman, *Revenge for Honour*.

fervency (fēr'ven-si), *n.*; pl. *fervencies* (-siz). [= *It. fervenza*, *< L.* as if **ferventia*, *< ferven(t)-s*, ppr. of *fervere*: see *fervent*.] 1. The state of being fervent or hot; burning or glowing warmth: as, the *fervency* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; fervor; animated zeal.

When they meet with such collusion, they cannot be
blam'd though they bee transported with the zeale of truth
to a well heated *fervency*.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, Pref.

The *fervencies* of a Hebrew prophet.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 273.

fervent (fēr'vent), *a.* [*< ME. fervent*, *< OF. fervent*, *fervant*, *F. fervent* = *Pr. fervent*, *ferven* = *Sp. ferviente* = *Pg. It. fervente*, *< L. ferven(t)-s*, ppr. of *fervere*, boil, ferment, glow, rage. Hence also (from *L. fervere*) *E. fervid*, *fervor*, *ferment*.] 1. Hot; burning; glowing: as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* rays.

Northward of *fervent* grounde, southward of colde,
And enter both of hilly lande that wolde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

The clements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. iii. 10.

2. Ardent; warmly earnest; animated; eager; vehement: as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

Jas. v. 16.

A union form'd, as mine with thee, . . .

May be as *fervent* in degree . . .

As that of true fraternal love.

Cowper, To the Rev. Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Moore confesses that his friend was no very *fervent* admirer of Shakspeare.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

= *Syn.* 2. Eager, zealous, fervid, impassioned.

fervently (fēr'vent-li), *adv.* 1. Burningly; fervidly.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand.

Hakewill, *Apology*, p. 116.

2. With warmth of feeling; with earnest zeal; ardently; eagerly; vehemently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, always labouring *fervently*
for you in prayers.

Col. iv. 12.

He, praying to the goddess *fervently*,

Felt her good help.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 167.

ferventness (fēr'vent-nos), *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal; fervor. [Rare.]

Come unto me with fayth and aske in the *ferventness*
of soule.

Bp. Bale, *Image of the Two Churches*, I., sig. G. 3.

fervescence (fēr-ves'ent), *a.* [= *Pg. fervescence*, *< L. fervescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *fervescere*, begin to boil or glow, grow hot, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*. Cf. *effervescence*.] Growing hot.

fervid (fēr'vid), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. fervido*, *< L. fervidus*, glowing, hot, burning, fiery, vehement, *< fervere*, boil, glow: see *fervent*.] 1. Burning; glowing; hot: as, *fervid* heat; the *fervid* sands.

The mounted sun

Shot down direct his *fervid* rays.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 301.

A flower of the tropics, such as appeared to have sprung passionately out of the soil, the very weeds of which would be *fervid* and spicy. *Hawthorne*, *Blithedale Romance*, vi.

I cannot sleep! My *fervid* brain
Calls up the vanished Past again.

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, I.

2. Vehement; eager; impassioned: as, *fervid* zeal; a *fervid* glance.

Ah me! the sweet infus'd desires,
The *fervid* wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine,
Such are his, and such be mine.

Parnell, *Happy Man*.

Every inch of ground was defended by the same *fervid* valor by which it had originally been won.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 7.

Miss Rossetti . . . is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips part with the breathing of a *fervid* spirit within.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 281.

= *Syn.* Fiery, glowing.

fervidity (fēr-vid'i-ti), *n.* [*< fervid + -ity.*]

Heat; fervency. *Johnson*.

fervidly (fēr'vid-li), *adv.* Hotly; with glowing warmth.

fervidness (fēr'vid-nos), *n.* Warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal.

For though the person [Malchus] was wholly unworthy of so gracious a cure, yet, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.

Bentley, *Sermons*, vi.

fervor, **fervour** (fēr'vor), *n.* [*< ME. fervor*, *fervour*, *< OF. fervor*, *fervour*, *F. fervor* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. fervor* = *It. fervore*, *< L. fervor* (*fervor*), a boiling or raging heat, heat, vehemence, passion, *< fervere*, boil, be hot: see *fervent*.] 1. Heat or warmth.

When his brain once feels

The stirring *fervor* of the wine ascend.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

The earth then burnt with the violent *fervour*, never refreshed with rain.

Savile, *Travels*, p. 75.

Like bright Aurora, whose reluctant ray

Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day.

Waller.

2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; impassioned earnestness: as, the *fervor* of enthusiasm.

This *fervor* of holy desire.

Cowper, *Simple Trust*.

No artificial *fervors* of phrase can make the charm work backward, to kindle the mind of writer or reader.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 212.

fesapo (fe-sā'pō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism originally called *fapesmo* (which see). The name was successively changed to *fempasmo*, *fesmapo*, and *fesapo*. See *mood*.²

fesaunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pheasant*. *Chaucer*.

Fescennine (fes'e-nin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Fescenninus*, pertaining to Fescennia (pl. *Fescennini*, *Fescennina*, sc. *versus*, *carmina*, Fescennine verses), *< Fescennia*, also *Fescennium*, a city in Etruria.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of ancient Fescennia in Italy: specifically applied to a class of verses. See phrase below.

A merry oration in the *Fescennine* manner, interspersed with secret history, rallery, and sarcasm.

Amhurst, *Terre Filius*, 1721.

Satire, in its origin—I mean in the rude *fescennine* farce, from which the idea of this poem was taken—was a mere extemporaneous jumble of mirth and ill-nature.

Bp. Hurd, *On Epistolary Writings*.

At this hour [evening] the seat was as in a theatre, but the words of the actors were of a nature somewhat too *Fescennine* for the public. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 457.

Fescennine verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience: a style which originated at Fescennia, an Etruscan city, and became popular at Rome.

II. *n.* A song of licentious or scurrilous character, popular in ancient Italy.

fescue (fes'kū), *n.* [Formerly also *fescu*, *feskue*; a corruption of *festue*, q. v.] 1. A straw, wire, pin, or slender stick used to point out the letters to children when learning to read. See first extract under *ferular*.

Ay, do but put

A *fescue* in her flat, and you shall see her

Take a new lesson out, and be a good wench.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, II. 2.

In the good old days of *fescues*, abisselias, and amperants, terms which used to be familiar in this country during the Revolutionary war, and which lingered in some of our country schools for a few years afterward.

Georgia Scenes, p. 73.

2. A plectrum with which a lyre or dulcimer is played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon

Thy hollow harp.

Chapman, *Homer's Hymn to Apollo*.

3. The style or straight rod by which the shadow is cast in sun-dials of certain forms, as in those set upon upright walls. See *sun-dial*.

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.

Middleton (?), *Puritan*, iv. 2.

4. Fescue-grass. See *Festuca*.

The father panting woke, and oft, as dawn
Aroused the black republic on his elms
Sweeping the frothily from the fescue, brush'd
Thro' the dim meadow. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

fescuet (fes'kü), *v. t.* [*< fescue, n.*] To use a fescue in teaching pupils to read.

A Minister that cannot be trusted to pray in his own words without being chew'd to, and *fescud* to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson, should as little be trusted to preach. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

fescue-grass (fes'kü-gräs), *n.* The species of *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. See *Festuca*.

feselt, *n.* Same as *feselt*.
fesicant, **fesicant**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *physician*. *Chaucer*.

fess¹, *n.* See *fesse*.

fess² (fes), *n.* [*< Turk. fes*: see *fez*.] A cap of cloth or felt, often embroidered, made in Russia, near the Black Sea.

fesse, **fess**¹ (fes), *n.* [*< OF. fesse, a fesse, F. faisse and fusce, < L. fascia, a band*: see *fascia*.] 1. A small fugot. [*Prov. Eng.*, only in the form *fess*.]—2. In *her.*, a bearing always considered as one of the ordinaries, bounded by two horizontal lines drawn across the field which regularly contain between them one third of the escutcheon. This width, however, seems excessive unless when the fesse is charged with other bearing; therefore when plain it is often made narrower.



Argent, a Fesse Gules.

I can't recollect the least morsel of a *fess* or chevron of the Boyneys. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II, 476.

Fesse angled, the fesse modified by having its direction broken and one half or a large part lifted higher than the rest, while retaining its original direction. See *fesse rectangled*, *acute-angled*, etc.—**Fesse archy**, **fesse bowed**, a bearing like the fesse, but slightly arched upward.—**Fesse arrondi**, a fesse whose edges are broken by large, shallow, convex curves. The blazon should specify how many concave curves there are, and whether they are on both sides or not. Also called *fesse gorred*.—**Fesse bottony**, a fesse having in the middle a rounded projection at top and also at bottom, so that it resembles a fesse combined with a central disk. Also called *fesse pommety* and *fesse noy*.—**Fesse checky**, a fesse charged with checkers in not less than three rows and in two alternating tinctures.—**Fesse demi**, a bearing representing half a fesse. It must be mentioned in the blazon whether the dexter or sinister half is borne. **Fesse double-beveled**, a fesse bent at each end, having usually one of the ends bent upward and the other bent downward. **Fesse fimbriated**, a fesse having a narrow fimbriation which is continued all round, across the ends as well as along the top and bottom boundary, so that it resembles a fesse surmounted by a fesse conped.—**Fesse rectangled**, the break between the upper and the under part of the broken fesse if formed by right angles. In *fesse*, lying in the direction of the fesse—that is, horizontally across the middle of the field: said of any bearing so placed.—**Per fesse**, or **party per fesse**, divided in the direction of the fesse—that is, by a horizontal line, or by a broken or varied line in a general horizontal direction.

fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* In *her.*, the central point of the escutcheon—that is, the middle of a horizontal line in fesse: same as *cœur*. See *cut under center*.

fessewise (fes'wiz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *per fesse* or *in fesse*.

fessitude (fes'i-tüd), *n.* [*< L. as if *fessitudo, < fessus, weary, tired, fatigued*: see *fatigue*.] Weariness. *Colles*, 1717.

fest¹ (fest), *a., n., adv., and v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fast*.

fest², *n.* A Middle English form of *fast*. *Chaucer*.

festal (fes'tal), *a.* [= *OF. festal, < L. festum, a holiday, a feast*: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; hence, joyous; gay; jubilant: as, a *festal* air or look.

Life figures itself to me as a *festal* or funereal procession. *Hawthorne*, *Old Manse*.

O for *festal* dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread.

Whittier, *Barefoot Boy*.

At Satri there is a very noble one [amphitheater] cut out of the tufa rock, which was no doubt used by that people for *festal* representations long before Rome attempted anything of the kind.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 326.

Festal use. See *ferial use, under ferial*.

festally (fes'tal-i), *adv.* In a festal manner; joyfully; merrily.

The chapel bell on the engine sounded most *festally* on that sunny Sunday. *The Century*, XXVII, 27.

festet, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*. *Chaucer*.

fester¹ (fes'ter), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; *< ME. fester, festyr, < OF. festre* (also in variously corrupted forms, *feste, feske, fesque, festre, fette, fautre, flautre*), earlier *fistle*, = Sp. *fistola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola*, *< L. fistula, a sort of ulcer, fistula*: see *fistula*, of which *fester*¹

is simply another form derived through the OF. The same terminal change (*L. -tula, > OF. F. -tre, > E. -ter*) appears also in *chapter, chapiter*, and (in the French forms) *apostle, epistle*. In previous dictionaries the etymology of *fester* has been erroneously given, the most common explanation being based upon the verb, which is assumed to be a variant of *foster*¹: a fester being regarded, in this view, as a 'nourished,' fed, and hence 'matured' boil or tumor.] 1. An ulcer; a rankling sore; a small purulent tumor; more particularly, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Quain*.

Nade I bene [had I not been] baptyzed in water and salt,
This ferly fester wolde never mo froo.
Nugae Poeticae (ed. Halliwell), p. 85.

2. The act of festering or rankling.

The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *Is. Taylor*.

fester¹ (fes'ter), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; *< ME. festren, festren, < OF. festir, ulcerate, gangrene, fester, < festre, an ulcer, fester*: see *fester*¹, *n.*] 1. To become a fester; generate purulent matter, as a wound; suppurate; ulcerate.

So *festered* aren hus wondes.

Piers Plowman (C), xx, 83.

Though this wounde be closed above, yet it *feastereth* byneth, and is full of mater.

Palgrave.

Wounds immedicable

Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene.

Milton, *S. A.*, I, 621.

2. To become corrupt; generate rottenness; rot.

Canal Street, the centre and pride of New Orleans, takes its name from the slimy old moat that once *festered* under the palisade wall of the Spanish town.

G. W. Cable, *Creeles of Louisiana*, xxix.

3. To become more and more virulent; rankle, as a feeling of resentment or hatred.

"Twixt him and me

Long time has *fester'd* an old enmity.

B. an. and Fl. (C), *Faithful Friends*, II, 1.

I must bear with infirmities until they *fester* into crimes.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to fester: as, exposure *festers* a wound.—2. To cause to rankle, as a feeling of resentment.

And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston*.

fester² (fes'ter), *n.* [*E. dial., also < 'er, a corruption, through festure, of festue, q. v.*] Same as *festue*.

festerment (fes'ter-ment), *n.* [*< fester*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of festering, or the state of being festered. *Chalmers*. [Rare.]

festeyer, *v.* [*ME. festeyen, < OF. festeier, F. festoyer, feast, < OF. feste, F. fête, feast*: see *feast*, *v.*] A Middle English form of *feast*.

I lete in lust and jolitee

This Canbyuskan his lordes *festeyng*.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I, 345.

festinate (fes'ti-nät), *a.* [*< L. festinatus, pp. of festinare (> It. festinare), hasten, make haste, be quick, < festinus, hastening, quick*.] Hasty; hurried.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation.

Shak., *Leir*, III, 7.

festinately (fes'ti-nät-li), *adv.* Hastily.

Give enlargement to the swain, bring him *festinately* hither; I must employ him in a letter to my love.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III, 1.

festination (fes-ti-nä'shon), *n.* [= *OF. festination, festinacion* = Sp. *festinacion* = It. *festinazione*, *< L. festinatio(n)-, a hastening, haste, hurry, < festinare*: see *festinate*.] 1. Haste.

Festination may prove precipitation

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I, 33.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in some nervous diseases.

festing-mant, *n.* Same as *fasting-mant*.

festing-penny (fes'ting-pen'i), *n.* [*< festing, for fasting, verbal n. of fast, v., + penny*.] Earnest-money given to servants when hired or retained in service. [Eng.]

festino (fes-ti'no), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No infallible utterance is false; some declaration of the Grand Lama is false; hence, some declaration of the Grand Lama is not infallible. The vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is reduced to *ferio*, and the *s* that in the reduction the major premise is simply converted. See *mood*². Sometimes called *fermo*.

festival (fes'ti-val), *a. and n.* [*< ME. festival* (also accom. *festyful*, as if with *E. suffix -ful*),

< OF. festival, festival, F. festival = Pr. Sp. Pg. *festival*, *< ML. festivalis, festival, festive, < L. festivus, festive*: see *festive* and *feast*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast; attending or marking a joyous celebration; joyous; festal: as, a *festival* entertainment.

The Comowines, upon *festyfulle* dayes, when thei scholde gon to Chirche to serve God, than gon thei to Tavernes.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 137.

In danger and trouble, natural religion teaches us to pray; in a *festival* fortune, our prudence and our needs enforce us equally. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 688.

This being a *festival* day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire.

Lady Brassy, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I, II.

II. *n.* A festal day; a feast; a time of feasting; an anniversary or appointed day of festive celebration.

So tedious is this day,

As is the night before some *festival*.

To an impatient child. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III, 2.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd.

Milton, *S. A.*, I, 1508.

= *Syn. Banquet*, etc. See *feast*.
festivally (fes'ti-val-i), *adv.* In a festive manner; like a feast. [Rare.]

And ye shall *festivally* keep it a feast to Jehovah.

Ainsworth, *tr. of Ex.* xii, 14.

festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. festif* = Sp. Pg. It. *festivo*, *< L. festivus, festive, lively, gay, joyous, merry, < festum, a feast, festival*: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay.

The glad circle round them yield their souls

To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.

Thomson.

The ghastly nature of the subject [the Dance of Death], being brought into a very lively contrast with the festive tone of the verses, . . . frequently recalls some of the better parts of those flowing stories that now and then occur in the "Mirror for Magistrates."

Ticknor, *Spain*, Lit., I, 81.

festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a festive manner.
festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *festivities* (-tiz). [= *OF. festivoite* = Sp. *festividad* = Pg. *festividade* = It. *festività*, *< L. festivitas*], *< festivus, festive*: see *festive*.] 1. Feasting, or the condition of joy and gaiety becoming a feast; joyfulness; gaiety; social entertainment with merry-making.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday.

Jer. Taylor.

2. A festival; a festive event or celebration.

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast.

South, *Sermons*.

feston (fes'ton), *n.* [*< F. feston*: see *festoon*.] A stitch in embroidery by which a scalloped edge is produced, as for a skirt.

festoon (fes-tön'), *n.* [= *D. festoon, < F. feston* (17th cent.) = Sp. *feston* = It. *festone*, *< ML. festo(n)-, a garland, prob. orig. a festal garland, < L. festum, a festival, feast*: see *festal, feast*.] 1. A string or chain of any material suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, ribbons, foliage, etc., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,

This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*

Ran riot. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

The vines began to swing their low *festoons* like nets to trip up the fairies. *H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 250.

2. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus. See *cut under encarpus*.

Among these ruins, which were probably an ancient temple, I saw a fine pedestal of gray marble three feet square; it had a *festoon* on each side, and against the middle of each *festoon* there was a relief of Pan standing.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II, i, 245.

3. A form of drooping cloud sometimes seen on the under surface of dense cirro-stratus clouds. Also called *pocky cloud*.—4. In *ornth.*, specifically, a lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.—**Festoon-and-tassel border**, a band representing alternately a festoon and a hanging or drooping ornament, of frequent occurrence in the decoration of Roman and other pottery. This ornament passes by insensible gradations into the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor border.

festoon (fes-tön'), *v. t.* [*< festoon, n.*] To form in festoons; adorn with festoons; connect by festoons.

Growths of jasmine turn'd

Their humid arms, *festooning* tree to tree.

Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

A golden gallery . . . *festooned* with flowers.

G. W. Curtis, *True and I*, p. 90.

Carpets were laid down, bed-hangings *festooned*, radiant white counterpanes spread.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

festoon-blind (fes-tōn'blind), *n.* A window-blind of textile material, so hung that it is gathered in three or four rows of small festoons in its width. It is raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.

festooned (fes-tōnd'), *a.* In ornith., specifically, lobed, as a hawk's beak: correlated with *toothed* or *dentate*.

festoon (fes-tō'ni), *a.* [*< festoon + -y¹.*] Resembling festoons; decorated or coved with festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

festraw, *n.* [Also *feasestraw*; var. of *festue*, simulating *straw*.] Same as *festue*. *Davies.*

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festraw*. *Bretton, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 6.*

Festuca (fes-tū'kū), *n.* [NL., *< L. festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw, a rod, a straw-like weed which grows among barley, a particle, mote. Hence *festue*, corruptly *fescue*, *q. v.*] A large genus of grasses widely distributed over the globe, but chiefly in temperate and colder regions. The number of species is variously estimated from 80 to 230, of which about 25 are found native in the United States. They are commonly known as *fescue-grass*, and are mostly low, slender grasses, valuable especially for pasturage. The meadow-fescue or tall fescue, *F. elatior*, and the sheep's fescue, *F. ovina*, are the most common in cultivation. *F. scabrella* is one of the more valuable bunch-grasses of the temperate territories of the United States. Blue fescue, *F. glauca*, with fine pale-blue leaves, is used for edgings.

festucine (fes-tū'sin), *a. and n.* [*< L. festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw (see *Festuca, festue*), + *-ine².*] *I. a.* Straw-colored.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling in all parts a locust, or what we call a grasshopper.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

II. n. In mineral., a splintery fracture. *Crabb.*

festucous (fes-tū'kus), *a.* [*< L. festuca*, a straw, + *-ous.*] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions lightly drawn over with oyl, and so that it causeth no adhesion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

festue (fes'tū), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also, by corruption, *festure*, *fester*, *vester*, also *festraw*, *feasestraw* (in simulation of *E. straw*), also *fescue* (*q. v.*); *< ME. festue, festu*, a straw, mote, *< OF. festu, F. fétu, m.*, = *Pr. festuc, m.*, and *festuca, festuga, f.*, = *It. festuco, m., festuca, f.*, *< ML. festucus, m., L. festuca, f.*, a stalk, stem, straw: see *Festuca*.] *I. a.* A straw; a mote.

Lewed men may likne zow thus that the beem lithe in gowre eyghen.

And the *festu* is fallen for gowre defeaute.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 278.

2. Same as *fescue*, 1.

festure, *n.* A perverted form of *festue*.

fet¹ (fet), *v. t.* [*< ME. fetten, feten* (pret. *fette*, rarely *fatte*, *fott*, *fol*, pp. *fet*, *fette*). *< AS. fetian, fetigan*, in comp. *ge-fetian, ge-fetigan* (pret. *fette*, pp. *fetod*), bring, fetch (prob. = *leel. feta*, find one's way, = *MHG. fazzen*, refl. go), *< *fet*, a step, a going (only in comp. *fat-hengest*, a road-horse, *sith-fat*, a journey) (= *leel. fet*, a step, pace), prob. ult. akin to *fōt*, foot: see *foot*. Cf. *fit³*. Prob. a different word from *OHG. fazzōn*, *MHG. vazzen*, *G. fassen*, take, seize, = *D. vatten* = *Dan. fatte* = *Sw. fatta*, take, catch: see *fat²*. See *fetch¹*.] To fetch.

And thereupon the wyn was *fet anon*.

Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., l. 821.

A meruellouse meteles mette me thanne,
That I was ranshied rigt there and Fortune me *fette*,
And into the lond of Loungye alone she me brougte.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 7.

Ther Beauty hadd to blow retreat,
And Mercy mild with speed to *fet*
Me, captive bound as prisoner.

Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 75).

Like wax this magic makes me waste,
Or like a lamb whose dam away is *fet*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

The metall was of rare and passing price;
Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth *fet*.

Spenser, Muopotmos, l. 77.

fet² (fet), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat²*.

fet³, *a. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fit²*.

fet⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat¹*.

fetal (fē'tal), *a.* [Also written *fat¹*; *< fetus* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, a fetus.

Even if we admit that education is the only reason for this superiority [the right side being larger than the left in right-handed persons], we must believe that some circumstances in the *fetal* development, or in the conditions governing the nervous centres, are favorable to it.

Science, IX. 185.

fetation (fē-tā'shon), *n.* [Also written *fatation*; *< fetus* + *-ation*.] Gestation; pregnancy; the state of being with child.

fetch¹ (fech), *v.* [*E. dial. also fetch, foteh*; *< ME. fetchen, fecchen*, also *facchen, foehen* (pret. *fahle, feight*, also *fetche*), bring, fetch. *< AS. feccan, feccean*, in comp. *ge-feccan, ge-feccean*, bring, fetch; origin uncertain. (1) In one view *AS. feccan* is a variant of *fetian*, *E. fet*, which has exactly the same sense: see *fet¹*. A change such as that of *fetian* to *feccan, fecchen* (*ti* (ty), *> ci* (ki, ky), *> ch, tch* (ch)) is, however, otherwise unexampled in *AS.*, though a common fact in later *LL.*, *Rom.*, *ME.*, etc. (2) In another view, *AS. feccan* is allied to *facian* (rare), wish to get (= *OFries. jaka*, prepare), *< fac* (pl. *facu*), a space of time, a space of length, distance, = *OFries. fēk, fak* = *D. vak*, an empty space, = *OHG. fah, MHG. vach*, a part, division of space, a wall, etc., *G. fuch*, a compartment, department, province, = *Sw. fack*, a compartment, = *Dan. fag*, a department, office. The orig. sense of *AS. fac* and its cognates appears to have been 'a division,' the correlative notion to 'a joining,' a junction, with reference to the adjoinence of divisions or compartments; *< Teut. *fak*, **fah*, in *Goth. fagrs*, fitted, adapted, *AS. feger, F. fair¹, AS. fēgan*, join, unite, *E. fay¹*, etc.: see *fair¹, fay¹, fang¹*, and *fadge¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bring; usually, to go and bring; go, get, and bring or conduct to the person who gives the command or to the place where the command is given: as, *fetch a chair from the other room*.

Myn eorles ant my barouns, gentil ant fro:
Goth [go], faccheth me the traytours ybounde to my kne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

Go now to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two good kids of the goats.

Gen. xxvii. 9.

Good morrow, worthy Caesar:
I come to *fetch* you to the senate-house.

Shak., J. C., II. 2.

This new Marquess, honourably accompanied, is sent into France to *fetch* the Lady Margaret, the proposed Bride.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 187.

Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, we *fetch*ed out.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 10.

2. To derive; draw, as from a source. [Obsolete.]

They will be kin to us, but they will *fetch* it from Japhet.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

Epiphanius also *fetcheth* their name from Seder, which significth Justice.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

Noble patterns must be *fetch*ed here and there from single persons, rather than whole nations.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 1.

And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynick tub.

Milton, Comus, l. 708.

The reasons of most of the evangelical commands must be *fetch*ed wholly from the other world, and a future judgment.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, l. xi., Pref.

3. To draw; heave: as, to *fetch* a groan.

At every step he *fetch*ed a sigh.

Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

The breath was *fetch*'d, and with huge labourings heard.

Armstrong, Art of Health, 1744.

He had long wished to *fetch* his last breath at . . . the place where he was born.

Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

4. To bring or draw into any desired relation or state; bring down, as game; bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, money will *fetch* him if persuasion will not; a strong pull will *fetch* it. [Colloq.]

This will *fetch* 'em,

And make them haste towards their gulling more.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

When I say my prayers I'll ask to have her say yes. That'll *fetch* her.

Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Little Brother, II.

5. To allure; attract; fascinate. [Slang.]

"She is awfully lovely," says Mr. Bellair. . . . "You seem *fetch*ed," says his friend.

Mrs. Argles ("The Duchess"), Alry Fairy Lillian, xxxiii.

6. To bring back; bring to; revive.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetch*-ing men again when they swoon.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

7. To cause to come; bring.

Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aerial eagle to the ground.

Pope, Essay on Man, III. 221.

8. To bring as an equivalent; procure in exchange, as a price: as, a commodity is worth what it will *fetch*; the last lot *fetch*ed only a small sum.

As money will *fetch* all other commodities, so this knowledge [of arts and sciences] is that which should purchase all the rest.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 210.

Perhaps his farm would be for sale, and perhaps Lady Lorna's estates . . . would *fetch* enough money to buy it.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone.

In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at Baku for eight shillings, has latterly *fetch*ed fourpence, and by the latest accounts was further reduced to threepence halfpenny per ton on the spot. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 258.*

9. To go and take.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden.

Shak., Cymbeline, l. 2.

I made bold to see, to come and know if that how you were dispos'd to *fetch* a Walk this Evening.

Congrave, Way of the World, IV. 4.

10. To bring to accomplishment; effect; take, make, or perform: as, to *fetch* a leap or bound; to *fetch* a high note in singing.

Fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against the mulberry trees.

2 Sam. v. 23.

A . . . race of youthful and unhandled colts,
*Fetch*ing mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

11. To deliver; strike; reach in striking: as, to *fetch* one a blow on the head.

The conditions of weapons and their improvements are, first, the *fetch*ing afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.

Bacon, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

12. To reach; attain to; arrive at; make: as, to *fetch* the cape by noon; to *fetch* the Downs.

Mean time flow our ships, and straight we *fetch*ed
The Syren's isle: a spleenless wind so stretch
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.

Chapman.

If they [ships] are bound to the Southward, they stand over, and many *fetch* Galleo, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 4.

13. To carry off.

Pruyde and pestilence shal muche puple *fecche*.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 350.

To fetch a compass. See *compass*.—**To fetch a pump**, to establish a connection with the water in a pump by pouring water into it, the water thus poured into the pump being conceived of as *fetch*ing up the water already there.

To fetch headway or sternway (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern: said of a ship.—**To fetch up**. (a) To cause to come up or forth; go for and bring up. (b) To rear, as a child; bring up. [Colloq.]

Here you were, the child of a missionary, and from your cradle had been *fetch*ed up for the work.

Putnam's Mag., Nov., 1870.

(c) To cause to stop suddenly in any course; bring to a standstill. In nautical use, same as *to bring up* (*q.*). (d) To come up with; overtake; catch up with.

The other vessel was then a league behind, which was marvelled at, for she was the better sailer, and could *fetch* up the other at pleasure.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please.

Sir R. L'Ettrange, Fables.

(e) To recover.

She, by her natural swiftness, soon *fetch*es up her lost ground, and leaves him again behind.

Bacon, Physical Fables, IV.

To fetch (or bring) up all standing, to stop suddenly and without warning or preparation, as a ship with all sails set.—**To fetch up with a round turn**. Same as *to bring up with a round turn*. See *bring*.

II. intrans. 1. To move or turn: as, to *fetch* about.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak somewhat they desire to say, and how far about they will *fetch*, and how many other matters they will heat over to come near it.

Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

The sons of Devon marched on . . . so as to *fetch* round the western side, and attack with their culverin from the cliffs.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, IV.

2. Naut., to reach; attain; get.

We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack.

Falconer.

To fetch and carry, to perform menial services, as a dog trained to recover game when shot, and to carry baskets, etc.; hence, to be or become a servile drudge.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment, like those animals that *fetch* and *carry* for a morsel.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To fetch away, to get loose: said of any article on board ship which is thrown about or loosened by the motion of the vessel.

My hats, boots, mattress, and blankets had all *fetch*ed away and gone over to leeward, and were jammed and broken under the boxes and coils of rigging.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 6.

It is impossible to stand without holding on, it is difficult to sit, it is almost as difficult to lie. Everything not securely lashed *fetch*es away.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

To fetch up, to come to a stop suddenly or unexpectedly; come to a halt: as, the ship struck a shoal and *fetch*ed up all standing; the tippler started for home, but *fetch*ed up at the tavern.

fetch¹ (fech), *n.* [*< fetch¹, v.*] 1. The act of going and bringing; a reaching out after something; a drawing in as from a distance.

The observation of a complex of objects resolves itself into two factors of perception and explanation by means of appropriate *fetch*es of the constructive imagination.

Science, VII. 289.

In other cases the *fetch* of imagination was not so much after ideas to construe with as after feelings to luxuriate in.
Jour. of Anthropol. Inst., IV. 342.

2. The course through or over which anything is fetched or carried; hence, the reach or stretch of space between two connecting or related points; a line of progress or relation from point to point.

In comparing an existing harbor with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum exposure—or, in other words, the line of greatest *fetch* or reach of open sea.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 456.

What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of fetch in which they are generated.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 615.

3. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? they are weary? They have travell'd all the night? Mere *fetches*.
Shak., Lear, II. 4.

'Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 1.

For he [God] knows how to take the crafty in their own devices; and very often brings to nought the most pollick *fetches* of self-designing men.
Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

fetch² (fēch), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *vetch*.

fetch³ (fēch), *n.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps an accom. of Dan. *vette* = Norw. *vette*, *veti* = Sw. *vätt* = Icel. *vættir*, a wight, a supernatural being, an elf, = E. *wight*, *q. v.* Cf. E. *fetch-candle*, *fetch-light*, with Dan. *vettelys* = Norw. *vette-ljos* = Sw. *vätteljus*, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern (Dan. *lys* = Norw. *ljus* = Sw. *ljus* = Icel. *ljós*, light, candle, taper); Dan. *vette-ild*, cairn-fire, a fire supposed to burn at night in the cairns of heroes (Dan. *ild*, fire).] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

When the Earl of Cornwall met the *fetch* of his friend William Rufus, carried black and naked on a black goat across the Bodmin moors, he saw that he was wounded through the midst of the breast; and afterwards he heard that at that very hour the king had been slain in the New Forest by the arrow of Walter Tirel.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 408.

fetch-candle (fēch'kan'dl), *n.* [*fetch*³, *q. v.*, + *candle*.] A light seen at night and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

fetcher (fēch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fetches or brings. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

fetching (fēch'ing), *p. a.* 1. Alluring; attractive; fascinating; taking; "killing": as, an awfully *fetching* bonnet. [Slang.]

A costume of black tulle worked in yellow straw embroidery is very *fetching* on tall slender blondes.
Mail and Express (New York), Nov. 8, 1888.

2. Crafty; tricky: as, "the *fetching* practice of prelates," *Forre*, Martyrs (Cattioy's ed.), III. 367.

fetch-light (fēch'lit), *n.* [*fetch*³, *q. v.*, + *light*.] Same as *fetch-candle*.

fetchwater (fēch'wā'tēr), *n.* [*fetch*¹ + obj. *water*.] A drawer of water; a water-carrier.

But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their *fetch-water* be.
Chapman, Iliad, vi. 495.

fete¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*.

fete², *a.* A Middle English form of *feast*.

fête (fât), *n.* [F., < OF. *feste*, > ME. *feste*, E. *feast*: see *feast*.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—*Fête champêtre*, a festival or an entertainment in the open air; an outdoor entertainment, such as a large garden-party.

The battue system developed into the sort of *fête champêtre*, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants, ridiculed to our amusement on the stage.
S. Douell, Taxes in England, III. 281.

Fête Dieu, the feast of Corpus Christi (which see, under *corpus*).

fête (fât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fêted*, ppr. *fêting*. [*F. fêter*, keep as a festival, feast, entertain, < *fête*, *n.*: see *fête*, and cf. *feast*, *v.*] To entertain with a feast; honor with a festive entertainment: as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *fêted* and thanked, While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

fête-day (fât'dā), *n.* A festival day; a birthday; specifically, a name-day, as of a person named after a saint, celebrated on the anniversary of the saint.

A Councillor of the Parliament sent her on her *fête-day* a bouquet.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 227.

fetial (fē'shial), *a. and n.* [*L. fœtialis*, impropr. *fœtialis*, pertaining to the fœtiales, a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war; prob. < *fari*, pp. *fatus*, speak: see *fate*, *fable*, etc.] 1. *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, pertaining to the college of fœtials, or to the declaration of war by heralds: as, *fetial law*.

The *fœtial law* in Rome's earlier days must have been the common property of all the Latin cities, a living law under the protection of the higher powers, introduced to prevent or to initiate a state of war.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

II. *n.* One of the fœtiales.

Also *fœtial*.
fœtiales (fē-shi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of fœtialis*: see *fetial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a college of priests who served as guardians of the public faith. They conducted the formal religious ceremonies attendant upon demanding redress from a foreign people in case of offense and upon the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. Their president was styled the *pater patratus*.

But its [the caduceus's] foreign origin is shown by the fact that, although it was a sign of peace, it was never borne by the *fœtiales*, the old Italian heralds.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 31.

fetich, **fetichism**, etc. See *fetich*, etc.

feticidal (fē'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [*< feticide* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in feticide. Also *faticidal*.

He still insists that needles are used in the *feticidal* art.
R. P. Harris, Med. News, XLIX. 221.

feticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* [*< L. fœtus*, a fetus, + *-cidum*, a killing, < *cadere*, kill.] In *med. jurisprudence*, the destruction of the life of a fetus. Also *faticide*.

feticism (fē'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper and little-used form of *fetichism*.

fetid (fē'tid or fē'id), *a.* [*< L. fetidus*, less correctly *fœtidus*, stinking, fetid, < *fetere*, less correctly *fœtere*, *fœtere*, stink, allied to *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or mouldy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Fetid aloes. See *aloes*.

fetidness (fē'tid- or fē'id-nes), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid or stinking quality.

fetiferous (fē-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. fœtus*, offspring, young, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*: cf. *L. fetifer*, causing fruitfulness (of the Niles).] Producing young, as animals. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]
fetisier, **fetist**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *faitis*, *faitice*, *fetus*, neat, well-made: see *feat*² and *featus*.] Neat; pretty; graceful: same as *feat*².

Bygnt anon than comen tombesteres
Fetus and snale, and yonge fruyteteres.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

Faire fyngers unfold *fetis* nalles.
Alisander of Macedone (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

Alle a-wondered thei were of the barn [child] him bi-hinde,
So faire & so *fetys* it was & freliche schapen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 393.

In me is no poynte that may payre,
I fele me *fetys* and fayre,
My powar es passande my peres.
York Plays, p. 3.

Faire falle the my faire wone, so *fetis* of face!
York Plays, p. 125.

fetisely, *adv.* [ME., < *fetise* + *-ly*.] Cf. *feetly*, *feetously*.] Neatly: same as *feetly*.

French sche apak ful faire and *fetisly*,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 123.

fetish (fē'tish), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetich*; first in E. in the form *fetisso* (< Pg. *fetico*); later after the F. (the word having come into general European use in consequence of the work of Charles de Brosses, "Du Culte des Dieux *fœtiques*," 1760); = D. *fetische* = Sw. Dan. *fetisch* = G. *fetsch*, < F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *fetico*, artificial (cf. *fetico*, *n.*, sorcery, charm, allurements, *fetucaria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *feticeiro*, sorcerer, wizard, etc.) = Sp. *hechizo*, artificial, imitated (cf. *hechizo*, bewitchment, fascination, *hechiceria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *hechicero*, sorcerer, etc.) = It. *fattizio*, artificial, = OF. *fattise*, *fattice* (> ME. *fetise*), F. restored *fattice*, artificial, < L. *facticus*, less correctly *facticus*, made by art, artificial, factitious, < *facere*, make: see *fact*, and cf. *factitious*, *fetise*, *feat*², *featus*, which are thus doublets of *fetish*. The word seems to have been applied by the Portuguese sailors and traders on the west coast of Africa to objects worshiped by the natives, which were regarded as charms or talismans.] 1. Any material object regarded with awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as

being the representative or habitation of a deity to which worship may be paid, and from which supernatural aid is to be expected. A fetish may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a bear, etc., or an inanimate object, as a tree, a river, a stone, a tooth, a shell, a shaving, etc. The worship of fetishes belongs to a low and brutish stage or form of religion.



Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

When the king [in Guinea] will sacrifice to *Fetisso*, hee commands the *Feticeiro* [P. *feticiero*, sorcerer] to enquire of a Tree, whereto he ascribeth Divinitie, what hee will demand.
Purchas, Pilgrim-age, p. 661.

To class an object as a *fetish* demands explicit statement that a spirit is considered as embodied in it or acting through it, or communicating by it, or at least that the people it belongs to do habitually think this of such objects; or it must be shown that the object is treated as having personal consciousness and power, is talked with, worshipped, prayed to, sacrificed to, petted or ill-treated with reference to its past or future behaviour to its votaries.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 133.

Before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a *fetish* of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague and without specific limits.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 66.

Hence—2. An object of blind devotion; an idol: as, gold has become his *fetish*.

No faith in the cross that makes a *fetish* of the cross is going to stand proof.

Buswell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 92.

His return at any hour or any moment was the *fetish* that she let no misgiving blaspheme.

Havelle, Modern Instance, xxxv.

A church without humanity!

Patron of pride, and prejudice, and wrong, -

The rich man's charm and *fetish* of the strong.

Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, x.

Before the Civil War the Constitution was our national *fetish*. To doubt the wisdom of its founders was heresy.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 454.

3. Same as *fetichism*.

Anything which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a *fetish* or a wizard, and to need his assistance to forest it out.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 801.

fetichism (fē'tish-izm), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetichism*, and sometimes *feticism*; = F. *fétichisme*; as *fetish* + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of worshipping a fetish; that form of religious belief and practice in which fetishes are the objects of worship. See the extracts.

The President de Brosses, a most original thinker of the last century, struck by the descriptions of the African worship of material and terrestrial objects, introduced the word *Fétichisme* as a general descriptive term, and since then it has obtained great currency by Comte's use of it to denote a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are regarded as animated by a life analogous to man's. . . . It seems to me . . . more convenient to use the word *Admiration* for the doctrine of spirits in general, and to confine the word *Fetichism* to that subordinate department which it properly belongs to, namely, the doctrine of spirits embodied in, or attached to, or conveying influence through, certain material objects. *Fetichism* will be taken as including the worship of "stocks and stones," and thence it passes by an imperceptible gradation into Idolatry. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 132.

Fetichism is almost the opposite of Religion; it stands towards it in the same relation as Alchemy to Chemistry, or Astrology to Astronomy, and shows how fundamentally our idea of a deity differs from that which presents itself to the savage. The Negro does not hesitate to punish a refractory Fetish, and hides it in his waistloth if he does not wish it to know what is going on. Aladdin's lamp is, in fact, a well-known illustration of a Fetish.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 349.

A latent *fetichism*, which is betrayed in that love of personification, or of applying epithets derived from sentient beings to inanimate nature, . . . is the root of a great part of our opinions.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 372.

Hence—2. Blind devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

fetichist (fē'tish-ist), *n. and a.* [Also *fetichist*; < *fetish* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* A worshiper of fetishes.

The Voguls, though baptized, are in fact *fetichists*, as much as the unconverted Samoyedes.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 81.

II. *a.* Same as *fetichistic*.

They [the tribe of Wolof Serrare] . . . have not yet entirely renounced *fetichist* practices. *London Daily News*.

fetishistic (fē-ti-shis'tik), *a.* [Also *fetichistic*; < *fetish* + *-istic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by fetishism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread.

George Eliot, *Romola* (Proem).

Jacob Grimm was beginning those profound inductive researches which ended in demonstrating the *fetichistic* origin of myths.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 177.

fetish-man (fē'tish-man), *n.* A man who is supposed to have the powers or character of a fetish.

The *fetish-man* is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 801.

fetish-snake (fē'tish-snāk), *n.* A book-name of an African rock-snake, *Python seba*.

Python *seba* is a form often met with in zoological gardens, where it is known as the *fetich-snake*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 359.

fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* [Also dial. *fetterlock*, *fetterlock*; < ME. *fitlockes*, *feetlakkres*, pl., = D. *vitlok*, *vitslok* (Halma, cited by Wedgwood) = MHG. *vizzeloch*, G. dial. *fissloch*, *fisloch*, *fislach*, *fetlock*, pastern. The second element is (app.) ME. *lokk*, E. *lock*², a tuft of hair, but in sense 3 (and in *fetterlock*, 2) it is *lock*¹. The first element is usually regarded as a form of *foot* (cf. *fetter*, *n.*, and G. *fessel*, a fetter, also a fetlock), though by some compared with G. *fitze*, MHG. *vitze*, OHG. *fizza*, a skein of thread or yarn, = Icel. *feti*, a strand, = Dan. *fid*, *fed*, a skein.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

So, underneath the belly of their steeds,
That stain'd their fetlocks in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 3.

And smooth'd his fetlocks and his mane,
And slack'd his girth and stripp'd his rein.

Byron, *Mazeppa*, III.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their fetlocks.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, I. 2.

2. The joint on which the hair grows: same as *fetlock-joint*.—3. [Associated with *foot* or *fetter* and *lock*¹.] An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture, for the purpose of preventing him from running off. Also *fetterlock*.

The farm-horse drags his fetlock chain.

Whittier, *The Old Burying-ground*.

fetlock-boot (fet'lok-büt), *n.* A covering designed to protect the fetlock and pastern of a horse, as from injury by interference.

fetlocked (fet'lokt), *a.* 1. Having fetlocks.—2. Tied or hobbled by the fetlock.

Shakespeare, then, found a language already to a certain extent established, but not yet fetlocked by dictionary and grammar mongers.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 157.

fetlock-joint (fet'lok-joint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot; anatomically, the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation. In the fore limb it corresponds to the knuckle at the base of the middle finger. See cut under *fetter-bone*.

fetlow (fet'lō), *n.* [A dial. form of *whitlow*. D. *fijt*, a whitlow, is appar. not connected.] A whitlow or felon in cattle.

fetor (fē'tor), *n.* [L., less correctly *fætor*, *fætor*, a stench, < *fetere*, stink: see *fetid*.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Being volatile and of strong natural odor, it [carbolic acid] communicates mechanically with the offensive vapors, and, being in excess, disguises for a time the *fetor* known to be present.

Disinfectants, p. 19.

I have learned to prefer this flesh [seal] to the reindeer's — at least, that of the female seal, which has not the *fetor* of her mate's

Kane, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 235.

fetter, *v. t.* See *fet*. Chaucer.

fetter (fet'er), *n.* [< ME. *feter*, < AS. *fetor*, *feter* = OS. *feteros*, *feteriōs*, pl., = OHG. *fessera*, MHG. *vezzer*, G. dial. *fesser* = Icel. *fjöturr* = Sw. *fjötter*, *fetter*; = Norw. *fjotra*, a wooden pin, a trunnel; akin to L. *pedica*, a fetter, *compes* (*comped-*), a fetter, Gr. *πίδη*, a fetter; from the orig. form of *foot*, AS. *fōt*, etc., = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = Skt. *pad-*: see *foot*. Prob. not related to AS. *fetel*, a fetter, chain, belt, girdle, = OHG. *fessil*, MHG. *vezzel*, G. *fessel*, a belt, sword-belt (G. *fessel* having now taken the place of *fesser*, in sense of *fetter*), = Norw. *futul*, a fetter, = Icel. *fetill*, a belt, strap. See *fettle*.] 1. A chain or bar by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made fast to an object or deprived of free motion by having one foot attached to the other; a shackle.

They took his fetters of incontinent
From his leggs; and when they had so do,
Thanne was he glad inow, and furth he went.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1807.

Who would wear fetters, though they were all of gold?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint; a check.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,
Throws its last fetters off.

Bryant, *The Ages*, xxxiii.

Does he blame the capitals, which certainly do not follow the exact pattern of any Vitruvian order? Let us answer boldly, Why should art be put in fetters?

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 246.

Human speech shook off the classic fetters . . . by which it was long cramped, and . . . luxuriated in its new-found liberty.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 123.

=Syn. 1. *Gyve*, *Manacle*, etc. See *shackle*, *n.*
fetter (fet'er), *v. t.* [< ME. *feteren*, < AS. *gefeterian* = OHG. *gifessaron* = Icel. *fjöttra* = Sw. *fjöttra*, *fetter*, = Norw. *fjetra*, *fix*, hold fast, hold spellbound; from the noun. Cf. G. *fesseln* = Norw. *fulla*, *fetter*: see *fetter*, *n.*] To put fetters upon; to shackle or confine, as with fetters; hence, to bind; to confine; to restrain.

The king then comend to cacche hir helyue,

And fetur hir fast in a fre prisoun—

A stithe house of stone—to still hir of noise.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3518.

You know I never fettered nor imprisoned the word religion.

Donne, *Letters*, xxx.

My heels are fetter'd, but my fist is free.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1235.

If he call rogue and rascal from a garrot,

He means you no more mischief than a parrot:

The words for friend and foe alike were made,

To fetter them in verse is all his trade.

Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, II. 428.

And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that is fettered?

D. Webster, *Speech*, Oct. 12, 1832.

In reading Thomas Aquinas . . . one is constantly provoked to say, What could not such a mind have done if it had not been fettered by such a method?

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 90.

fetter-bone (fet'er-bōn), *n.* [< *fetter* (cf. *fetterlock* and *fetlock*) + *bone*.] The great pastern or first phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, succeeded by the coronary and coffin-bone, and articulating with the cannon-bone at the fetlock-joint.

fetter-bush (fet'er-būsh), *n.* An ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Andromeda nitida*, of the pine-barrens of the southern United States. It bears numerous fragrant white flowers in axillary clusters.

fettered (fet'er'd), *p. a.* In *zool.*, having the feet stretched backward and apparently unfit for the purpose of walking, as in the seal, or concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

fetterless (fet'er-less), *a.* [< *fetter* + *-less*.] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue

As *fetterless* as an Emperor's.

Marston, *Malcontent*, I. 4.

fetterlock (fet'er-lok), *n.* [E. dial., also *fewterlock*; a var. of *fetlock*, as if < *fetter* + *lock*¹. See *fetlock*.] 1. Same as *fetlock*, 3.—2. In *her.*, a shackle or lock. The hoop of this instrument is sometimes represented as a band of steel, and sometimes as a chain.

Boutell.

Long live the Black Knight of the Fetterlock!

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xxxii.

fettle (fet'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fettled*, ppr. *fettling*. [< ME. (North.) *fettlen*, *fellen*, bind, arrange, prepare. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. 'bind,' < AS. *fetel*, a belt, girdle: see *fetter*, *n.* Icel. *fitla* (little used), touch with the fingers, fidget, Sw. dial. *futla*, fumble with the fingers, and a large number of similar forms, with similar senses, in LG., HG., etc., offer no explanation of the E. word. See *fitl*, *v.*] I. trans. 1. To bind; tie up.

In the tye, these thyse two [poverty and patience] arn in tene [team] layde,
Hit arn fettled in on [one] forme.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 88.

2. To arrange; prepare; put in order; repair; mend.

When hit [the ark] watz fettled and forged and to the fulle graythed.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 243.

I could fettle and clump owd boobts and shoes w/ the best on 'em all.

Tennyson, *The Northern Cobbler*.

It [the world] needs fettleing, and who's to fettle it?

Mrs. Gaskell.

3. To beat; thrash. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or provincial in the foregoing senses.] —4. To line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace). See *fettleing*.

In fettleing the furnace, . . . oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in and then baked in situ, and fettleed in much the same way as Dank's furnace.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 324.

Fettled ale or porter, ale or porter sweetened with sugar and seasoned with a little ginger and nutmeg. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To potter; set about in a fussy, pottering way; do trifling business. [Prov. Eng.]

When you [the footman] know your master is most busy in company, come in, and pretend to fettle about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell.

Swift, *Directions to Servants*, III.

fettle (fet'l), *n.* [< *fettle*, *v.* In sense 2, cf. AS. *fetel*, a belt: see *fettle*, *v.*] 1. The state of being prepared, or in good repair or condition: as, he is in splendid fettle to-day. [Prov. Eng.]

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good fettle, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, XI.

2. A handle in the side of a large basket. *Halliwell*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fettle (fet'l), *a.* [< *fettle*, *v.*] Neat; tight; handy. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

fettleing (fet'ling), *n.* In *metal.*, the lining of the hearth forming the working-bed of the puddling-furnace. It was formerly made of sand, when dry puddling was the method employed; but, with the present system of pig-bolling or wet puddling, refractory substances rich in the oxides of iron are employed as fettleing. See *puddle*, *bulldog*, and *blue-billy*. Different fettleings are used according to the class of iron to be produced.

He also saturates the purple ore used as fettleing with the saline solution.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 493.

fettstein (fet'stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'fat stone,' < *fett*, = E. *fat*, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] The name given by Werner to the mineral nepheline or nephelinite, in allusion to its greasy luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. [Rarely used by English authors.]

fetuous, *a.* An improper form of *feetous*.

feture, *n.* [< L. *futura*, less correctly *fatura*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, < √ **fe*, pp. *fetus*, generate, produce: see *fetus*.] Progeny or offspring. *Davies*.

Some of them engendered one, some other such *fetures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent politic, wise.

Latimer, *Sermons and Remains*, I. 60.

fetus (fē'tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fætus*, a bringing forth, a bearing, hence also offspring, progeny (rarely of human kind), < *fetus*, *a.*, pregnant, breeding, newly delivered, pp. of √ **fe*, **fer*, generate, produce, appearing in *fecundus*, *fecund*, *femina*, woman, etc., and in perf. *fui*, I was, fut. part. *futurus*, future, = Gr. *φύειν*, generate, produce, *φύομαι*, grow, = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, be, = AS. *beon*, E. *be*: see *be*, *future*, *fecund*, *female*, *feminine*, *physical*, *phyton*, etc.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg; the embryo in the later stage of development. See *embryo*. Also spelled *fætus*.—**Fetus papyraceus**, in *teratol.*, one of a pair of twin embryos which has been killed and reduced to a flattened remnant by the growth of the other embryo.—**Mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial animal while it remains in the pouch attached to the nipple.—**Syn.** See *embryo*.

fetwa (fet'wā), *n.* [Also written *fatwa*, *fatwa*, *fatwah*, *fatwah*, repr. Ar. (whence Hind.) *fatwā*, a judicial decision.] A declaration in writing, by a competent authority, of the requirements of the Muslim holy law in any given case.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis.

Brougham.

feu (fū), *n.* [One of the forms of *feud*², fee: see *feud*² and *fee*².] In *Scots law*: (a) A free and gratuitous right to lands granted to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects of perpetuity, in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *ward-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and from *blanch-holding*, where it was merely nominal. (b) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

feu (fū), *v. t.* [< *feu*, *n.*] To make a feu of; vest in one who pays the annual feu-duty.

Frequently leased or *feued* out for a fixed duty.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

feudage (fū'āj), *n.* [*< OF. feuage, fouage, foage (ML. reflex focagium), fire-wood, a tax on fireplaces, < ML. focaticum, a tax on fireplaces, < L. focus, a fireplace (> OF. feu, fireplace, fire): see fuel, focus.*] A tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gasconnes, of *Feuage* or chimney money, so discontented the people as they exclaimed against the government of the English. *Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 214.*

feuar (fū'ār), *n.* [*Sc., i. e., *feuer, < feu, q. v.*] In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu or feus. Also *fuar*.

feu-contract (fū'kon'trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

feud¹ (fūd), *n.* [In form and pronunciation now assimilated to *feud*², *q. v.*; < ME. *fede, feide*, prop. **feithe*, < AS. *fēth*, nom. rarely *fēthth*, *fēththo* = OFries. *feithe* = D. *veete* = OHG. *fēhida*, MHG. *vēhede*, *vēde*, G. *fehde* = Icel. Sw. *fegd*, formerly *fejd* = Dan. *feide*, enmity, hostility, feud, war (whence ML. *faida*, *feida*, OF. *faide*, *fede*, *feide*, *faide*); not in Goth. (where **faihiþa* would be expected: Goth. *fjathwa*, hatred, is only remotely connected); an abstract noun in *-th*, < AS. *fāh*, hostile, outlawed, guilty, *fāhman*, a foeman, in ME. a noun, *fo*, *foo*, mod. E. *foe*: see *foe* and *fiend*. *Feud* is thus the abstract noun of *foe* (which was orig. an adj.).] 1. Enmity; animosity; active hostility; a vengeful quarrel between individuals or parties; especially, hostility between families or parties in a state; a state of civic contention.

The natural issue of this [unreasonable desire] must be perpetual feuds and bickerings, contentions and struggles. *Bp. Atherbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.*

The personal feuds and animosities that happen among so small a people might obstruct the course of justice. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 306.*

It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at feud during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.
King out the feud of rich and poor,
King in redress to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

2. More specifically, an aggravated state of hostility, marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts, between one family or clan and another, to avenge insults, injuries, or murders inflicted by one party, or by any member of it, upon those of the other side; a vendetta.

The Crofters hand thee at a feud.
Death of Percy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 143).

Right of feud, in early Eng. law, the right to self-protection and redress by personal violence; the right to resist wrong and retaliate for one's self and one's kinsmen; or the corresponding liability to be attacked for vengeance. See *frith*¹.

A glance at the early history of our national justice shows that its original groundwork was the right of feud. *J. R. Green.*

feud² (fūd), *n.* [*< ML. feudum, also written feudum (whence the less proper E. spelling feud, q. v.), a feud, fief, fee; < OHG. fihu, fihu, cattle (also prob., as in AS. fēoh, etc., property in general): see fee*.] Hence (from OHG.) OF. *feu, fief, feu, fief* (whence ME. *fee*, E. *fee*², and, from *fief*, later E. *fief* and *feff*, *feoff*) = Pr. *fee* = It. *feo*, *fee*, *fief*: see *fee*², *fief*, *feoff*. The origin of the *d* in ML. *feudum* is uncertain; as the word was artificial, the *d* was perhaps a mere insertion to avoid the collocation *euu*; the reg. ML. reflex of the OHG., etc., would be *feuum*, which actually occurs in the Doomsday Book. *Feud*² and its derivatives are less prop. spelled *feod*, etc.] 1. In *feudal law*, an estate in land granted on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, in default of which the land was to revert to the grantor; a fief; a tenure of land under and by dependence on a superior. The grantor or lord was entitled to the homage or fealty of the grantee or vassal. The estate was so called in contradistinction to *allodium*, which is an estate subject to no superior but the general law of the land.

Palgrave considers that the origin of feudal tenure may be traced to the grants made by the Romans to the barbarian Laeti occupying the Limitanean or Riparian territories, upon the condition of performing military service. These dotations or *feuds* descended only to the male heir of the donee, and could not be alienated to a non-military tenant.

W. K. Sullivan, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxlii.

2. Land held in feudal tenure by a vassal.

The essential and fundamental principle of a territorial feud was, that it was land held by a limited or conditional estate—the property being in the lord, the usufruct in the tenant.

W. K. Sullivan, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxlii.

Honorary feud, in law, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest.—**Military feuds**, in Great Britain, the original feuds, which were in the hands of men who performed military duty for their tenures.

feudal¹ (fū'dal), *a.* [*< feud*¹ + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of a feud or partizan conflict.

Few were the words and stern and high,
That marked the foeman's feudal hate.

Scott, L. of L. M., III. 4.

feudal² (fū'dal), *a.* [Also written *feodal*; = F. *féodal* = Sp. Pg. *feodal* = It. *feudale* = G. *feudal*, etc., < ML. *feudalis*, feudal, a vassal, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*².] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; relating to or dependent upon the method of landholding called feud, fief, or fee: as, *feudal tenure*; *feudal rights* or services; a *feudal lord* or vassal.

The feudal tenure, which was certainly at first the tenure of servants who, but for the dignity of their master, might have been called slaves, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of noblemen.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

The old feudal spirit which prompted a man to treat his tenants and vassals as part of his stock . . . had been crushed before the reign of Edward III.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 469.

2. Pertaining to the state of society under this system of tenure; characteristic of the relations of lord and vassal.

It is time . . . that we had a feudal map of England before the manorial boundaries are wiped away.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Feudal system, a system of political organization with reference to the tenure of land and to military service and allegiance prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. Its main peculiarity was that the bulk of the land was divided into feuds or fiefs, held by their owners on condition of the performance of certain duties, especially military services, to a superior lord, who, on default of such performance, could reclaim the land. This superior might be either the sovereign, or some subject who thus held of the sovereign, and in turn had created the fief by subinfeudation. According to the pure feudal system, the lord was entitled to the fealty of his tenants, but not to that of their subtenants, every man looking only to his immediate lord. On the continent of Europe, while the system was in full operation, this principle made the great lords practically independent of their nominal sovereigns, who could command their allegiance only through their self-interest or by superior force; and therefore kings were often powerless against their vassals. In England, however, the sovereign was always entitled to the fealty of all his subjects. Feudal tenures were abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1660, in Scotland in 1747, and in France at the revolution of 1789. In Germany, Austria, etc., they continued till after the revolutionary movements of 1848–50. In each case, however, they had long previously been much mitigated in their social and political effects. A feudal system prevailed in China from a very early period, but was brought to an end in 220 B. C. on the conquest of the whole country by Sung Wang of Tsin, known as Tsin-shi-Hwang-ti. The feudal system of Japan was abolished in 1871, when the daimios or barons surrendered their lands to the mikado. See *daimio*.

feudalism (fū'dal-izm), *n.* [= F. *féodalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudalismo*; as *feud*² + *-ism*.] The feudal system and its incidents; the system of holding lands by military service.

On the seemingly trifling pomp and pretence of chivalry, the self-sufficient fabric of extinct feudalism was threatening gradually to reconstruct itself. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 469.*

Feudalism was really a co operative association for the mutual defence of the members.

F. Pollock, Land Law, p. 52.

Though he was no chartist or radical, I consider Carlyle's by far the most indignant comment or protest against the fruits of *feudalism* to-day in Great Britain.

W. Whitman, Essays from "The Critic," p. 34.

feudalist (fū'dal-ist), *n.* [*< feud*² + *-ist*.] *Feudalist*. 1. A supporter of the feudal system.

The Prussian *Feudalists* had risen up in arms against some of his [Bismarck's] liberal reforms.

Lower, Bismarck, II. 395.

2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

feudalistic (fu-dal-ist'ik), *a.* Of the nature of feudalism.

While the main tenor of his life was *feudalistic*, the habitant of New France spun certain duties that were regarded as essential prerogatives of his master in the Old World.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 152.

feudality (fū-dal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *féodalité* = Sp. *feudalidad* = Pg. *feudaldade* = It. *feudaltà*; as *feud*² + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form of constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *feudality* and clausiph.

Hallam.

At the end of the last century, when revolutionary effervescence was beginning to ferment, the people of Arles swept all its *feudality* away, defacing the very arms upon the town gate, and trampling the palace towers to dust.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 327.

feudalization (fū'dal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< feud*² + *-ation*.] The act of feudalizing or reducing to feudal tenure, or of conforming to feudalism.

The *feudalization* of any one country in Europe must be conceived as a process including a long series of political, administrative, and judicial changes.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 133.

Down indeed to the first French Revolution, the exceptional tenure of land in *franc-alleu*, which here and there survived amid the general *feudalization*, was held by Frenchmen in high honour.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 340.

The *feudalization* of the Church by grants or purchase of its highest offices as fiefs of lord or king, and by their transmission, like lay estates, from father to son.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 496.

feudalize (fū'dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feudalized*, ppr. *feudalizing*. [*< feud*² + *-ize*.] To reduce to a feudal tenure; conform to feudalism.

We must conceive of the whole territory of France as *feudalized*—that is, divided and subdivided into larger and smaller fiefs, nominally constituting a complete hierarchy.

Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 143.

The Church, too, never became *feudalized*.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 293.

feudally (fū'dal-i), *adv.* In a feudal manner.

Hallam.

feudary (fū'dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. feudarius, n., one invested with a feud, prop. an adj., < feudum, a feud: see feud*².] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or held by feudal tenure.

And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disunite a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England.

Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudaries* (-riz). 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

But before the release thereof, first he was miserable compelled . . . to glue over both his crowne & scepter to that Antichrist of Rome for the space of two dales, & his client, vassale, *feudary*, & tenant to receive againe of him at the hands of another Cardinal.

Foxe, Martyrs, p. 280.

2. An ancient officer of the court of wards in England.

Also written *feodary*.

feudatory (fū'dā-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *feudataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudatario, a.* and *n.*, < ML. *feudatarius, n.*, the holder of a feud, prop. adj., < *feudum, a feud: see feud*². Cf. *feudatory* and *feudary*.] Same as *feudary*.

feudatory (fū'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [The more exact form (for the *n.*) is *feudatory*, < ML. *feudatarius, n.*: see *feudary*. Cf. ML. *feudator*, the holder of a feud, < *feudum, a feud: see feud*².] 1. *a.* Holding or held from another on feudal tenure. See *feud*².

He hath claimed the kingdom of England, as *feudatory* to the see apostolic. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 104.*

II. *n.*; pl. *feudatories* (-riz). 1. A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military or feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief. See *feud*².

The Norman Conquest . . . introduced the feudal system, with its necessary appendages, a hereditary monarchy and nobility; the former in the line of the chief, who led the invading army, and the latter in that of his distinguished followers. They became his *feudatories*. The country—both land and people (the latter as serfs)—was divided between them.

Cadmon, Works, I. 99.

The great *feudatory* at Rouen seemed, in a way in which no other *feudatory* seemed, to shut up his over-lord in a kind of prison. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 132.*

2. A fief.

A service paid by the King of Spain for the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, pretended *feudatories* to the Pope.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

It must not be supposed that in the partition of France into *feudatories* the king was ignored. He, from the very nature of the system, was its head, from whom all authority theoretically descended.

Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 142.

feudbote (fūd'bōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *fēhtbōt*, < *fāht*, a feud, quarrel, + *bōt*, amends, fine, boot: see *feud*¹ and *boot*¹.] A fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (fō dē zhō), [*F.*, a bonfire, lit. fire of joy: *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth, fireplace (see *focus*); *de*, of; *joie*, see *joy*.] Hence E. dial. (Craven) *feudjoy*, a bonfire. A bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

About three o'clock the discharge of fifty pieces of cannon was answered by a *feu de joie* from all the regiments of the garrison, and the yeomanry corps drawn up for the purpose in Stephen's Green. *N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 406.*

feudist (fū'dist), *n.* [*< F. feudiste* = Sp. Pg. *feudista*, < L. *feudum*, feud: see *feud*².] 1. A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

I call it, as the *feudists* do, jus utendi predio alieno; a right to use another man's land, not a property in it.

Sptmryn, Feuds and Tenures, II.

2. One living under the feudal system.

The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists*, divided the lands equally.

Blackstone, Com. II. xiv.

feudum (fū'dum), *n.* [ML., also *feodum, feodum*: see *feud*².] 1. Land granted to be held as a benefice, in distinction from land granted to be held allodially.—2. An estate of inheritance; an interest in land descendible to heirs.

K. E. Digby.

feu-duty (fū'dū'ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillant (fē-lyōn'), *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a congregation of reformed Cistercian monks, instituted by Jean de la Barrière. The reform aimed at stricter monastic discipline, and was approved by the Pope in 1580. In 1630 the congregation was divided into two: the French, called *Notre Dame des Feuillants*, and the Italian, called *Reformés Bernardines*.

2. A club of constitutional royalists in the French revolution, taking its name from the convent of the Feuillants in Paris, where it met. It was broken up in August, 1792.

The old Jacobins became absolutely republican, and, in contempt, called the Feuillants the Club Monarchique. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 602.

Feuillantine (fē-lyōn-tēn'), *n.* [*Feuillant* + *-ine*]. A member of a congregation of nuns organized in the last part of the sixteenth century, and corresponding to the Feuillants.

Feuillea (fū-il'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Feuillet, a French traveler and naturalist (1660-1732).] A cucurbitaceous genus of half a dozen species, of tropical America. They are frutescent climbers, and the large, bitter, and very oily seeds are both purgative and emetic. *P. cordifolia* is the antidote of Jamaica, which is employed as a remedy for various diseases and as an antidote to certain poisons. Also *Feuillea*.

feuillemorte (fēly-mōrt'), *a.* and *n.* [F. *feuille morte*, lit. 'dead leaf': see *filemot*.] 1. *a.* Of the color of a dead or faded leaf; of a shade of brown. Also *foliomort*.

To make a countryman understand what *feuillemorte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him 'tis the colour of wither'd leaves falling in Autumn.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. § 14.

II. *n.* A color like that of a dead or faded leaf; *filemot*.

It was one of the shades of brown known by the name of *feuille-morte*, or dead-leaf colour.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 134.

feuille (fē-lyā'), *n.* [F., a leaf, sheet, plate, gill, third stomach, dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foill*, *folio*.] 1. The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplices.—2. In diamond-cutting, the projecting points of the triangular facets of a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid. *E. D.*

feuilleton (fē'lye-ton), *n.* [F., dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, sheet: see *feuille*.] 1. In French newspapers, a part of one or more pages (the bottom) devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a rule.—2. The matter given in the feuilleton, very commonly consisting of part of a serial story.

To most Parisians of any education, and to many provincials, their daily paper, with its brilliant "leader" and its exciting *feuilleton*, is as necessary as their daily breakfast.

W. H. Grey, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 130.

feuilletonism (fē'lye-ton-izm), *n.* [*feuilleton* + *-ism*]. Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial, and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

Dignifying Schliemannism and spade-lore, *feuilletonism*, dilettantism, and sciolism with the name of scholarship. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 59.

feuilletonist (fē'lye-ton-ist), *n.* [*feuilleton* + *-ist*]. One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

If a great university deliberately discourages high linguistic attainments, and reserves her honours and places for smart but shallow *feuilletonists*, rash and pretentious theorists—in a word, for utterers of literary false coin—and vendors of literary wares which were chiefly meant to sell, what place is England likely soon to hold in the world of letters and learning?

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 57.

feuilletonistic (fē'lye-ton-ist'ik), *a.* [*feuilletonist* + *-ic*]. Characteristic or suggestive of a feuilleton; ephemeral; superficial.

The Count returned to the charge, and worried his Chief with what the latter called *feuilletonistic* remarks about the difficulties of his social and diplomatic position in Paris.

Lower, Bismarck, II. 42.

feute, *n.* [ME., also written *fewte*, *foute*, *fute*, and later (mod.) *fuse*, *fusce* (see *fusce*); origin unknown; perhaps connected with *feuterer*, but this is doubtful.] 1. Odor; scent.

Fute, odowre, odor.

Prompt. Parv., p. 183.

When the houndes hadde *feute* of the hende beste.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2189.

2. The track or trail, as of a deer.

Fente, vestigium.

Prompt. Parv., p. 159.

He fond the *feute* al fresh where forth the herde [cowherd] hadde bore than barn [the child].

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 90.

feute, *n.* [ME., also *fewte*, < OF. *feute*, etc., *fealty*: see *fealty*.] Same as *fealty*.

Honage non withsay

Ac alle deden him *feute*.

King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 2910. He lete make many newe knyghtes with his owne honde, whiche alle dide hym honage and *feute*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 121.

feuter, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feute*; < ME. *feuter*, *fewtre*, *fewtire*, etc., OF. *fewtre*, *fautre*, *faultr*, *faltre*, *feltre*, a lance-rest, any such support; orig., according to the etym., a pad or padded socket, being a particular use of OF. *fewtre*, *fautre*, *feltre*, etc., F. *fewtre*, felt, padding, a cushion, carpet (whence *feutrer*, pack, pad), = Pr. *fewtre* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pg. It. *feltro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a pad or socket for a lance, < OHG. *filz* = AS. *felt*, etc., felt: see *felt*, *felter*.] A rest for a lance, attached to the saddle of a man-at-arms; a lance-rest; a support for a spear.

These com in the first fronte with speres in *fewtre* for to lute, for grete myster hadde thei of horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 446.

To William he priked with spere festned in *feuter*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3436.

Streit to him [he] rides,

With his spere on *feuter* festened that time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3503.

A faire floreschte spere in *fewtre* he castes, And folowes faste one owre folke, and freschelye ascreyz.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1360.

feuter, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feute*; < *feuter*, *fewter*, *n.*] To place, as a lance or spear, in the feuter or rest.

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

feuter, *n.* Obsolete variants of *feute*.

Feuters of his face.

Romeus and Juliet, p. 57.

feuterer, *n.* [With additional suffix -er, as in *pouterer*, < OF. *vautrier*, *vautre*, a hunter, a poacher, < *vautrier*, *vautrier*, *vautrer*, hunt with hounds, < *vautre*, later spelled *vautre* = Pr. *veltre* = It. *veltro* (ML. *veltrus*), a kind of hound, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff, prob. < L. *vertagus*, also spelled *vertaga*, *vertagra*, *vertraga*, a greyhound, a word said to be of Celtic origin.] A keeper of hounds.

The *feuter*, two east of brede he tase,

Two lesche of grehounds yf that he mase;

To yche a bone, that is to telle,

If I to you the sothe shalle spelle.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

If you will be

An honest yeoman—*feuterer*, feed us first,

And walk us after. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

feuth (fūth), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fulth*.

feutred, *a.* [*F. feutrer*, pad as with felt, < *feutre*, felt: see *felt*, *felter*, and cf. *feuter*.]

Stuffed or bombasted, as a garment. *Fairholt*.

fever (fē'vēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaver*; < ME. *fever*, *fevere*, *fevre* (partly from OF), earlier *fefer*, < AS. *fefer*, *fefer* = OHG. *febar*, MHG. *vieber*, G. *feber* = Sw. Dan. *feber* = OF. *fevre*, *fevre*, F. *fièvre* = Pr. *fièvre* = Sp. *fièvre* = Pg. *febre* = It. *febbre*, < L. *febris*, a fever; perhaps orig. "ferbris" or "ferbis", < *fervere*, be hot, burn, boil; or perhaps lit. "a trembling"; akin to Gr. *φέβομαι*, flee affrighted, *φόβος*, flight, panic fear, fear, terror.] 1. In *pathol.*: (a) A temperature of the body higher than the normal temperature, appearing as a symptom of disease; pyrexia. The temperature of the body in health is between 98° and 99° F., and is maintained at this point by the adjustment of the production of bodily heat to its dissipation, both of these processes being largely under nervous control. During the period of invasion of a fever, or at any time when the temperature is rising, the heat produced exceeds the heat lost. If the rise is very rapid, the withdrawal of the blood from the skin, which diminishes the loss of heat, may give rise to a cold sensation or chill, which may be combined with an attack of shivering. By the latter the production of heat is increased. During fever the production of heat, while it may be greater than in a healthy body at rest, does not exceed what a healthy body can dispose of without experiencing increase of temperature. The consumption of the tissues of the body in fever exceeds ordinarily the repair, and there is more or less emaciation; the excretion of urea is increased; the pulse is usually quickened as well as the respiration; the bowels are apt to be constipated; and thirst, loss of appetite, headache, and vague pains are commonly complained of. Fever is caused by zymotic poisons, by local inflammation, or by overheating as in sunstroke, and is sometimes of exclusively nervous origin. It is unquestionably injurious to the patient when it is excessive or too long continued; in some cases, where it does not exceed certain limits, it is very probably innocuous, or may even be advantageous. Fever would ordinarily be called slight up to 101° or 102° F., moderate up to 103° or 103.5°, and high above this. Temperatures above 105° F. would be called excessively high, and to such the name of *hyperpyrexia* is applied.

The limits of the significations of these terms are not precisely marked; they vary somewhat in the usage of different individuals. The prognostic significance of pyrexia depends on the accompanying conditions. (b) The group of symptoms consisting of pyrexia and the symptoms usually associated with it. (c) A disease in which pyrexia is a prominent symptom: as, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc.

For the *fevere* agu hath comounly alienacioun of witt, and schewynge of thingis of fantasy.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him.

John iv. 62.

He had a fever when he was in Spain,

And, when the fit was on him, I did mark

How he did shake. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2.

Our first positive knowledge of the manner in which the organism is incited to the morbid action that results in fever dates from the observation by Naunyn, Billroth, and Weber that a febrile elevation of the temperature may be experimentally produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 67.

Some low fever, ranging round to spy

The weakness of a people, . . . found the girl,

And flung her down upon a couch of fire.

Tennyson, *Atamer's Field*.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: as, a fever of suspense; a fever of contention.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 2.

Superstition is a Hectick Fever to Religion; it by degrees consumes the vitals of it, but comes on insensibly, and is not easily discovered till it be hard to be cured.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, II. 1.

Abdominal fever, **abdominal typhus fever**. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**African fever**. Same as *yellow fever*.—**Aphthous fever**. The aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle. See *stomatitis*.—**Arden continued fever**, a fever resembling simple continued fever, developing in the tropics, especially among persons not acclimated.—**Army fever**. Same as *typhus fever*.—**Articular fever**. Same as *dengue*.

—**Ataxic fever**. See *ataxic*.—**Biliary fever**, **biliary remittent fever**. Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Bilious fever**. (a) Remittent fever. (b) Typhoid fever. (c) Digestive disturbance with rise of temperature and vomiting of bile. — **Bilious typhoid fever**. Same as *relapsing fever*.

—**Black fever**, **cerebrospinal meningitis**. See *meningitis*.—**Bladdery fever**. Same as *pemphigus*.—**Blanch fever**. See *blanch*.—**Bone-fever**, **acute cellulitis** occurring in the fingers of workers in bone. — **Bouquet-fever**. Same as *dengue*.—**Breakbone fever**. Same as *dengue*.—**Cacatory fever**. See *cacatory*.—**Camp-fever**, a fever prevailing among soldiers in the field; specifically, typhus fever. — **Carbuncular fever**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Catarhal fever**. (a) Bronchitis. (b) Catarrh of the upper air-passages with fever. (c) Typhoid fever of a mild form. — **Catheter-fever**, fever incident to the use of the catheter; urethral fever. Its causation is obscure. — **Cerebrospinal fever**, **cerebrospinal meningitis**. See *meningitis*.

—**Chagres fever**, a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Childbed fever**, **puerperal fever**.—**Chills and fever**. See *chill*.—**Congestive fever**, **cerebrospinal meningitis**: applied in a loose use to typhoid, typhus, and malarial fevers, and to pneumonia. — **Continual or continued fever**. See *continual*.—**Continued bilious fever**. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Country fever**. Same as *intermittent fever*.—**Cyprus fever**, **relapsing fever**.—**Dothienteric fever**. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Double fever**, **intermittent fever** in which there are two paroxysms in each cycle. — **Double quotidian fever**, **intermittent fever** in which two paroxysms occur within twenty-four hours. — **Double tertian fever**, **intermittent fever** with two paroxysms having features distinct from each other, such as severity or distance from the last paroxysm, in one cycle of forty-eight hours. — **Dynamic fever**, **relapsing fever**.—**Endemic fever**. (a) Remittent fever. (b) Typhoid fever. — **Endemo-epidemic fever**, **dengue**.—**Enteric**, **enteromesenteric fever**, **typhoid fever**.—**Ephemerical fever**, a short simple continued fever. — **Epidemic fever**. (a) Typhus fever. (b) The pest. — **Epidemic remittent fever**, **relapsing fever**.—**Eruptive articular fever**, **dengue**.—**Eruptive fever**, a term applied to the various exanthemata. See *exanthema*.—**Eruptive rheumatic fever**, **dengue**.—**Essential fever**, a fever of distinct zymotic origin and independent of a local inflammation. — **Exacerbating fever**, **remittent fever**. — **Exanthematic typhus fever**, **typhus fever**.—**Fainting fever of Persia**, an epidemic in Teheran in 1842: the attacks were characterized by fainting and choleraic symptoms. — **Fall fever**. (a) Typhoid fever. (b) Remittent fever. — **Famine fever**, **relapsing fever**.—**Fermentation-fever**, fever produced by the introduction of fibrin ferment into the blood. — **Fever and ague**, **intermittent fever**. See *ague*. 2. — **Fever of the spirit**, **typhus fever**. — **Fifteen-day fever**, **remittent fever** with relapse on the fifteenth day. — **Gastric fever**. (a) Typhoid fever. (b) Acute gastritis. — **Gastrobilious**, **gastro-enteric fever**, **typhoid fever**. — **Gastrohepatic fever**, **relapsing fever**. — **Gastrospenic fever**, **typhoid fever**. — **Gibbular fever**, **yellow fever**. — **Hay fever**. See *hay-fever*.—**Hectic fever**, fever of the form which is typically exhibited in phthisis, with marked morning remissions and evening exacerbations. — **Hectic infantile fever**, **typhoid fever** in children. — **Hemogastric fever**, **yellow fever**. — **Hemorragic fever**, the fever incident to hemorrhage. — **Herpetic fever**, simple continued fever with herpes facialis. — **Hungary fever**, **typhus fever**.—**Icteric fever**, **pernicious malarial fever** accompanied with jaundice. — **Icteric remittent fever**, **ardent fever**.—**Idiopathic fever**, a fever independent of local inflammation, as the various fevers of zymotic origin. — **Neotyphus fever**, **typhoid fever**. — **Infantile remittent fever**, **typhoid fever** in children. — **Inflammatory fever**. (a) Simple con-

tinued fever. (b) Relapsing fever. (c) Fever incident to some local inflammation. (d) Anthrax.—**Intermittent fever**, a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. The feverish periods may occur daily (quotidian fever), or every second day (tertian), or every third day (quartan), or the cycles may be still longer.—**Intestinal fever**, typhoid fever.—**Intestinal fever of cattle**, cattle-plague.—**Intestinal fever of swine**. Same as hog-cholera. See *cholera*.—**Irritative fever**. (a) Fever from local lesion. (b) Simple continued fever.—**Levant fever**, relapsing fever.—**Little fever**, typhoid fever.—**Low fever**, a continued fever which does not reach a high temperature.—**Maculated fever**, typhus fever.—**Malarial fever**, a name applied to non-contagious fevers, the poison producing which may enter the system with the breath, which infest particular localities, especially marshy places and new countries, which may advance over a country, and are repressed externally by cold and dryness and in the body by quinine. Intermittent and remittent fevers are the forms usually distinguished.—**Malignant bilious typhus fever**, a contagious fever of Nubia, which does not intermit.—**Malignant continued fever**, malignant fever, malignant fever of hospitals, malignant fever of ships, typhus fever.—**Malignant fever of the tropics**, pernicious fever.—**Malignant pestilential fever**. (a) Yellow fever. (b) Cattle-plague.—**Malignant purpuric fever**, cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Marsh remittent fever**, Mediterranean fever, remittent fever.—**Melanuric fever**, hemorrhagic malarial fever.—**Mesenteric fever**, typhoid fever.—**Miasmatic fever**, malarial fever.—**Miliary fever**, typhoid fever.—**Military fever**, typhus fever.—**Mucous fever**, typhoid fever.—**Nervous fever**. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Typhoid fever.—**Pyrexia** of purely nervous origin.—**Neuropurpuric fever**, cerebrospinal fever.—**Nonan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the ninth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Nosocomial fever**, typhus fever as prevalent in hospitals.—**Ochlotic fever**, typhus fever.—**Octan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Paludal fever**. (a) Malarial fever. (b) Yellow fever.—**Panama fever**, a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Paroxysmal fever**, remittent fever.—**Periodic, periodical fever**, intermittent fever.—**Peritoneal fever**, puerperal fever.—**Pernicious fever**, a phrase applied to cases of malarial fever which prove dangerous or fatal at an early stage, the system being suddenly overpowered by the malarial poison. Also called *pernicious bilious fever*, *pernicious malarial fever*.—**Pestilential fever**. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Yellow fever. (c) The plague.—**Pestilential fever of cattle**, cattle-plague.—**Petechial fever**. (a) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (b) Typhus fever.—**Petechial typhus fever**, typhus fever.—**Pneumonic fever**, pneumonia.—**Puerperal fever**, a dangerous septic fever occurring after childbirth.—**Purple fever**. (a) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (b) Typhoid fever.—**Putrid fever**, typhus fever.—**Pyogenic fever**, pyemia.—**Pythogenic fever**, typhoid fever.—**Quartan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fourth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quintan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fifth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quotidian fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every day.—**Recurrent fever**, relapsing fever.—**Red fever**, dengue.—**Relapsing bilious fever**, relapsing fever.—**Relapsing fever**, a contagious fever caused by the presence in the blood of the *Spirochaete Obermayeri*, a spirillum consisting of a thin spiral thread $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length. Typical cases, after an incubation of from five to eight days, with only slight prodromata, suddenly develop a high fever which lasts from five to seven days, and as suddenly disappears. With the high fever are associated malaise, anorexia, pains in the head, back, and limbs, muscular hyperaesthesia, constipation or slight diarrhea, marked enlargement of the spleen, very frequent pulse, and a dirty-yellow complexion. The attack may recur after a week, and several such recurrences may take place. The mortality is from 2 to 4 per cent. For synonyms, see phrases above and below.—**Remittent bilious fever**. (a) Remittent fever. (b) Relapsing fever. (c) Ardent continued fever.—**Remittent fever**, a malarial fever in which periods of high temperature alternate with periods in which the temperature is less, but not as low as normal. It is produced by the same agent as intermittent fever.—**Remitting bilious fever**. (a) Dengue. (b) Remittent fever.—**Remitting icteric fever**, relapsing fever.—**Rheumatic fever**, acute rheumatism.—**Roman fever**, malarial fever contracted in Rome; but the word is loosely used by travelers to designate typhoid and other often insignificant affections.—**Scarlet fever**, a contagious fever in which typical cases exhibit the following features: After a period of incubation of from three to seven days there is a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied with sore throat, vomiting, very frequent pulse, headache, and often, in small children, convulsions. After about one day the scarlet eruption appears, which lasts for three or four days in its original intensity, and then begins to fade out, when desquamation sets in. Among complications and consequences may be mentioned the formation of diphtheroid membranes in the throat, abscess of cervical lymphatic glands, inflammation of the ear, and acute inflammation of the kidneys. The contagion may preserve its vitality for months in clothes, bedding, carpets, etc. One attack usually protects against subsequent infection.—**Seasoning fever**, a mild form of (a) remittent fever; (b) yellow fever in new-comers.—**Septan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the seventh day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Sepitic fever**, the fever arising from ill-cared wounds, from the infection of the system with their morbid products or the bacterial germs flourishing in them.—**Seven-day fever**. (a) Same as septan fever. (b) Relapsing fever.—**Seventeen-day fever**, remittent fever with relapse on the seventeenth day.—**Sextan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the sixth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Short fever**, relapsing fever.—**Slam fever**, yellow fever.—**Sierra Leone fever**, a form of remittent fever.—**Simple asthenic fever**, simple continued fever with debility.—**Simple continued fever**, a fever, usually mild, lasting from a few hours to a few days, independent of local inflammation, and neither

in its features nor in the circumstances under which it arises disclosing its identity with other better-marked forms. Under the name are doubtless included in actual practice many mild and abortive cases of typhoid, malarial, and other fevers, some cases of purely neurotic origin, and possibly some dependent on a distinct unknown zymotic cause. Also called *synocha*, *synochus simplex*, *febricula*, *ephemera*, *ephemeral fever*, *sun-fever*.—**Slow nervous fever**, typhoid fever.—**Solar fever**, dengue.—**Spirillum fever**, relapsing fever.—**Splenic fever**. Same as malignant anthrax (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Spotted fever**. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Spring fever**, a feeling of lassitude occurring in spring, supposed to be due to the change of season; also, humorously, mere laziness. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Strangers' fever**. Same as yellow fever.—**Sudatory fever**, sweating-sickness.—**Summer fever**, hay-fever.—**Surgical typhus fever**, pyemia.—**Synochal fever**, synocha.—**Synochoid fever**, simple continued fever.—**Tertian fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every third day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Thermic fever**, pyrexia from overheating.—**Three-day fever**, dengue.—**Typhoid fever**, a fever the more typical cases of which, resulting in recovery, present the following features: (1) A period of incubation of two weeks, more or less, terminating in prodromata lasting for a few days, and consisting in a general tired feeling and indisposition to exertion of any kind, loss of appetite, usually some constipation, slight headache, and pains in the limbs. (2) A period of invasion of a week or less, characterized by a gradually increasing temperature, with morning remissions and evening exacerbations, want of appetite, thirst, dry and coated tongue, frequent pulse, headache, often nose-bleed, usually constipation, often slight diarrhea, slightly tympanitic abdomen, with perhaps some tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac region, some enlargement of the spleen, perhaps slight delirium at night, and some bronchitis. (3) A period of continued pyrexia (fever) in which the temperature ceases to rise, and in which its daily variations are less. This period (fastigium) lasts for a week or two. The want of appetite, thirst, dry tongue, frequent pulse, headache, and bronchitis continue or are increased. The tympanitis, splenic enlargement, and delirium become more pronounced. Three or four soft yellow stools are passed daily. About the beginning of this period an eruption of small, pink, slightly raised spots appears on the skin, especially of the back and abdomen. (4) A period of defervescence, in which the fever gradually disappears and all the symptoms improve. This may last about a week. Cases vary much from this typical progress, and may be marked in addition by intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the intestinal wall with collapse and peritonitis, thrombosis of the larger veins, especially the femoral, pneumonia, lobular (and rarely) lobar, or meningitis. Relapses (after a normal temperature has been reached) and recrudescences (before the fever has entirely disappeared) are not very uncommon. The mortality varies, but the average of recent reports is not far from 10 per cent. The main anatomical features are inflammation of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the small and sometimes of the large intestine, with inflammation of the mesenteric lymphatic glands. Persons between fifteen and thirty years of age seem to be most frequently attacked. A previous attack produces a certain but not complete protection. The contagium seems to be given off from the sick mainly by the stools. The contamination of food and drink seems to be the most important mode of ingress. Personal contact does not materially increase exposure. Typhoid fever is now believed to be caused by a microscopic parasitic organism or bacillus, in length about one third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle, in thickness about one third of its length, with rounded ends, mobile, forming spores at a temperature between 30° and 42° C., but not at lower temperatures, and forming minute brownish-yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not soften. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Typhomalarial fever**, a febrile disease produced by the simultaneous action of the typhoid and malarial poisons. The term more often indicates a doubt whether the case is malarial or typhoid.—**Typhus fever**, a contagious fever which in typical cases presents the following features: A period of incubation of nine days or more, a sudden onset of fever, often with a chill, a period of continued fever with pains in the head, back, and limbs, dizziness, noise in the ears, frequent bronchitis, and enlarged spleen. An eruption appears on the third to the seventh day, in the form of small red spots, usually abundant over the trunk and limbs, which in two or three days more become hemorrhagic. In the second or third week the disease may terminate by a fall of temperature, which is usually quite rapid. Relapses are very rare. The mortality varies in different epidemics from 6 to 20 per cent. The most susceptible years are between the ages of twenty and forty. One attack affords considerable protection against a second. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Urethral fever**, fever ensuing on an operation on the urethra, such as passing a catheter.—**Yellow fever**, an infectious disease of warm climates, typical cases of which present the following features: After a period of incubation varying from a day to several weeks, the invasion begins suddenly with headache, pains in back and limbs, often distinct chill, nausea, often vomiting, inactive bowels, fever (pyrexia) usually high, a pulse-rate less than corresponds to the pyrexia, sometimes vertigo, convulsions, delirium, and albuminuria. Following upon these symptoms, often after a lull and apparent beginning of recovery, may come exhaustion of the heart and nervous centers, bleeding from mucous membranes (giving rise to black vomit), jaundice, scanty urine, and albuminuria. The mortality in the better class of private cases varies in the experience of different observers from 7 to 10 per cent. The autopsy reveals, in addition to the hemorrhages, congestion of the nervous centers, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and parenchymatous nephritis. The infectious principle of the disease has been identified with various micro-organisms, and is probably a protozoan-producing bacillus. It infects localities. In its spread from place to place human intercourse seems to be the efficient factor. It may be carried in clothes and other goods. Its development is favored by filth and repressed by cold. Individuals are infected by being in an infected locality. Personal contact with the

sick does not seem to greatly enhance the exposure. Disinfection of food and drink is unavailing as a preventive measure. Whites are more susceptible to the disease than blacks, new-comers than old inhabitants. A previous attack usually produces immunity. Geographically it occurs in the warmer parts of America (though it has been known as far north as Portland in Maine), and in some parts of the old world.—**Yellow remittent fever** ardent continued fever. (See also *brain-fever*, *heat fever*, *hill-fever*, *hospital-fever*, *jail-fever*, *jungle-fever*, *lake-fever*, *ship-fever*.)

fever¹ (fē'vēr), *v.* [Not in ME.; < AS. *feferian*, *feferian*, befeverish, < *fefer*, fever: see *fever*¹, *n.*]
1. trans. To put in a fever; infect with fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee.
Shak., A. and C., III. 11

A great flood
Of evil memories *fevered* all his blood.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 368

The stir and speed of the journey . . . *fever* him, and stimulate his dull nerves into something of their old quickness and sensibility. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Ordered South*.

II. intrans. To contract or develop fever.
[Rare.]

He broke his leg, was taken home, *fevered*, and died.
E. B. Ramsay, *Scottish Life and Character*, p. 132

fever², *n.* [ME., < OF. *fevre*, *severe*, *favre*, *fabre*, < L. *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *faber*, *fabric*.] A smith; an artisan.

fever-bark (fē'vēr-bārk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

fever-blister (fē'vēr-blis'tēr), *n.* A vesicular or pustular eruption which appears, commonly in or near the mouth, during or just after febrile disturbance.

fever-bush (fē'vēr-būsh), *n.* 1. The *Lindera* (*Laurus*) *Benzoï*, or *Benzoï odoriferum*, of the United States, a lauraceous shrub with an agreeable aromatic odor, employed as a remedy for intermittent fevers and other complaints. Also called *benjamin-bush*, *spice-bush*, *spice-wood*, *wild allspice*, etc.—2. The winter-berry, *Ilex verticillata*, the bark of which is used as a febrifuge, etc.

fevered (fē'vēr'd), *a.* [*fēver*¹ + -ed².] Suffering from fever; feverish; hence, heated; perturbed; disordered: as, a *fevered* imagination.

There was work to do, and the cold sea-air was cooling his fevered brain.
W. Black, *Nucleoid of Dare*, xlii.

feverefox, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feverfew*.

Feverelt, *n.* [ME., var. of *Feverer*, *q. v.*] Same as *Feverer*.

Feverer, *n.* [ME., also *Feverere*, *Feverycro*, *Fevergere*, *Feveriger*, *Feverrer*, etc., also *Feverel*, < OF. *fevrier*, < L. *Februarius*, February: see *February*.] February.

feverett (fē'vēr-et), *n.* [*fēver*¹ + -et.] A slight fever.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance.
Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

feverfew (fē'vēr-fū), *n.* [Also written *featherfew*, *fetterfew*, etc.; < ME. *ferfewer*, *feverfew*, < AS. *feferfuge*, *feferfugia*, < LL. *febrifugia*, a name of *Centaurea*, regarded as a febrifuge: see *febrifuge*.] 1. The *Chrysanthemum* (*Matricaria*) *Parthenium*, a European species naturalized in the United States, formerly cultivated as a medicinal herb, and used as a bitter tonic in the cure of fevers. Some ornamental varieties are common in gardens. Also called *wild camomile*.—2. A common name among florists for *Chrysanthemum roseum*, a native of the Caucasus, of which there are many single and double garden varieties.—3. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—**Bastard feverfew**, of Jamaica, the *Parthenium Hysterocephalus*.

fever-heat (fē'vēr-hēt'), *n.* 1. The heat of fever; a degree of bodily heat characteristic or indicative of fever. On some Fahrenheit thermometers fever-heat is marked at 112°. Hence—2. A feverish degree of excitement or exaltation: as, the enthusiasm rose to *fever-heat*.

But Ximenes, whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat* in the excitement of success, was not to be cooled by any opposition, however formidable.

Prescott, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II. 6.

feverish (fē'vēr-ish), *a.* [*fēver*¹ + -ish¹.] 1. Having fever, especially a slight degree of fever: as, the patient is *feverish*.

Notably moved about the assiduous, careful attendants, moistening the *feverish* lip and the aching brow.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift*, To Pope.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever: as, *feverish* food. *Dunglison*.—4. Morbidly eager; unduly ardent: as, a *feverish* craving for notoriety or fame.

Feverish with hope and change.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 170.

Generally speaking, a *feverish* anxiety is manifested in every country to increase the naval strength.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 432.

5. Excited and fitful; in a state resembling fever; now hot, now cold; characterized by sudden change or rapid fluctuations: as, a *feverish* state of the money market.

The political atmosphere is less agitated through the absorption of attention by the *feverish* condition of the commercial world.

The American, VIII. 99.

feverishly (fē'vēr-ish-li), *adv.* In a feverish manner; as in a fever.

These other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat *feverishly* the heart of life. Poe, *Tales*, I. 342.

feverishness (fē'vēr-ish-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection. Hence—2. Heated or fitful agitation or excitement: as, the *feverishness* of popular feeling.

The *feverishness* of his apprehensions.

Scott.

feverly (fē'vēr-li), *a.* [*< fever* + *-ly*.] Characteristic of fever; feverish.

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.

Ashmole's *Theatrum Chemicum* (1562), p. 62.

fevernut (fē'vēr-nut), *n.* The seeds of *Casalpinia Bonducella*, a climbing leguminous shrub of the tropics, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

feverous (fē'vēr-us), *a.* [*< ME. feverous, < OF. fievrus, f. fievrux = Pr. februs = It. febbroso; as fever* + *-ous*.] 1. Affected with fever or ague.

The earth was *feverous*, and did shake.

Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

The business of your last week's letter, concerning the widow, is not a subject for a *feverous* man's consideration.

Dunne, *Letters*, xxii.

2. Having the nature of fever.

All maladies

Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms

Of heart-sick agony, all *feverous* kinds.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 482.

A loss *feverous* and exclusive pursuit of wealth.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 616.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever.

It hath been noted by the ancients that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

feverously (fē'vēr-us-li), *adv.* In a feverous manner; feverishly.

A malady

Desperately hot or changing *feverously*.

Dunne, *Elegies*, vii.

feverroot (fē'vēr-rōt), *n.* A caprifoliaceous herb of the United States, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, said to have been used by the Indians as a remedy for fevers. The root is purgative and emetic. Also *feverwort* and *horse-gentian*.

fever-sore (fē'vēr-sōr), *n.* A vesicular sore produced by febrile conditions; fever-blister.

fever-tree (fē'vēr-trē), *n.* 1. The blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*): so called from its quality of preventing malaria. See *Eucalyptus*. —2. The *Pinkneya pubens*, a rubiaceaceous tree of the American coast, from South Carolina to Florida. The bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, under the name of *Georgia bark*.

fevertwig (fē'vēr-twīg), *n.* The staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens*, the bark of which is used in domestic practice as an alterative, diuretic, etc. See cut under *bittersweet*.

feverweed (fē'vēr-wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium foetidum* of the West Indies.

feverwort (fē'vēr-wērt), *n.* Same as *feverroot*.

fevery (fē'vēr-i), *a.* [*< fever* + *-y*.] Affected with fever; feverish.

O Rome, in what a sickness art thou fallen!

How dangerous and deadly, when thy head

Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*!

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii. 5.

Fevillea (fe-vil'ē-ē), *n.* Same as *Feuillea*.

few (fū), *a.* and *pron.* or *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewe*, *< ME. few, fewe, feue, fewe, feu, feave, faue, fawe, fave, fone, faa, fo*, prop. pl., the suffix *-e* being that of the nom. pl. (absorbed in the contracted form *fo*, to which was then sometimes attached another pl. suffix *-n*, giving the pl. *fon, fone*) (compar. *fewer, fewere*; also, from the pl. *fon*, sometimes *foner*); *< AS. fedwe*, contr. *sed*, pl., = OS. *fā, fō (fāh)* = OFries. *fē = OHG. fao, fō (fao, fō, foh, fow)* = Icel. *fūr = Sw. fā, pl.*, = Norw. Dan. *faa, pl.*, = Goth. **faws* or **faus*, only in pl. *fawai*, few; Teut. **fau = L. and Gr. *pau*, in L. *paucus*, little, pl. *pauci*, few, *paulus, paullus* (= Gr. *παῖρος*), little, small, L. *pauper* (for **pauciper*), poor: see *paucity, pauper, poor*. The constructions of *few*

partly conform to those of *little* and *many*.] I. *a.* Not many; a small number; only a small number.

That the *fewe* word [pl.] that we on ure bede [bead, prayer] seien be cuthe alle halegen [known to all saints].

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

Ther is ladis [men] now in lond fulle *foe*

That wold haue seruit [served] hor [their] lord soe.

Sir Amadace, st. 70 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson).

Fone men may now fourty yere pas.

And *foner* fifty.

Hainpole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 764.

Few substances are found pure in nature.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

II. *pron.* or *n.* 1. Not many; only a small number (of persons or things): in this use properly an adjective, used elliptically as a plural noun, and not preceded by the article.

On his side were but *fo*.

Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 58.

Many be called, but *few* chosen.

Mat. xx. 16.

But for the miracle,

I mean our preservation, *few* in millions

Can speak like us. Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 1.

Few there are who have either had, or could have, such a loss; and yet *fewer* who carried their love and constancy beyond the grave.

Dryden, *Eleonora*, Pref.

Few, few shall part, where many meet!

Campbell, *Hohenlinden*.

2. A small number; a minority: in this sense preceded by the article *a* (originally in the plural) or *the*, with or without a noun following, the noun, if used, expressing the whole of which the few are taken, and being in the partitive genitive, with or without the preposition *of*: as, *a few*, or *a few members*, or *a few of the members*, dissented.

Her ge mowe yse [see] that an *ewe* thoru synno of lech-
erye

Mowe lynyme grace of God al a compaynye.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 405.

The Cane [khan] rood with a *fewe* meynne [*many*], attendants].

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 226.

We are left but a *few* of many, as thine eyes do behold us.

Jer. xlii. 2.

A grateful *few* shall love thy modest lay . . .

Long as the thrush shall pipe on Groggar Hill!

Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, l. 17.

3. A small quantity or portion; a little: followed by a noun (without *of*) in a construction similar to def. 2 and to that of *little*, *n.* [Obsolete or local.]

At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente with a peny pece of hyefe amongst III, hauyng a *fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same hyefe, wyth salte and otemell, and nothyng els.

T. Lever, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 480.

Here's a rahm. . . It's weel enough to ate a *few* porridge in.

E. Bronte, *Wuthering Heights*, xlii.

A *few*. (a) See II., 2. (b) See II., 3. (c) *Adv. phr.* Somewhat; to some slight extent: often used ironically for a good deal. [Colloq. or low.]

I trembled a *few*, for I thought ten to one but he'd say

"Ho? Not he, I promise you."

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, I. 28.

A good *few*, a good many; a considerable number: same as a good *few*. [Prov., U. S. (New Jersey, etc.).]—The *few*, the minority; a small number of persons or things separated or discriminated from the multitude: as, a measure calculated to benefit the *few* at the expense of the many.

The India House was a lottery-office, which invited everybody to take a chance, and held out dual fortunes as the prize destined for the lucky *few*.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

fewelt, *n.* and *v.* See *fuel*.

feweller, *n.* See *fucler*.

fewmet, *n.* See *fumet*.

fewmishingsat, *n. pl.* Same as *fumets*.

fewness (fū'nos), *n.* [*< ME. fewness, fewenesse, fewnes, fewnesse, fonenesse, < AS. *fedwness*, contr. *fewness*, *< fedwe*, *few*: see *few*.] The state of being few; paucity.

Fewenesse [var. *fewnesse*] of my dagis schewe me.

Wycht, *Ps.* ci. 24.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, fol. 50 b.

They on the Hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceiving the *fewness* of thir Enemies, came down again.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

I was chiefly struck with the comparative *fewness* of the large houses, either built or building.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 235.

Fewness and truth, in few words and truly: an affected phrase.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus:

Your brother and his lover have embraced.

Shak., *M.* for *M.*, I. 5.

fewsty, *a.* An obsolete variant of *fusty*.

fewteet, *n.* See *feute*.²

fewter, *n.* and *v.* See *feuter*.¹

fewter, *n.* See *feuter*.²

fewterer, *n.* See *feuterer*.

fewterlock (fū'tēr-lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fetterlock, fetlock*.

fewtrils (fū'trilz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; appar. an accom. form (simulating *few*) of *fattrels*, q. v.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, etc.

I ha' paid to keep her awa' fra' me; these five year I ha' paid her; I ha' gotten decent *fewtrils* about me agen.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, xi.

feyl, *v.* An obsolete form of *foy*.¹

feyl, *v. t.* Same as *foy*.²

feyl, *n.* A Middle English form of *foy*.³

feyl, *a.* See *foy*.⁵

feyl, *n.* An obsolete form of *fee*.

feydom (fā'dum), *n.* See *foydom*.

Feylinia (fā-lin'i-ē), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of African skinks, or lizards, of the family *Feyliniidae*, without limbs and with numerous preanal scales. J. E. Gray, 1845. Also called *Anelytrops*.

feyliniid (fā-lin'i-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Feyliniidae*.

Feyliniidae (fā-lin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Feylinia* + *-idae*.] A family of lizards, taking name from the genus *Feylinia*, generally called *Anelytropidae*.

feynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *feign*.

feyre, *a.* A Middle English form of *fair*.¹

feyre, *n.* A Middle English form of *fair*.²

feyt (fāt), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *fight*.

feyt (fāt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fight*.¹

fez (fēz), *n.* pl. *fezzes* (fēz'ez). [*< F. fez*, *< Turk.*

jes, said to be named from the city of *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A cap of red felt of the shape of a truncated cone, having a black silk tassel inserted in the middle of the top and hanging down nearly to the lower edge. It was made part of Turkish official dress by the sultan Mahmud II. in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is considered as the special badge of a Turkish subject, who, even if not a Mussulman, is obliged to wear it.

fezzle (fēz'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A litter of pigs. [Prov. Eng.]

F. F. V. An abbreviation of the phrase "first families of Virginia"; hence, as a substantive in the plural, those families; in general, the highest social class in the Southern States. [Humorous, U. S.]

Mason wuz F. F. V., though a cheap card to win on,

But t'other was jes' New York trash to begin on.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., iv.

A high-toned gentleman bred and born, one of the true chivalry of the South and of the F. F. V.'s.

N. Sargent, *Public Men*, II. 322.

He [Patrick Henry] stood midway between the F. F. V.'s (First Families of Virginia) and the "mean whites."

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 100.

f-hole (ef'hōl), *n.* One of the openings in the upper plate of the body of the violin and similar instruments: so called from their resemblance to the Italic letter *f*. See cut under *violin*.

fi (fi), *interj.* See *fy*.

fiacre (fē-ā'kr), *n.* [*F.*, from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the first station for the hire of these carriages is said to have been established about 1650.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire; a hackney-coach.

Du Plessis . . . shows that the name *Fiacre* was first given to hackney coaches, because hired coaches were first made use of for the convenience of pilgrims who went from Paris to visit the shrine of the saint [Fiaker, Fiacre], and because the inn where these coaches were hired was known by the sign of St. Fiaker.

A. Butler, *Lives of the Saints* (1836), II. 379, note.

fiancet, *n.* [*< ME. fiancée, fyancoe, < OF. fiancée*, confidence, trust, promise, = *Pr. fiança = Sp. fianza = Pg. fiança = It. fidanzza, < L. fidentia*, confidence, *< fiden* (t)-s, ppr. of *fidere*, trust, confide: see *affiance, confidence*, and *faith*.] Trust; confidence.

She is Fortune verely

In whom no man shulde affye

Nor in her yettis have *fiancoe*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

fiancet, *v. t.* [*< OF. fiancer, fiancier, F. fiancer* (= *Pr. fianzar = It. fidanzare*), betroth, *< OF. fiance*, promise: see *fianco*, *n.*] To betroth. See *affiance*.

And they had with theym theyr younge sonne, who hadde *fyanced* the yere before Mary, daughter to the Duke of Berrey.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlii.

fiancé, fiancée (fē-on-sā'), *n.* [F., *m.* and *f.* pp. of *fiancer*, betroth: see *fiance*, *v.*] An affianced or betrothed person, male (*fiancé*) or female (*fiancée*).

fianti, fiaunti, n. [Perversions of *flat*, prob. intended to reflect the *L. fiat*, the plur. corresponding to *flat*, sing.: see *fiat*.] Commission; *fiat*.

Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
But through his hand must passe the *Fiaunt*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1144.

fianti (fi'ants), *n.* [OF. *fians, fiens, fient, fian, fien, fiem, fimo, dung*, F. dial. *fian* = Pr. *fem* = Cat. *fems* = Sp. *fimo* = It. *fimo, fime*, < *L. fimus*, dung, dirt. A parallel form appears in OF. *fiente*, F. *fiente* = Pr. *fenta*, mod. Pr. *fento, fiento* = Cat. *femta*, < *L.* as if **fimita*, perhaps an alteration of *L. fimētum*, a dunghill: see *fime*.] In hunting, the dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger.

fiar (fē'ār), *n.* [Sc., prob. another form of *feuar*, < *feu*, a fee or feud: see *feu, fee², feud²*.] 1. In Scots law, one to whom any property belongs in fee—that is, one who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent.—2. *pl.* In Scotland, the prices of the different kinds of grain for the current year, as fixed by the sheriff of each county and a jury, after the production of expert evidence, and the hearing of all parties interested. This proceeding, which takes place in February or March, is called *striking the fiars*: the prices thus struck are called *fiars' prices*, and rule in all grain contracts where no price had been specified, as well as in calculating the money value of such stipends, rents, etc., as are properly payable in grain.

fiashetta (fyās-ket'tā), *n.*; *pl.* *fiashette* (-to). [It., dim. of *fiasco*, a flask: see *flask*.] 1. A small thin glass bottle generally invested in a complete covering of wicker or plaited straw or maize-leaves as a protection.—2. A small earthenware vessel, generally fantastic in shape and decoration. [Rare.]

fiashino (fyās-kē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* *fiashini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *fiasco*, a flask.] An earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

The old Italian *fiashini* in the shape of fruit.

Jour. Archæol. Ass., XII. 100.

fiasco (fiās'kō), *n.* [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle; *far fiasco*, make a fiasco, fail. "In Italy, when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Olà, olà, fiasco,' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle."] 1. A flask; a bottle. See *flask*.

He [Mr. T. A. Trollope] lived in Florence in the days of the Grand Duke, . . . when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a pail.

Athenæum, Nov. 12, 1887, p. 653.

2. A failure in a musical or dramatic performance; an ignominious failure of any kind; a complete breakdown.

Owing to the disunion of the Fenians themselves, the vigor of the administration, and the treachery of informers, the rebellion was a *fiasco*.

W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 169.

fiat (fi'at), *n.* and *a.* [*L. fiat*, let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *feri*, be done, become, come into existence, used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*.] In the first sense there is often an allusion to Gen. i. 3 (Vulgate): "Dixitque Deus: Fiat lux. Et facta est lux." ("And God said, let there be light. And there was light.") 1. A command that something be done; specifically, an absolute and efficient command proceeding from, or as if from, divine or creative power.

So that we, except God say
Another *fiat*, shall have no more day.
Donne, The Storm.

Why did the *fiat* of a God give birth
To you fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 35.

The *fiat* "Let light be" was the commencement of developments, before the earth or other spheres had existence.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 588.

2. In Eng. law, a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, 'let it be done as is asked.'—*Fiat in bankruptcy*, the lord chancellor's allowance of a commission in bankruptcy.

II. *a.* Existing as if by absolute divine or creative command; having the character or power of such a command. [Colloq.]

The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain *fiat* power in the Convention.

New Princeton Rev., IV. 176.

Fiat money. See *money*.

fiancet, n. See *fiance*.

fiaunti, n. See *fianti*.

fib¹ (fib), n. [Of dial. origin; prob. an abbr. form of **fibble* or *fible*, a weakened form of *fable*, appearing in E. dial. *fible-fable*, nonsense: see *fable, n.*] A lie; specifically, a white lie; a venial falsehood, told to save one's self or another from embarrassment.

Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fib*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry— in vain;
The creature's at his dirty work again.
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 91.

She was for the *fib*, but not the lie; at a word, she could be disdainful of subtleties.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxix.

fib¹ (fib), v.; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing*. [*< fib¹, n.*] I. *intrins.* To say what is not true; lie, especially in a mild or comparatively innocent way.

Cynthia. I don't blush, Sir, for I vow I don't understand.
Sir Plyant. Pshaw, Pshaw, you *fib*, you Baggage, you do understand, and you shall understand.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

If you have any mark whereby one may know when you *fib* and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.

Arbutnot.

II. *trans.* To tell a fib to; lie to. [Rare.]

To *fib* a man. De Quincey.

fib² (fib), v.; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing*. [Origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the fancy says) most completely.

Southey, Letters (1811), II. 236.

II. *intrins.* To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

fibber (fib'ēr), *n.* One who tells fibs or lies.

Your royal grandsire (I trust me, I'm no *fibber*)

Was vastly fond of Colley Cribber.

Wolcott (P. Pindar), p. 137.

fibbery (fib'ēr-i), *n.* [*< fib¹ + -ery*.] The act or practice of fibbing. [Rare.]

"Time has not thinned my flowing locks." Now do not suspect me of *fibbery*, or rub your memory till it snarls again. The thing is sure enough—and the "perché" is—they never flowed at all.

Landor, The Century, XXXV. 520.

fiber¹, fibre (fī'bēr), *n.* [= G. Dan. *Sw. fiber*, < *F. fibre* = Pr. *fibra* = Sp. *fibra*, *fibra* = Pg. *It. fibra*, < *L. fibra*, a fiber, filament (of plant or animal), akin to *fimbria*, fbers, threads, fringe (> ult. E. *fringe*), and perhaps to *fem*, a thread, > ult. E. *filic³* and *filament*.] 1. A thread or filament; any fine thread-like part of a substance, as a single natural filament of wool, cotton, silk, or asbestos, one of the slender terminal roots of a plant, a drawn-out thread of glass, etc.

Inevitable habits choke th' unfruitful heart,
Their *fibres* penetrate its tenderest part.

Cowper, Retirement, l. 42.

Old Yew which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy *fibres* net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, II.

2. In a collective sense, a filamentous substance; a conglomeration of thread-like tissue, such as exists in animals and plants generally; more generally, any animal, vegetable, or even mineral substance the constituent parts of which may be separated into or used to form threads for textile fabrics or the like: as, muscular or vegetable *fiber*; the *fiber* of wool; silk, cotton, or jute *fiber*; asbestos *fiber*.—3. Figuratively, sinew; strength: as, a man of *fiber*.

Yet had no *fibres* in him, nor no force. Chapman.

4. Material; stuff; quality; character.

Our friend Mr. Tulliver had a good-natured *fiber* in him.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 8.

The stuff of which poets are made, whether finer or not, is of very different *fiber* from that which is used in the tough fabric of martyrs.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 295.

But how are ordinary men, of no specially elevated moral *fiber*, to be carried up to the turning-point where Law is superseded by Love?

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 62.

Specifically—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A filament; a slender thread-like element, as of muscular or nervous tissue. Most tissues and structures of the body are composed of bundles of fibers. See cut under *muscular*. (b) Fibrous tissue in general.—*Arciform fibers*, *arcuate fibers*, *collateral fibers*, *elastic fibers*, etc. See the adjectives.—*Fibers of Corti*, minute rod-like bodies specialized from the epithelial lining of the canals cochleæ, resting upon the basilar membrane which separates the canals cochleæ from the scala tympani, and forming an essential part of the organ of hearing. Also called *Cortian fibers*.—*Glandular woody fiber*. See *glandular*.—*Kittul fiber*. See *Caryota*.—*Non-striated fiber*, in *anat.*, a muscular

fiber without transverse striations, in distinction from *striated fibers*, which compose the voluntary muscles and the heart.—*Sharpey's fibers*, or *perforating rods of Sharpey*, very fine processes passing through and seeming to rivet together several concentric laminae of bone-tissue; perforating fibers.—*Smooth fiber*, the non-striated fiber of muscles.—*Striated fiber*, in *anat.*, a muscular fiber. See *non-striated fiber*.—*Vegetable fibers*, the narrow elongated cells which characterize the woody and bast tissues of plants, giving them strength, toughness, and elasticity. Bast or fiber fibers, which are found chiefly in the bark, are distinguished from wood fibers by being usually longer, thicker-walled, and tougher. The cells are spindle-shaped with pointed ends, and cohere firmly to each other by the extremities, forming most of the textile fibers in common use. The length of the individual cells varies greatly, from less than a millimeter in many plants to an inch or two in hemp or flax, and from 3 to 6 or 8 inches or more in ramie or china-grass fiber. (See cut under *bast*.) The so-called fibers of cotton and similar materials which are found investing seeds are in reality hairs, and not proper fibers.—*Vulcanized fiber*, paper, paper-pulp, or other preparation of vegetable fiber saturated and coated with a metallic chlorid, as tin, calcium, magnesium, or aluminium chlorid, with the effect of giving to the material toughness and strength. E. H. Knight.

fiber² (fī'bēr), n. [NL., < *L. fiber*, a beaver, = *L. beaver¹*, q. v.] 1. The specific name of the beaver, *Castor fiber*.—2. [cap.] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolinae*, of which the type is the muskrat, musquash, or ondatra of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*, having a long scaly tail, vertically flattened, and large webbed hind feet. See *muskrat*.

fiber-cross (fī'bēr-krōs), *n.* Same as *cross-hair fibered*, *fibred* (fī'bērēd), *a.* [*< fiber¹ + -ed²*.] Furnished with fibers; having fibers; fibrous

Monstrous ivy-stems

Clasped the gray walls with hairy-fibered arms.

Tennyson, Geraint

fiber-gun (fī'bēr-gun), *n.* A device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. It consists of a cylinder into which flax, hemp, or similar fibers are put, and which is then charged with steam, gas, or air under great pressure. The cover of the cylinder is suddenly taken off and the mass is thrown into a chamber, where the fiber is disintegrated by the sudden expansion of the fluid. E. H. Knight.

fiberless, fibreless (fī'bēr-less), *a.* [*< fiber¹ + -less*.] Without fiber, in any sense of the word.

What he [one of the "Limp People"] wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary and where his *fiberless* plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of forging shapes for itself.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 91

fibrose (fī'bēr-ōs), *n.* [*< fiber¹ + -ose*.] A name given at one time by Fremy to a certain supposed modification of cellulose.

fiber-stitch (fī'bēr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in pillow-lace.

fibra (fī'bri), *n.*; *pl.* *fibra* (-brō). [*L.*: see *fiber¹*.] In *anat.*, a fiber, in general: used in a few Latin anatomical phrases: as, *fibrae arciiformes*, the arciform fibers (which see, under *arciform*); *fibra primitiva*, the primitive fiber or axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibration (fī'bri-shūn), *n.* [*< L. fibra*, fiber + *-ation*.] The formation of fibers, or fibrous construction of a part or organ; fibrillation as, the *fibration* of the white tissue of the brain the *fibration* of minerals.

fibre, fibred, etc. See *fiber¹*, etc.

fibriiform (fī'bri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. fibra*, fiber, + *forma*, form.] Fibrous in form or structure composed of fibers; like a fiber or set of fibers

fibril (fī'bri), *n.* [= F. *fibrille* = Pg. *fibrilha* = It. *fibrilla*, < NL. *fibrilla*, q. v.] 1. A small fiber; a fibrilla; a filament. Specifically—2 In bot.: (a) One of the delicate cottony hairs or thread-like growths found upon the young rootlets of some plants. (b) A rootlet of a lichen (c) One of the filaments which line the utricle of *Sphagnum*. (d) The stipe of some fungi: i this sense disused.—*Muscular fibril*, in *anat.*, one of the longitudinal threads into which a muscular fiber is separable. See cut under *muscular*.—*Nerve-fibril* in *anat.*, those fibrils which constitute the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibrilla (fī'bri-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *fibrillæ* (-ō). [NL. dim. of *L. fibra*, a fiber: see *fiber¹*.] A littl fiber; a fibril; a filament. Specifically—(a) A delicate thread-like structure developed in the cortical layers of many Infusorians, as also in the footstalk of *Porticella*, having a rudimentary muscular function. (b) In bot same as *fibril*.

fibrillar (fī'bri-lār), *a.* [*< fibrilla + -ar*.] O pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrillæ or fibrils; filamentous. Also *fibrillous*.

He [Dr. Klein] reports that the two [specimens of fibr cartilage] which had been subjected to artificial gastric juice were "in that state of digestion in which we find connective tissue when treated with an acid, . . . the *fibrillæ*

bundles having become homogeneous, and lost their fibrillar structure." *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 105.

fibrillary (fī'brī-lā-ri), *a.* [*< fibrilla + -ary².*] Fibrillar.

Upon examination by Drs. Brower and Lyman he had pupillary inequality, nystagmus, fibrillary twitchings of muscles of face. *Allen and Neurol.*, IX, 403.

fibrillate (fī'brī-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fibrillated*, ppr. *fibrillating*. [*< fibrilla + -ate².*] To form into fibrils or fibers.

fibrillate (fī'brī-lāt), *a.* Same as *fibrillated*.

In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear *fibrillate* even to the naked eye. *De Bary, Fungi (trans.)*, p. 57.

fibrillated (fī'brī-lāt-ed), *a.* Having fibrils; consisting of fibrilla; finely fibrous in structure.

The trichite sheaf may be regarded as a *fibrillated* spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 418.

fibrillation (fī'brī-lā'shon), *n.* [*< fibrillate + -ion.*] The state of being fibrillar or fibrillated.

In the specimens [of fibrocartilage] which had been left on the leaves of *Drosera*, until they re-expanded, parts were altered; . . . they had become more transparent, almost hyaline, with the *fibrillation* of the bundles indistinct. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 105.

Muscular fibrillation, a localized quivering or flickering of muscular fibers. *Quinn, Med. Dict.*

fibrilliferous (fī'brī-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. fibrilla, fibril, + L. ferre = E. bear¹.*] Fibril-bearing; provided with fibrils.

fibrilliform (fī'brī-lī'fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. fibrilla, fibril, + L. forma, form.*] Resembling fibrillae or small fibers. — **Fibrilliform tissue**, a phrase sometimes applied to the entangled fiber-like mycelium of many fungi and lichens: same as *fibrous mycelium*.

In some of the lower orders of plants there is a kind of tissue present [to] which . . . the names of tela contexta and interlacing *fibrilliform tissue* have been given.

R. Bentley, Botany, p. 37.

fibrillose (fī'brī-lōs), *a.* [*< fibrilla + -ose.*] 1. In bot.: (a) Furnished or clothed with fibrils. (b) Composed of small fibers. — 2. Marked with fine lines, as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate. — **Fibrillose mycelium**. See *mycelium*.

fibrilous (fī'brī-lus), *a.* Same as *fibrillar*.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrilous* spasms, &c., that hypochondriacs usually complain of. *Kinnier, The Nerves*, p. 14.

fibrin (fī'brīn), *n.* [= *F. fibrine* = *Sp. Pg. It. fibrina*; *< L. fibra, a fiber, + -in².*] A complex nitrogenous substance belonging to the class of proteids. Its chemical composition is not certainly known. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It is also found in the chyle. It is an elastic solid body, generally having a filamentous structure, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It dissolves in solutions of many neutral salts, but is precipitated from them by heat or by acids; it is also soluble in alkali hydrates, and is not precipitated from such solutions by heat. A proteid somewhat resembling animal fibrin in its properties is extracted from wheat, corn, and other grains, and called *vegetable fibrin*. — **Fibrin ferment**, a substance which may be obtained by mixing blood with alcohol, allowing it to stand, collecting the coagulated matters, and drying and extracting with water. It causes rapid coagulation of the blood.

fibrination (fī'brī-nā'shon), *n.* [*< fibrin + -ation.*] The acquisition of the capacity of forming in coagulation an amount of fibrin greater than is normal: as, the *fibrination* of the blood in pleurisy.

fibrine (fī'brīn), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + -ine¹.*] Presenting a fibrous appearance; finely divided or fringed. [Rare.]

Against the scarlet and gold in the west the *fibrine* summits of the tree-clad Mount Edgecumbe trembled. *W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage*, iii.

fibrinogen (fī'brī-nō-jen), *n.* [*< fibrin + -gen: see -gen.*] A proteid substance belonging to the group of globulins, found in the blood and concerned in the process of coagulation.

It [fluid fibrin] is first generated in the blood and other liquids by the chemical combination of two nearly related compounds, which have been named by the author "*fibrinogen*" and "*fibrinoplastin*." *Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.)*, p. 16.

fibrinogenic (fī'brī-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< fibrinogen + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fibrinogen: as, *fibrinogenic* substance.

fibrinogenous (fī'brī-nō-jē-nus), *a.* [*< fibrinogen + -ous.*] Having the character of fibrinogen; forming fibrin: as, a *fibrinogenous* substance.

fibrinoplastic (fī'brī-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< fibrin + plastic.*] Having the character of fibrinoplastic.

The serum of the blood, synovia, humours of the eye, and saliva, are all *fibrinoplastic*. *Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.)*, p. 16.

fibrinoplastin (fī'brī-nō-plas'tin), *n.* [*< fibrin + plastin.*] A proteid substance found in the

blood, belonging to the group of globulins, and concerned in the process of coagulation: same as *paraglobulin*.

fibrinous (fī'brī-nus), *a.* [*< fibrin + -ous.*] Having the character of fibrin; resembling fibrin.

fibro-areolar (fī'brō-ā-rē'ō-lār), *a.* Consisting of tissue made up of fibrous and areolar varieties of connective tissue. — **Fibro-areolar fascia**. See *fascia*.

fibroblast (fī'brō-blāst), *n.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + Gr. βλαστός, germ.*] One of the cells which give rise to connective tissue.

fibroblastic (fī'brō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< fibroblast + -ic.*] Giving rise to fibrous or connective tissue, as a cell; of the nature of or pertaining to fibroblasts.

fibrocalcareous (fī'brō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + calcarius, of lime: see calcareous.*] Consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies, as the skin of a holothurian.

fibrocartilage (fī'brō-kār'ti-lāj), *n.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + cartilago, cartilage.*] 1. A tissue resembling cartilage, but differing from it in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated. In the immediate vicinity of the cells, however, the intercellular substance is as in ordinary cartilage, and forms the hyaline capsules of the cells.

2. A part of fibrocartilaginous tissue; any individual plate, disk, or other piece of fibrocartilage lying in or about a joint. — **Acromioclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage interposed between the acromial end of the clavicle and the acromial process of the scapula. — **Circumferential fibrocartilage**, a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a raised rim or border around an articular cavity, which is thus deepened, as about the glenoid fossa of the scapula or the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone. — **Connecting fibrocartilage**, fibrocartilaginous tissue connecting apposed surfaces of bones in articulations of slight or no mobility, as between bodies of vertebrae and at the pubic symphysis or sacroiliac synchondrosis. — **Interarticular fibrocartilage**, any fibrocartilage which is situated in the cavity of an articulation. — **Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between any two vertebrae of the coccyx. — **Intervertebral fibrocartilage**, the interarticular fibrocartilage of the public symphysis.

— **Intervertebral fibrocartilage**, the special kind of interarticular fibrocartilage between the bodies of vertebrae, forming disks separating any two bodies, closely adherent to both, tough and fibrous at the periphery, softer, pulpy, and more cartilaginous in the center, and constituting elastic cushions or buffers between the vertebral bodies, increasing the mobility and elasticity of the spinal column, and diminishing the shock of concussion. — **Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage**, a triangular piece of fibrocartilage between the distal ends of the radius and ulna: also called *triangular fibrocartilage*. — **Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between the last sacral and the first coccygeal vertebra. — **Semilunar fibrocartilage. Same as *semilunar cartilage* (which see, under *cartilage*). — **Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage found between the sternal end of the clavicle and the manubrium of the sternum. — **Stratiform fibrocartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a bed or groove in which the tendon of a muscle lies and glides.**

— **Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage which lies in the articulation between the lower jaw-bone and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. — **Triangular fibrocartilage**. Same as *radio-ulnar fibrocartilage*.

fibrocartilaginous (fī'brō-kār'ti-lāj'i-nus), *a.* Having the character of fibrocartilage; consisting of fibrocartilage: as, *fibrocartilaginous* tissue; a *fibrocartilaginous* disk.

fibrocellular (fī'brō-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + E. cellular.*] 1. Having fibers and cells; composed of mixed fibrous and cellular tissue; fibro-areolar. All ordinary cellular or areolar connective tissue is strictly fibrocellular. — 2. In bot.: (a) Composed of cells the walls of which are marked by thickened bands, ridges, reticulations, etc. [Not in use.] (b) In *algology*, composed of firm elongated cells which adhere together so as to form a filament-like mass of tissue. *Harvey*.

fibrochondrosteal (fī'brō-kon-dros'tē-āl), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + Gr. χονδρός, gristle, + ὀστέον, bone.*] Consisting of fibrous tissue, gristle, and bone.

The whole skeleton then, may be denoted by the term *fibrochondrosteal apparatus*. *Mivart, Elem. Anat.*, p. 22.

fibrocystic (fī'brō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + Gr. κύστις, bladder (E. cyst), + -ic.*] Fibroid and cystic: applied to fibroid tumors containing cysts.

fibroferrite (fī'brō-fer'it), *n.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + ferrum, iron, + -ite².*] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in delicately fibrous forms of a pale-yellow color.

fibroid (fī'brō'id), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Resembling, containing, or taking the form of fiber; fibrous: as, a *fibroid* tumor. — **Fibroid degeneration**, phthisis, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. In *pathol.*: (a) A fibroma. (b) A leiomyoma.

fibroin (fī'brō-in), *n.* [*< L. fibra, fiber (taken in the mod. combining form fibro-), + -in².*] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, etc., but dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and also in concentrated acids and alkalis.

fibrolite (fī'brō-lit), *n.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.*] A mineral of a white or gray color and fibrous to columnar structure. It is a subsilicate of aluminium (Al₂SiO₅), and has the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. Also called *illmanite* and *bucholzite*.

fibroma (fī'brō'mā), *n.*; pl. *fibromata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < L. fibra, fiber, + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting of connective tissue.

fibromatous (fī'brō-mā-tus), *a.* [*< fibroma(t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

fibromucous (fī'brō-mū'kus), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + mucosus, mucous.*] Having the character of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane; combining fibrous and mucous tissues: applied to mucous membranes backed by firm fibrous tissue.

fibromuscular (fī'brō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + musculus, muscle.*] Characterized by the presence of both connective and muscular tissue: applied to tumors.

fibromyoma (fī'brō-mī-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *fibromyomata* (-mā-tā). [*< L. fibra, fiber, + NL. myoma, q. v.*] In *pathol.*: (a) A leiomyoma. (b) A tumor consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue.

fibromyomatous (fī'brō-mī-ōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*< fibromyoma(t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibromyoma; fibromuscular.

fibroplastic (fī'brō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + Gr. πλαστικός, form: see plastic.*] Fiber-making: an epithet sometimes applied to tumors usually designated as *small spindle-celled sarcomata*.

Fibrosa (fī'brō'sā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of fibrosus: see fibrous.*] The fibrous sponges. See *Fibrospongia*.

fibrosarcoma (fī'brō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *fibrosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < L. fibra, fiber, + NL. sarcoma, q. v.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma.

fibrose (fī'brōs), *a.* Same as *fibrous*.

fibroserous (fī'brō-sē'rus), *a.* [*< L. fibra, fiber, + E. serous.*] Having the character of fibrous tissue and serous membrane; uniting fibrous and serous tissues in one structure. All serous membranes are in fact fibrous in structure, with a serous surface on one side.

fibrosis (fī'brō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < L. fibra, fiber, + -osis.*] In *pathol.*, the development in an organ of a substance of fibrous texture.

Changes were found in the inferior cervical ganglia, indicating atrophy and *fibrosis*. *Medical News*, LII, 495.

Arteriocapillary fibrosis. See *arteriocapillary*.

Fibrospongiæ (fī'brō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. fibra, fiber, + spongia, sponge.*] One of the principal divisions of the *Porifera* or *Spongia*; the fibrous sponges. They present the utmost diversity of form, but agree in the possession of a fibrous skeleton or ceratode, which may be highly developed and devoid of silicious spicules, as in the commercial sponges, or inconspicuous in comparison with the richly elaborated and complicated silicious frames of such genera as *Hyalonema* and *Euplectella*, the glass-sponges. See cut under *Euplectella*.

fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* [= *F. fibreux* = *Sp. hebroso, fibroso* = *Pg. It. fibroso, < NL. fibrosus, < L. fibra, fiber: see fiber¹.*] Containing or consisting of fibers; having the character of fibers. Also *fibrose*.

The plentiful Pastures, and the purling Springs, Whose *fibrous* silver thousand Tributes brings To wealthy Jordan.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

The space between these [muscle-cells] and the outer face of the intestine is occupied by a spongy or fibrous substance, which must probably be regarded as a kind of connective tissue. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 546.

Fibrous coal. See *coal*. — **Fibrous cone**. Same as *corona radiata* (which see, under *corona*). — **Fibrous mycelium**. See *mycelium*. — **Fibrous structure**, in *mineral.*, a structure characterized by fine or slender threads, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated. Asbestos has, for example, a *fibrous structure*. — **Fibrous tissue**, the general common connective tissue of the body, composed or largely consisting of white inelastic or yellow elastic fibers, such as the periosteum of bones, the perichondrium of cartilage, the capsules of glands, the meninges of the brain, the ligaments of joints, and the fasciæ and tendons of muscles. The phrase is sometimes extended to other and special tissues, as the nervous and muscular, which contain or consist of fibers or filaments.

fibrousness (fī'brus-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

fibrovascular (fi-brō-vas'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *E. vascular*.] In *bot.*, consisting of woody fibers and ducts.—**Fibrovascular bundle.** See *bundle*, 3.—**Fibrovascular system**, the aggregation of fibrovascular tissue in a plant, forming its framework. Also called the *fascicular system*.

fibster (fīb'stēr), *n.* [*< fib + -ster.*] One who tells fibs; a fibber. [Rare.]

You silly little fibster. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, II, 352.

fibula (fīb'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *fibulae* (-lā). [*< L. fibula*, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, a surgeons' instrument for drawing together the edges of a wound, a stitching-needle, contr. of **figibula*, *< figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*.] 1. In *archaeol.*, a clasp or brooch, usually more or less ornamented. Objects of this kind are found among the earliest metallic remains of antiquity.

Rings and *fibulae*, which are frequently adorned with symbolical devices, meant to serve as amulets or charms. *Knight, Ancient Art and Myth*, p. 65.

2. In *surg.*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—

3. In *anat.*, the outer one of two bones which

in most vertebrates (above fishes) extend from the knee to the ankle: so called because in man the bone is very slender, like a clasp or splint applied alongside the tibia. When a fibula is complete, as it usually is, it extends the whole length of the tibia, its foot entering into the composition of the ankle-joint. When reduced, it is usually shortened from below, so that it does not reach the ankle, lying along a part of the tibia, and very frequently ankylosed with it; or it may be of full length and ankylosed above and below with the tibia, as in many rodents. The human fibula is a slender straight bone, as long as and separate from the tibia, and clubbed at both ends; the upper end is articulated with the tuberosity of the tibia, and excluded from the knee-joint; the lower end is connected with the tibia, and also articulated with the astragalus, thus entering into the ankle-joint, and forming the outer malleolus, or bony protuberance on the outer side of the ankle. Nine muscles are attached to this bone in man. See also cuts under *Dromaeus*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *tibiotarsus*.

4. In *masonry*, an iron clamp used to fasten stones together.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of echinoderms. (b) A genus of mollusks.

fibular (fīb'ū-lār), *a.* [*< fibula + -ar².*] Of or pertaining to the fibula; peroneal: as, a *fibular artery*; a *fibular nerve*.

fibulare (fīb'ū-lārē), *n.*; pl. *fibularia* (-rī-ā). [NL., *< fibula*, *q. v.*] The outermost bone of the proximal row of tarsal bones, articulating or in morphological relation with the fibula: generally called the *os calcis*, *calcaneum*, or *heel-bone*. In man and mammals generally the fibulare is the largest tarsal bone, but its size and shape are very variable. See cut under *foot*.

fibulocalcaneal (fīb'ū-lō-kāl-kā'nō-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum: as, "a *fibulocalcaneal articulation* or *ligament*," *Coues*.

-fic. [*L. -ficus*, in compound adjectives, *< facere*, make: see *fact* and *-fy*.] A terminal element in adjectives of Latin origin, meaning 'making': as, *petrific*, making into stone; *terrific*, making affrighted; *horrific*, making to shudder, etc. Such adjectives are usually accompanied by derived verbs in *-fy*, and often by nouns thence derived in *-fication*. See *-fy*.

-fication. See *-fy*.

fichet, *v. t.* See *fitch*³. *Chaucer*.

fice (fis), *n.* See *extract*, and *fise*².

Fice (*fyer* or *phyce*) is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII, 39.

fice-dog (fis'dog), *n.* See *fise-dog*.

Ficedula (fi-sed'ū-lā), *n.* [*L. ficedula* (also *ficetula*, *ficetula*), a small bird, the fig-eater, appar. orig. *< ficus*, a fig, + *edere* = *E. eat*: see *fig*² and *edible*, and cf. *beccafico*, *fig-eater*.] An old book-name of sundry small birds, as a warbler, sylvia, beccafico, or fig-eater: so called from the supposition that they eat figs. It was made by Brisson in 1700 a generic name, comprehending a great number of such birds.

ficellier (fi-sel'ī-ēr), *n.* [F., *< ficelle*, pack-thread, prob. *< L. *filicellum*, pl. of **filicellum*, an assumed dim. of *filum*, thread: see *file*³.] A reel or winder for thread of any sort.

fichet, *v. t.* See *fitch*³.

fiché (fē-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fiched (fisht), *a.* Same as *fitché*.

fichett, **fichewt**, *n.* See *fichet*, *fitchew*.

fichtelite (fīch'tel-it), *n.* [*< Fichtel* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A mineral resin occurring in white shining crystals or crystalline scales, embedded in the wood of a kind of pine found in peat-beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fichu (fē-shū'), *n.* [F., *< ficher*, drive in, pin up, fiche, a hook, pin, peg: see *fiched*.] A small triangular piece of stuff; hence, any covering for the neck and shoulders forming part of a woman's dress, sometimes a small light covering, as of lace or muslin.

Touching the *fichu*, which seems to have been a favourite article of attire with Marie Antoinette. . . . Its form was that of a combination of a pointed cape between the shoulders and a scarf crossing the bosom, the long ends of which were tied in a bow at the back of the waist. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII, 286.

fick (fik), *v. i.* [E. dial., var. of *fike*², *q. v.*] To kick; struggle. *Hallivue*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

fickle (fik'l), *a.* [*< ME. fikel, fikil, fykel*, *< AS. ficol*, deceitful, crafty (cf. *gefic*, deceit), *< *fican, befican*, ME. *fiken*, deceive: see *fikel*.] 1†. Disposed or acting so as to deceive; deceitful; treacherous; false in intent.

In this fals *fikel* world.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 93.

This corthell tice, this worldli blis,

Is but a *fikel* fantasy.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

This world is *fikel* and desayvable.

Hampole, *Trick of Conscience*, l. 1088.

Fikels and *swikeles* reades [counsels].

Ancient Rurle, p. 268.

2. Inconstant; unstable; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability: rarely applied to things except in poetry or by personification.

O see how *fickle* is their state

That due on fates depend!

Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I, 54).

I fear thou art grown too *fickle*; for I hear

A lady mourns for thee; men say, to death.

Beau. and FL., *Maid's Tragedy*, l. 1.

A *fickle* world, not worth the least desire,

Where e'er 'ry chance proclaims a change of state.

Quarles, *Emblems*, i, 9.

Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,

Fantastic, *fickle*, fierce, and vain?

Am as the leaf upon the stream,

And *fickle* as a changeful dream.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, v, 30.

3. Perilous; ticklish. [Prov. Eng.]

But it's a *fickle* corner in the dark, . . . a wrong step, a

bit swing out on the open, and there would be no help.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Ladies Lindores*, p. 39.

—*Syn.* 2. Variable, mutable, changeable, unsteady, unsettled, vacillating, fitful, volatile.

fickle (fik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fickled*, ppr. *fickling*. [*< ME. fikelon* (= LG. *fikkelen* = G. *ficklen, fikheln*), deceive, flatter; from the adj.]

1†. To deceive; flatter.

Heo nolde *fikelon*, as hire anstren hadde ydo.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 31.

2. To puzzle; perplex; nonplus. [Scotch.]

Howsoever, she's a well-educated woman, and an' she

win to her English, . . . she may come to *fickle* us a'.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxxix.

fickleness (fik'l-nes), *n.* The character of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness.

I am a soldier; and unapt to weep,

Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v, 3.

Oh, the lovely *fickleness* of an April day.

W. H. Gibson, *Spring*.

fickly (fik'l-i), *adv.* [*< ME. fikelly*, *< fikel*, fickle, + *-ly*².] 1†. Deceitfully.

With thar tungs *fikelly* thal dide.

Ps. v, 11 (ME. version).

2. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness. [Rare.]

Away goes Alice, our cook-maid, . . . of her own accord, after having given her mistress warning *fickly*.

Pepys, *Diary*, II, 366.

fico (fē'kō), *n.* [It., a fig, *< L. ficus*: see *fig*².] Same as *fig*², 7: a motion of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers. Formerly also *figo*.

Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving me

the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth.

Wits Miserie, 1596. (*Hallivue*)

Convey, the wise it call: Steal' foh; a *fico* for the phrase.

Shak., M. W. of W., i, 3.

The lie, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii, 2.

For wealth he is of my addiction, and bid's a *fico* for 't.

Marton, *The Fawne*, i, 2.

ficoid (fi'koid), *a.* [*< L. ficus*, a fig, + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a fig; ficoidal.

ficoidal (fi-koi'dal), *a.* [*< ficoid + -al*.] 1. Resembling the fig; ficoid.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Ficoideae*.

Ficoideae (fi-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. ficus*, a fig-tree, + Gr. *eidōs*, form (see *-oid*), + *-eae*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to the *Cactaceae*. It includes 22 genera and about 450 species, mostly of tropical or subtropical regions, and especially abundant in South Africa. They are mostly low herbs, with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. The principal genus is *Mesembrianthemum*.

fict (fikt), *a.* [*< L. fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, feign see *fiction*, *feign*.] Feigned; fictitious.

Prophets of things to come the truth predict:

But poets of things past write false and *fict*.

T. Harvee, tr. of Owen's *Epigrams*.

ficta musica (fik'tā mū'zi-kā). See *musica ficta*.

fictile (fik'til), *a.* [*< L. fictilis*, made of clay earthen, *< fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, mold fashion (as in clay, wax, stone, etc.): see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Molded into form by art.—2. Capable of being molded; plastic: as, *fictil* clay.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 841.

3. Having to do with pottery; composed of or consisting in pottery.

The Myth was not only embodied in the sculpture of Phidias on the Parthenon, or portrayed in the paintings of Polygnotus in the Stoa Poikile; it was repeated in a most compendious and abbreviated form on the *fictile* vase of the Athenian household; on the coin which circulated in the market-place; on the mirror in which the Aspasias of the day beheld her charms.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 2.

Fictile mosaic, a variety of ancient Roman mosaic in which the tesserae are composed of an artificial compound of vitreous nature.

fictileness (fik'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

fictilia (fik'til-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *fictilis*, made of clay: see *fictile*.] Objects made of fictile material, as pottery; especially, decorative objects of this nature, in general.

fictility (fik'til-i-ti), *n.* [*< fictile + -ity*.] Fictileness.

fiction (fik'shən), *n.* [= *F. fiction* = Pr. *fictio* = Sp. *ficción* = Pg. *ficção* = It. *finzione*, *< L. fictio(n-)*, a making, fashioning a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction, *< fingere*, pp. *fictus*, form, mold, shape, devise feign: see *feign*.] 1. The act of making or fashioning. [Rare.]

We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* on the place of that which is real. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

2. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; a false deduction or conclusion: as, to be misled by a mere *fiction* of the brain.

They see thoroughly into the fallacies and *fictions* the delusions of this kind.

Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vii., Exj.

Sad and disconsolate persons use to create comforts themselves by *fiction* of fancy.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 24.

3. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an account which is a production of mere imagination; a false statement.

Renowned Abraham, Thy noble Acts

Excell the *Fictions* of Heroic Fables.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, ii., *The Father*.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,

But in a *fiction*, in a dream of passion,

Could force his soul so to his own conceit?

Shak., *Hamlet*, ii.

This is a very ancient cittle, if the tradition of Anteno being the founder be not a *fiction*.

Everlyn, *Diary*, June, 16.

Nor do I perceive 'that any one shrinks from telling *fictions* to children, on matters upon which it is thought well that they should not know the truth.

H. Sedgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 2.

4. In *literature*: (a) A prose work (not dramatic) of the imagination in narrative form; story; a novel.

One important rule belongs to the composition of a *fiction*, which I suppose the writers of *fiction* seldom think of, viz., never to fabricate or introduce a character whom greater talents or wisdom is attributed than the author himself possesses; if he does, how shall this character be sustained?

J. Foster, in *Everlyn*, p. 2.

(b) Collectively, literature consisting of imaginative narration; story-telling.

No kind of literature is so attractive as *fiction*.

Quarterly Rev.

The only work of *fiction*, in all probability, with which [Bunyan] could compare his pilgrim, was his old favourite the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. . . . He saw it in employing *fiction* to make truth clear and good and attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself. *Macaulay*, *Bunyan*.

In a wide sense, not now current, any literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form, or such works collectively.—5. In law, intentional assuming as a fact of what is not such (the truth of the matter not being considered), for the purpose of administering justice without contravening settled rules or making apparent exceptions; a legal device for forming or extending the application of the law without appearing to alter the law itself. Inasmuch as the courts cannot alter the law, but only declare it and apply it to facts ascertained by them, it was discovered that the only way in which they could put the law to hard cases, or stretch it to new cases, was pretending a state of facts to fit the rule of law it was ought just to apply. Thus it was a rule of law that a deed effected from delivery, and the courts had no power to alter this rule; but if a grantor fraudulently or negligently averted delivering his deed at the time it bore date, and afterward sought to claim some unjust advantage, as having continued to be owner meanwhile, the courts, not be able to change the rule of law, would by a fiction treat delivery as relating back to the date. So, when legislation forbade transfers of land unless made publicly by deed, the courts allowed an intending grantee to sue, alleging that the land belonged to him, and the intending grantor to suffer judgment to pass; thus by a fiction creating a mode of conveyance which, for all practical purposes, preserved the privacy of titles. Direct methods improving the rules and forms of law have in recent years superseded the invention, and for the most part the use, of fictions.

To employ the expression "Legal Fiction" to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unchanged, its operations being modified.

Maine, Ancient Law, p. 26.

fyon, 3. Fabrication, figment, fable, untruth, falsehood. **fictional** (fik'shon-əl), *a.* [*< fiction + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fiction; fictitious; created; imaginary.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical.

Latham.

What other cases are there of *fictional* personages having done the same? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 467.

They [American theater-managers] have not watched a tendencies of the sister arts, painting and *fictional* creature, towards a closer truth to nature.

The Century, XXXI. 155.

fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *n.* [*< fiction + -ist.*] A maker or writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*.

Lamb, To Wordsworth.

There still seems room for wonder that in this world of *fiction* the *fictionist* should be entitled to take so high and important a place.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 58.

fictitious (fik'tish-us), *a.* [*< fiction + -ous.*] Fictitious.

With fancy'd Rules and arbitrary Laws

Matter and Motion he [man] restrains;

And study'd Lines and *fictitious* Circles draws.

Prior, On Exodus iii. 14., st. 6.

fictitious (fik'tish-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ficticio*, L. *ficticius*, improp. *fictitius*, artificial, counterfeit, fictitious, *< fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, sign; see *fiction*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination: as, a *fictitious* hero; *fictitious* literature.

Miss Burney was decidedly the most popular writer of *fictitious* narrative then living.

Macaulay, Madame D'Arbilly.

A hundred little touches are employed to make the *fictitious* world appear like the actual world.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

Existing only in imagination; feigned; not true or real: as, a *fictitious* claim.

In faithful memory she records the crimes,

Or real or *fictitious*, of the times.

Cowper, Truth, l. 161.

He began his married life upon his *fictitious*, and not his actual income.

A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

The poets began to substitute *fictitious* names, under which they exhibited particular characters.

Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red: the former real, the latter *fictitious*.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

The woodcock, stiffening to *fictitious* mud, cheats the young sportsman thirsting for his blood.

O. W. Holmes, The Mind's Diet.

Assumed as real; taking the place of something real; regarded as genuine.

I cannot doubt that the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a *fictitious* son, was due to moral dislike of the other modes of affiliation which was steadily rising among the Brahmin teachers in the law schools.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 101.

fictitious ens. See *ens.* = *Syn.* Artificial, unreal, invented, spurious, suppositions. See *fictitious*.

fictitiously (fik'tish-us-ly), *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitedly.

Beside these pieces *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature, they had many unquestionably drawn, of inconsequent signification, nor naturally verifying their intention.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

fictitiousness (fik'tish-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Thus, some make Comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 125.

active (fik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *actif*, < L. as if **fictivus*, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign; see *fiction*.] 1. Formed by the imagination; not really existing; supposititious; fictitious. [Rare.]

And therefore to those things whose grounds were very true,

Though naked yet and bare (not having to content

The wayward curious ear), gave *active* ornament.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 286.

The action of a magnet on an external point is equivalent to that of a *fictive* layer of a total mass equal to zero, distributed along the surface according to a certain law.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 300.

2. Resulting from imagination; belonging to or consisting of fiction; imaginative. [Rare.]

Those

Who, dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears,

And nursed by mealy-mouth'd philanthropies,

Divorce the Feeling from her mate the Deed.

Tennyson, The Brook.

The remaining five sixths of the book [“The Merry Men”] deserve to stand by “Henry Esmond” as a *fictive* autobiography in archaic form.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 878.

actively (fik'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a fictive manner.

factor (fik'tor), *n.* [*< L. factor*, one who makes images of clay, wax, stone, etc., a baker of offering-cakes, a maker, a feigner, *< fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, fashion, feign; see *fiction*.] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

Ficula (fik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus*, a fig; see *fig*.] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Pyrulidae*; the fig-shells or pear-shells: so named from their shape. The genus includes tropical and subtropical active carnivorous species. Also called *Pyrula*. See cut under *fig-shell*.

Ficulidæ (fik'ū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ficula + -idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ficula*: same as *Pyrulidæ*.

Ficus (fī'kus), *n.* [L., a fig-tree, a fig; see *fig*.] 1. In bot., a very large genus of tropical and subtropical trees or shrubs, of the urticaceous tribe *Artocarpeæ*, characterized by bearing their minute unisexual flowers within a nearly closed globose or pear-shaped receptacle. The genus is remarkable for the peculiar arrangement by which cross-fertilization is effected through the agency of insects.

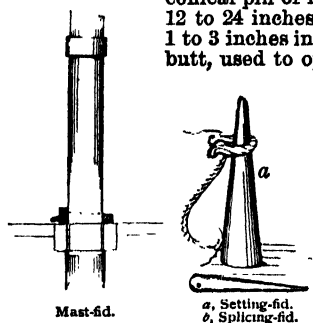
There are always three forms of flowers, the staminate, the pistillate, and a third, the gall-flower, which resembles the pistillate but is incapable of fertilization, and is usually occupied by the pupa of a species of *Blastophaga* or other hymenopterous insect. In a large group of species the three forms are found within the same receptacle; but in much the larger number, as in the common fig, the female flowers are in one receptacle and the male and gall flowers together in another. The perfect insect is formed synchronously with the maturity of the pollen of the male flowers, through which it makes its way and escapes by a perforation made at the apex of the receptacle. In what way it conveys the pollen to the pistillate flowers in the closed female receptacle is not understood, but it is believed that it is done, and that by this means only the female flowers are fertilized. Generally the barren and fertile receptacles are upon the same tree and are similar in appearance, but in the common fig they are upon separate trees, and differ so much in form that the sterile, known as the wild fig or caprifig, has been considered by many botanists as a species distinct from the other. There are about 600 species, the greater number belonging to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, though there are many in tropical America. Three or four species are found in Florida. The genus includes the common fig (*F. Carica*), the banian (*F. Bengalensis*), the india-rubber tree (*F. elastica*), etc. The wood is generally soft and valueless. See *fig* 2, and cut under *banian*.

2. In zool., an old genus of mollusks: same as *Pyrula*. Klein, 1753.—3. [l. c.] In surg., a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs. Also called *fig-wart*.—**Ficus unguitum** (ficus of the nails), a chronic paronychia in which the posterior wall of the nail becomes thickened and everted.

fid (fid), *n.* [Also written *fidl*; origin obscure. D. *fid*, *fed*, a skein, appears to be a different word. See *fetlock*.] 1. A small thick lump. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A piece or plug of tobacco. [Colloq.]

—3. A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.—4. *Naut.*: (a) A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support a topmast or topgallantmast when swayed up into place. The *fid* passes

through a square hole in the heel of its mast, and its ends rest on the trestletrees. (b) A conical pin of hard wood, from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 1 to 3 inches in diameter at the butt, used to open the strands



Mast-fid.

a, Setting-fid. b, Splicing-fid.

of rope in splicing.—**Blubber-fid**, a large wooden pin to which a rope-lashing is made fast at one end, formerly extensively employed, and still used by many whaling-craft, for toggling on to a blanket-piece when the old rope-strap-

ped blocks are used in boarding. Also called *toggle*. When the iron-strapped cutting-blocks are used, the *fid* is discarded, the tail of the chain-strap being moused in the sister-hooks.—**Setting-fid**, a large cone of hard wood or iron, used by riggers and sailmakers to stretch eyes of rigging, cringles, etc.—**Splicing-fid**. See def. 4 (b).

fid (fid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fidled*, ppr. *fidding*. [*< fid, n.*] *Naut.*, to sway into place and secure (a topmast or topgallantmast) by its *fid*. Also *fidle*.

Various plans have been devised for *fidding* and unfid-
ding topmasts without going aloft.

Quattrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 208.

fiddle (fid'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle*; < ME. *fidel*, *fydyll*, *fedele*, usually and prop. with *th*, *fiðel*, *fiðele*, < AS. **fiðele* (not found, but the derivatives *fiðela*, a fiddler, *fiðelere*, a fiddler, *fiðelestre*, a female fiddler, occur) = D. *vedel*, *veel* = OHG. *fidula*, MHG. *videle*, *videl*, G. *fidel* = Icel. *fidla* = OSw. *fidla* = Dan. *fidle*, a fiddle; appar. connected with ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a fiddle, whence also the Rom. forms, OF. *viola*, *vielle*, *vielle*, F. *viola* (> E. *viol*, and the modified Sw. Dan. *fiol*) = Pr. *viola*, *viola* = Sp. *viola* = It. *viola* (whence E. *viola*), dim. *violino* (whence E. *violin*, etc.). The ML. *vitula*, which was sometimes called *vitula jocosca*, the merry viol, is referred by Diez to L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday (orig. perhaps 'sacrifice a calf,' < *vitulus*, a calf; see *veal*). It is possible that the ML. *vitula* is an accom. form of the Teut. word; cf. LL. *harpa*, It. *arpa*, F. *harpe*, etc., harp, of Teut. origin. Another derivation, < L. *fidicula*, commonly pl. *fidicula*, a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern (dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern), hardly agrees with the Teut. and not at all with the Rom. forms.] 1. A musical stringed instrument of the viol class; a violin. See *viol*, *violin*, *crowd* 2. This is the proper English name, but among musicians it has been superseded by *violin*, the name *fiddle*, except in popular language, being used humorously or in slight contempt.

Harpe and *fethill* bothe thay fande,

Getterne, and als so the sawtrye.

Thomas of Erresdounne (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

For hym was lever he have at his beddes heed

Twenty bookes, clad in black or reed,

Of Aristotle and his philosophie,

Than robes riche or *fiðele* or gay sautrie.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 296.

A French song, and a *fiddle*, has no fellow.

Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 3.

The ballad singers, who frequently accompany their ditties with instrumental music, especially the *fiddle*, vulgarly called a crowd, and the guitar.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 268.

2. *Naut.*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. It is made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut. Same as *rack*.—3. In wool-carding, an implement used in Yorkshire, England, for smoothing the points of card-clothing and dislodging dirt from among the teeth. It consists of a piece of emery-covered cloth stretched between two end-pieces of wood connected by a curved handle.—**Fine** as a *fiddle*. See *fine* 2.—**Scotch fiddle**, the fiddle: so called from the action of the arm in scratching, and the prevalence of the disease in Scotland. [Humorous.]—**To play first** (or *second*) *fiddle*. (a) In an orchestra, to take the part of the first (or second) violin-player. Hence—(b) To take a leading (or subordinate) part in any project or undertaking. [Colloq.]

To say that Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been *playing*, with regard to Mary, *second fiddle*, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme coarseness of the expression.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lviii.

fiddle (fid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fidled*, ppr. *fid-
dling*. [Early mod. E. also *fidle*; < *fidle*, *n.*]

I. intrans. 1. To play upon the fiddle or violin or some similar instrument.

Themistocles . . . said "he could not fiddle, but he could make a small town a great city."

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887). This man could not fiddle, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies.

Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire.

Hence — 2. To scrape, as one stretched string upon another.

One of the most essential points in a good micrometer is that all the webs shall be so nearly in the same plane as to be well in focus together under the highest powers used, and at the same time absolutely free from fiddling.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 244.

3. To play (upon), in a figurative sense. [Rare.] What dost [thou] think I am, that thou shouldst fiddle so much upon my patience?

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. To move the hands or other objects over one another or about in an idle or ineffective way.

The ladies walked, talking, and fiddling with their hats and feathers.

Pepps, Diary.

5. To be busy with trifles; trifle; do something requiring considerable pains and patience without any adequate result.

II. trans. 1. To play on, in a figurative sense.

The devil fiddle them! I am glad they are going.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

2. To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not, as in the usual form, side by side, but one above the other.

fiddle-bow (fid'l-bō), *n.* A bow strung with horse-hair with which the strings of the violin or a similar instrument are set in vibration. Also **fiddlestick**. See cut under violin.

fiddlecum, fiddlecome (fid'l-kum), *a.* [Cf. *fiddle-cum-fiddle, fiddle-de-dee*.] Nonsensical.

Do you think such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecum tale of a draggle-tailed girl?

Vandriugh, Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-cum-fiddle, fiddle-come-fiddle (fid'l-kum-fad'l), *n.* Same as *fiddle-fiddle*.

Boys must not be their own choosers; . . . they have their sympathies and *fiddle-cum-fiddle* in their brain, and know not what they would have themselves.

Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* [Loosely connected with *fiddle-fiddle* and *fiddlestick*; used in the same way in allusion to *fiddle*, which in popular use carries with it a suggestion of contempt and ridicule; hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of the lt. exclamation *faddio*, lit. God's faith.] Nonsense! an exclamation used in dismissing a remark as silly or trifling.

All the return he ever had . . . was a word, too common, I regret to say, in female lips, viz., *fiddle-de-dee*.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *fiddle*, expressing contempt: see *fiddle-de-dee*. Cf. *fidfad*, a shorter form.] To trifle; busy one's self with nothing; talk trifling nonsense; dawdle; dally.

Ye may as easily Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast, As *fiddle-faddle* so.

Ford, Broken Heart, i. 3.

fiddle-faddle, v.] I. n. Trifling talk; trifles. Also *fiddle-cum-fiddle* and *fidfad*.

Th' alarms of soft vows and sighs, and *fiddle-faddles*, Spoils all our trade.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

II. a. Trifling; making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddle-faddle* old woman.

Arbutnot.

fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad'lor), *n.* One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles.

fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), *n.* The monkfish or angelfish: so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.]

fiddle-head (fid'l-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cutwater, consisting of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, resembling somewhat that at the head of a violin.

fiddler (fid'ler), *n.* [Cf. *fideler, fydele, fitheler*, < AS. *fithelere* = D. *vedelare* = MHG. *vide-*

lære, G. *fiedler* = Icel. *fíðlari* = Dan. *fíðler*, a fiddler (cf. ML. *vitulator, vidulator*); from the verb (which is not recorded in AS.): see *fiddle*.] 1. One who plays a fiddle, violin, or some similar instrument; a violinist.

Nought to fare as a *fitheler* or a frere, for to seke festes. Piers Plowman (B), x. 92.

I'm the king of the *fiddlers*. Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 351).

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not, . . . unless the *fiddler* Apollo gets his sinews to make catlings on.

Shak., T. and C., III. 3.

2. A sixpence. [Eng. slang.] — 3. In the United States, a fiddler-crab.

Fiddlers, which the inexperienced visitor might at first mistake for so many peculiar beetles, as they run about side-ways, each with his huge single claw folded upon his body like a wing-case.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 735.

4. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucis*, so called from its habit of balancing the body as if on a pivot. The corresponding species in the United States, *T. macularius*, is for the same reason called *teetertail* or *tip-tip*. **Fiddler's fare**, meat, drink, and money.

Miss. Did your ladyship play? Lady Sm. Yes, and won; so I came off with *fiddler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.

Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

Fiddler's green, a name given by sailors to their dance-houses and other places of frolic on shore; sailors' paradise. **Fiddler's money**, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times by each of the company. — **Fiddler's muscle**. See *fidcinatilis*.

fiddler-crab (fid'ler-krah), *n.* A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, as *G. vocans* or *G. pugilator*; a calling-crab: so called from the waving or brandishing of the odd large claw, as if fiddling. They are useful for bait, and injurious by burrowing into and weakening levees and dams. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

fiddle-shaped (fid'l-shäpt), *a.* Having the form of a fiddle or violin; pandurate or panduriform: applied in botany to an obovate leaf which is contracted above the base.

fiddlestick (fid'l-stik), *n.* [ME. *fydylstyk*; < *fiddle* + *stick*, *n.*] 1. Same as *fiddle-bow*.

Here's my *fiddlestick*: here's that shall make you dance. Shak., R. and J., III. 1.

2. A mere nothing; chiefly as an exclamation, nonsense! *fiddle-de-dee*! often in the plural, *fiddlesticks*!

You are strangely frightened;

Shot with a *fiddlestick*! who's here to shoot you?

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 4.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed: A *fiddlestick*! Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.

Southey, The Doctor, cxxxix.

She wanted to marry her cousin, Tom Poyntz, when they were both very young, and proposed to die of a broken heart when I arranged her match with Mr. Newcome. A broken *fiddlestick*! she would have run Tom Poyntz in a year.

Thackeray, Newcomes, x.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See *devil*. **fiddle-string** (fid'l-string), *n.* A string for a fiddle or violin.

fiddle-tree, *n.* Same as *fiddlewood*.

fiddlewood (fid'l-wūd), *n.* [Formerly also *fiddle-tree*; < *fiddle* + *wood* (or *tree*). The E. name (as the NL. generic name *Citharexylum*, which is a translation of *fiddlewood*) existed before 1692, and appar. originated in Barbados or Jamaica. The wood was said at that time to be used in making fiddles. The notion that the name is a half-translation, half-perversion of F. *bois fidèle*, 'staunch or faithful wood,' in allusion to its durability, finds record in Miller's "Gardener's Diet." (1759) (where the "French" name is given as "*fidelle wood*"), but lacks evidence. The F. *fidèle* does not mean 'staunch' except as a synonym of 'faithful,' and is prop., like E. *faithful*, a subjective term, not applicable to inert objects. Its orig. L. *fidelis*, faithful, etc., has, however, the objective sense staunch, strong, durable, etc.] A common name for West Indian species of *Citharexylum*, and trees of allied genera, as *C. quadrangulare*, *C. villosum* (which is also found in southern Florida), *Vitex umbrosa*, *Petitia Domingensis*, etc. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is used in building.

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fiddle*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of playing on the fiddle.

We see Nero's *fiddling* and Commodus's skill in fencing, on several of their medals. Addison, Ancient Medals, III.

2. Trifling; useless or unimportant doings; fidgeting with the fingers or hands.

Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their masters and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than *fiddling*, being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the State.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

fiddling (fid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fiddle*, *v.*] Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

Swift, Directions to Servants, II.

Fidel Defensor (fid'ē-dē-fen'sōr), [L.: *fidei*, gen. of *fides*, faith; *defensor*, defender.] Defender of the Faith. See *defender*.

fidėjussion (fi-dē-jush'ōn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *fidėjussio* (n-), < *fidėjussus*, pp. of *fidėjubere*, or separately *fidėjubere*, be surety or bail, lit. confirm by a promise, < *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith, promise, + *jubere*, order, bid, ratify, approve.] In law, suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidėjussion* and suretyship, he must. Farndon, Sermons (1647), p. 15.

fidėjussor (fi-dē-jus'ōr), *n.* [LL., < *fidėjussus*, pp. of *fidėjubere*: see *fidėjussion*.] A surety; one bound for another.

God might . . . have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be *fidėjussors* for them.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 18.

fidélet, *a.* [Cf. OF. *fidèle*, F. *fidèle*, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, that may be trusted, trusty, true, < *fides*, faith, trust; see *faith*. Cf. *feal*, a doublet of *fidèle*.] Faithful; loyal.

We not only made his [Pole's] whole family of nought, but enhanced them to so high nobility and honour as they have been so long as they were true and *fidèle* unto us.

Hen. VIII. to Sir T. Wyatt, March 10, 1539.

fidélity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [Cf. F. *fidélité* = Pr. *se-dellat* = Sp. *fidélidad* = Pg. *fidélidade* = It. *fedeltà, fedeltà, fedeltà*, < L. *fidélitas* (t-), faithfulness, firm adherence, trustiness, < *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidèle*. Cf. *fealty*, a doublet of *fidélity*.] 1. Good faith; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations: as, conjugal or official *fidélity*.

I experienced in this brave Arab such an extraordinary instance of *fidélity*, as is rarely to be met with.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

Constancy, *fidélity*, bounty, and generous honesty, are the gems of noble minds.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 36.

2. Faithful devotion or submission; unswerving adherence; close or exact conformity; fealty; allegiance: as, *fidélity* to a husband or wife, or to a trust; *fidélity* to one's principles or to institutions; the dog is the type of *fidélity*.

The *fidélity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ.

Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlv.

Verbal translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of beauty of idiom and language, for by their *fidélity* to an author's words they become treacherous to his reputation.

Grainger, Advertisement to Elegies of Tibullus.

3. Faithful adherence to truth or reality; strict conformity to fact; truthfulness; exactness; accuracy: as, the *fidélity* of a witness, of a narrative, or of a picture. **Order of Fidelity**. (a) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by the margrave Charles William in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher 'C'; the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto *Fidelitas*. The ribbon is orange-colored and edged with blue. (b) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country. = **Syn.** Faith, integrity, trustiness, trustworthiness, conscientiousness; *Constancy, Faithfulness*, etc. (see *franchise*).

fides (fi'dēz), *n.* [L., faith, personified Faith: see *faith*.] 1. Faith. — 2. [cap.] In Rom. myth., the goddess of faith or fidelity, commonly represented as a matron wearing a wreath of olive or laurel-leaves, and having in her hand ears of corn or a basket of fruit. **Bona fides**, good faith. **Mala fides**, bad faith.

fidfad (fid'fad), *n.* [E. dial., a trifle, a trifler: see *fiddle-faddle* and *fad*.] A contraction of *fiddle-faddle*.

fidge (fij), *v.*: pret. and pp. *fided*, ppr. *fiding*. [Assimilated form of *fig*], this being another form of *sick, fike*: see *fig*, *sick*, and *fike*. Hence freq. *fidget*.] **I. intrans.** To fidget. [Now only Scotch.]

Nay, never *fidge* up and down, . . . and vex himself.

R. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

The *fiding* of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries.

Middleton, Black Book.

Even Satan glower'd and *fidg'd* fur faim.

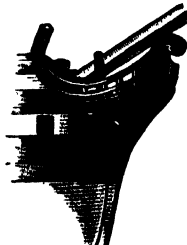
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.



Fiddle-block.



Fiddle-shaped Leaf.



Fiddle-head.

II. trans. To cause to fidget. [Scotch.]

Ne'er claw your lug, and fidge your back.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

fidget (fij'et), *v.* [**< fidge + dim. -et, which has here a freq. force: see fidge.**] **I. intrans.** To move uneasily one way and the other; move irregularly, or in fits and starts; be restless or uneasy; show impatience or uneasiness by restless movements.

II. trans. To make restless, nervous, or fidgety.

"I think you would fidget me," she remarked.

Scribner's Mag., III. 677.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* [**< fidget, v.**] The expression of uneasiness, restlessness, impatience, etc., by irregular spasmodic movements and changes of physical expression; the condition of feeling thus expressed: commonly in the plural: as, to be in a fidget or the fidgets; to have the fidgets.

But sedentary weavers of long tales

Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.

Cowper, Conversation, I. 208.

fidgetily (fij'et-i-li), *adv.* In a fidgety or restless manner.

Gillian fidgetily watches her.

R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, II. 3.

fidgetiness (fij'et-i-ness), *n.* [**< fidgety + -ness.**] The state or quality of being fidgety.

His manner was a strange mixture of fidgetiness, imperiousness, and tenderness.

G. H. Lewes.

Fidgetiness of fingers shows a great amount of separate action of small nerve-centres, or the centres for small parts.

F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 262.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *a.* [**< fidget + -y.**] Of the nature of or expressive of a fidget; being in a fidget; moving about uneasily; restless; nervously impatient.

There she sat, frightened and fidgety.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

We have our periodical fits of fidgety doubts and fears, and society is alarmed by ideas of ruin and disruption, as agitators come out with threats or prophecies of evil.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 101.

fidgeting-fain (fij'ing-fän), *a.* [**Sc., also fidgeting-fain; < fidgeting, ppr. of fidge, v., + fain, glad.**] Restless with delight.

Maggy, quoth he, and by my bags,

I'm fidgeting-fain to see you.

Maggy Lauder (Ritson's Scottish Songs).

Wha will crack [chat] to me my lane?

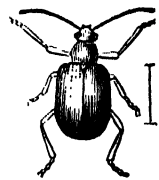
Wha will mak' me fidgeting-fain?

Burns, 'The Kantin' Dog, the Daddie o't.

fid-hole (fid'höl), *n.* The square hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallantmast into which the fid is inserted.

Fidia (fid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863). A non-sensuous-name.] 1. A genus of *Chrysomelidae* or leaf-beetles. The prothorax is cylindrical, not margined at the sides; there are distinct postocular lobes; the prosternal sutures are obsolete; and the femora are not toothed. A few species inhabit North America. *F. viticida* (Walsh) is about 6 millimeters long, chestnut-brown, and densely covered with short whitish hair; it is very injurious to grape-vines, upon the foliage of which it feeds.

2. [**L. c.**] A member of this genus.



Grape-vine Fidra (*F. viticida*). (Line shows natural size.)

fidicent, *n.* [L., **< fides, a lute, lyre, cithern, + canere, sing, play.**] In old music, a performer on the lute, lyre, or harp.

Fidicina (fi-dis'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville), **< L. fidicen, a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see fidicen.**] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidae*, containing such species as the tropical American *F. mannifera*, famous for the loudness of its shrilling, whence the name.

fidicinal (fi-dis'i-näl), *a.* [**< L. fidicinus, of or for playing on stringed instruments (< fidicen (fidicin-), a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see fidicen), + -al.**] Pertaining to stringed instruments of either the harp or the viol class.

fidicinalis (fi-dis-i-nä'lis), *n.*: pl. *fidicinales* (-lez). [NL., **< L. fidicen (fidicin-), a player on the lute: see fidicinal.**] The fiddler's muscle, one of the four little lumbrical muscles in the palm of the hand, the action of which facilitates quick motion of the fingers. See *lumbricalis*.

fidicinius (fid-i-sin'i-us), *n.*: pl. *fidicini* (-i). [NL.: see *fidicinalis*.] Same as *fidicinalis*.

fidicula (fi-dik'ü-lä), *n.*: pl. *fidiculae* (-lä). [L., dim. of *fides*, a lute, lyre, etc.] A small musical instrument having the shape of a lyre.

fidispinalis (fid'i-spi-nä'lis), *n.*: pl. *fidispinales* (-lez). The deep-seated multifid muscle of the back; the multifidus spinæ. Coues.

Fidonia (fi-dö'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. **< Gr. φειδός, sparing, thrifty, < φειδωτός, be sparing, spare; cf. φειδωτός, with a narrow neck, φειδω, an oil-can with a narrow neck.**] A genus of geometrid moths. *F. pinaria*, the bordered white moth, is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a



Male and Female of *Fidonia fazoni*, natural size.

darkish-brown color, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on the Scotch fir. *F. fazoni* is a common New England species, extending west to Missouri, having ochery-brown fore wings and lighter hind wings.

fiducial (fi-dü'shal), *a.* [= Pg. *fiducial* = It. *fiduciale*, **< ML. fiducialis, < L. fiducia, trust, confidence, a thing held in trust, reliance, a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage, < fidere, trust: see faith.**] 1. Trusting; confident; undoubting; firm.

Such a fiducial persuasion as cannot deceive us.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 268.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and obedient submission to the commandments.

Hammond.

2. Same as *fiduciary*, 2.—3. In physics, having a fixed position or character, and hence used as a basis of reference or comparison.

It [the knee-piece in an electrometer] also carries a fiducial mark running opposite a graduation on one edge of the groove, by means of which whole turns of the screw are read off, fractions being estimated by means of a drum head.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 120.

In half an hour there was an evident commencement of whitening from the fiducial yellow ray to the mean red.

Ure, Dict., III. 110.

Fiducial edge of a ruler, the thin or feather edge. *Gillette.* **Fiducial points**, in thermometry, the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water under a barometric pressure of 760 mm, at 0° C, in latitude 45°, and at the sea-level.

fiducially (fi-dü'shal-i), *adv.* With confidence.

fiduciary (fi-dü'shi-ä-ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *fiduciarius* = Pg. It. *fiduciario*, **< L. fiduciarius, of or relating to a thing held in trust (ML. also as a noun), < fiducia, trust, a thing held in trust: see fiducial.**] 1. *a.* 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.

Elisana can rely no where upon mere love and fiduciary obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience.

Howell.

That faith which is required of us is then perfect when it produces in us a fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.

Abp. Wake, Prep. for Death.

2. Having the nature of a trust, especially a financial trust; pertaining to a pecuniary trust or trustee: as, a fiduciary power. Also *fiducial*.

Augustus, for particular reasons, first began to authorize the fiduciary bequest, which in the Roman law was called *fidei commissum*.

Montesquieu, Spirit of Laws (trans.), xxvii. 1, note.

Commercial credit . . . is to-day the most important wheel in the whole fiduciary mechanism.

Cyc. Pol. Econ., I. 695.

Fiduciary capacity, a relation of trust and confidence: a phrase much used in the law of imprisonment for debt and of insolvency and bankruptcy, to indicate the position of the trusted party in relations such as attorney and client, guardian and ward, etc.; the general rule being that, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for debt, a liability incurred in a fiduciary capacity may be enforced by arrest and imprisonment, and is not terminated by a discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.—**Fiduciary debt.** See *debt*.

II. n.: pl. *fiduciaries* (-riz). 1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

Prescription transfers the possession, and dissolves the fiduciary from restitution.

Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.

2. One who depends for salvation on faith without works; an Antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.

Hammond.

fiel (fi), *interj.* [Also written *fy*; **< ME. fi, fy, cf. Icel. fy, sei = Sw. Dan. fy, fie (Sw. fy skam, Dan. fy skam dig, fie for shame!), = D. fj = LG. fi = MHG. fi, phi, G. pfui = OF. fi, fy, F. fi, fie; cf. L. phu, fu, also phy, and E. foh, faugh, phew, etc.: natural expressions of disgust.**] An interjection expressing contempt, dislike, disapprobation, or impatience, and sometimes surprise.

He that seith to his brother, *fy!* schal be gilti to the counsel.

Wyclif, Mat. v. 22 (Purv.).

Fye on the, traytoure attaynte, at this tyde;

Of treasoun thou tyxate hym, that triste the for trewe.

York Plays, p. 316.

Fie upon thee! Art thou a judge, and wilt be afraid to give right judgment?

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Fye on this storm!

Shak., Lear, III. 1.

Acres. I—I—I—don't feel quite so bold, somehow, as I did.

Sir Luc. O fie!—consider your honour.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

fiel (fi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fiel*. **fielerite** (fêl'êr-it), *n.* [After Baron von Fiedler.] A hydrous lead chlorid found in tabular monoclinic crystals in the ancient slags of Laurium, Greece, having been produced by the action of sea-water upon them.

fief (fêf), *n.* [**< F. fief, OF. fief, fleu, fied, etc.: see fee², feud², feoff.**] 1. A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See *feud²*.

He cautioned him against forming any designs on Naples, since that kingdom was a fief of the church.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

In France a revolution has passed over the fief, and it has become a mere administrative subdivision, the Commune.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 328.

2. In French-Canadian law, immovable property held under a feudal tenure, to which is attached a privilege of nobility, subject to fealty and homage and to certain services to the seignior.

Also *feoff*.

fiel (fêl), *a.* [**Sc., also written fiell, feele; cf. Icel. fellir, fit, ppr. of fella, join, fit.**] Comfortable; cozy.

O leeze me on my spinning-wheel,

O leeze me on my rock an' reel;

Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,

An' haps me fiell an' warm at e'en!

Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

field (fêld), *n.* [Early mod. F. also *feeld, feeelde*; **< ME. feeld, feld, fild, < AS. feld, a field, pasture, plain, open country, = OS. feld = OFries. feld, field = D. veld = MLG. LG. feld = OHG. feld, MHG. velt, G. feld (> Sw. fält = Dan. felt), a field; Goth. *fild (f) not found. Perhaps akin to AS. folde, the earth, dry land, a land, country, region, the ground, soil, earth, clay: see fold².** Cf. Finn. *pelto*, a field; OEng. *polu* = Russ. *pole*, a field; OEng. *polu*, open. Connection with *feld*, a hill, is doubtful; with *fold*, an inclosure, out of the question.] 1. A piece of cleared or cultivated ground, or of land suitable for pasture or tillage; specifically, any part of a farm inclosed or set apart from the rest, as for a special use, except a garden, a wood-lot, or an orchard, and the appurtenances of the buildings: as, a wheat-field, or a field of potatoes.

An even feelde thou chese, and in the mene . . .

Or hille or dale in mesure thou demene.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The field give I thee, and the cave that is therein.

Gen. xxiii. 11.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,

That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

On either side the river lie

Long fields of barley and of rye.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Any piece of open ground set apart or used for a special purpose: as, a bleaching-field. Specifically—3. In base-ball, cricket, and similar games: (a) The ground on which the game is played; more specifically, in base-ball, that part of the ground on which the fielders play, and known as *in-field*, *out-field*, *right-center*, and *left-field*, according to the station of the corresponding players. See (b).

The effect of the slow stroke would be to send the hit ball to the right field.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 108.

(b) The fielders collectively: as, the work of the field was excellent. In base-ball the field includes all the players but the pitcher and catcher (who are also included when their work is similar to that of the other players, as distinct from their specific work as pitcher and catcher), and is divided into the *in-field*, the three basemen and the short-stop, and the *out-field*, the right-center, and left-fielders. See *fielder*.

4. Any continuous extent of surface considered as analogous to a level expanse of ground: as, a field of ice or snow. See *ice-field*.

A field consists of pieces of closely aggregated ice covering an extensive area. A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, Int.

A field [of ice] in motion coming against another field results in the instant upheaval and destruction of the edges of the conflicting floes.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 45.

Specifically—5. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn: as, the field or ground of a picture.—6. In *numis.*, that part of the surface of a coin or medal which is left unoccupied by the main device ('type'). The field is either left

plain, or is filled with symbols or letters, which (except when they appear in the exercise) are described as being *in the field*, or *in field*.

7. In *her*, the escutcheon, considered as a plane of a given tincture upon which the different bearings appear to be laid; also, when the escutcheon is divided by impalement or quartering, each division, as a quarter or the half divided palewise, it being considered as the whole escutcheon with reference to that coat of arms. (See cut under *shield*.) In a flag the field is the ground of each division.

Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
Fling out your field of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point as Freedom's eagle flew!

N. P. Willis.

The American yacht flag . . . displays a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars in the blue field (of the union). *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 252.

8. In *entom.*, a place, space, or area, as a division of the surface of a wing: as, the posterior of the discoidal *field*.—9. Any space or region; specifically, any region, open or covered with forests, considered with reference to its particular products or features; an extent of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production: as, diamond-, gold-, coal-, or oil- (petroleum-) *fields*.—10. A scene of operations; open space of any extent considered as a theater of action: as, researches in the *field*; the *field* of military operations; a hunting-*field*; the general's headquarters were in the *field*.

The Confederate government did not hesitate to enter the *field* and take a share in the business.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 155.

Specifically—11. A battle-ground; the space on which a battle is or has been fought; hence, a battle; an action: as, the *field* of Waterloo; the *field* was held against all odds; to show how *fields* are lost and won.

This year [1453] was a *felde* at St. Albans, bytune the Kyngo and ye Duke of York. . . . This year [1457] was a *felde* at Ludlow, and at Blorheth. and a fray bytune men of the King's hous and men of lawe.

Arnold's Chronicle, p. xxxiv.

I goe lyke one that, having lost the *field*,
Is prisoner led away with heavy hant.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, III.

A Persian prince
That won three *fields* of Sullian Solymian.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 1.

What though the *field* be lost?

All is not lost. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 105.

With his back to the *field*, and his feet to the foe.
Campbell, *Lochiel's Warning*.

12. The sphere or range of any connected series of actions; a subject or class of subjects concerning which observations or reflections are made; a class of connected objects toward which human energies are directed; the place where or that about which one busies himself: as, his *field* of operations was his counting-house; philology is an attractive *field* of research; a wide *field* of contemplation.

The varied *fields* of science, ever new,
Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view.

Cooper, *Table-Talk*, I. 264.

In the vast *field* of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their sickles.

Macaulay.

The visual *field* is less identified with the danger *field* in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different *fields*, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause bilateral winking. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*

13. In *physics*, a portion of space considered as traversed by equipotential surfaces and lines of force, so that at every point of it a force would be exerted upon a particle placed there. This mode of expression and thought was originated by Faraday, and is applied chiefly to electric and magnetic forces. The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit-pole will experience when placed in it.

The electric *field* is the portion of space in the neighborhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. *Clerk Maxwell*, *Elect. and Mag.*, § 44.

14. In *sporting*: (a) Those taking part in a hunt.

The *field* moves off toward the cover.

Christian Union, March 31, 1887.

(b) All the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: as, to back a crew against the *field*. (c) Specifically, all the contestants not individually favored in betting: as, to bet on the *field* in a horse-race.—A fair *field*, a fair opportunity for action. See extract under *favor*, n., 5.—*Basal field*, common *field*, *Elysian Fields*, etc. See the adjectives.—*Field electromagnet*, an electromagnet producing the magnetic field in which the armature of a dynamo revolves.—*Field fortifications*. See *fortification*.—*Field of vision* or *view*, in general, the space over which objects can be discerned; the compass of visual

power; in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—*Field shunt*, the shunt or derived circuit of a shunt-wound dynamo (see *dynamo*) which gives rise to the electromagnetic field in which the armature revolves.—*Fields of Cohnheim*. Same as *areas of Cohnheim* (which see, under *area*).—*Flatness of the field*. See *flatness*.—*Open-field system*, *field-grass system*, phrases used in describing the methods of allotment and tillage in ancient village communities, where upon the open fields of the community arable lots were allotted from time to time to individuals, and plowed and cultivated in turn.

The next fact to be noted is that under the English system the *open fields* were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. See *Bohm*, *Eng. Vil. Community*, p. 8.

Three-field system, the method of operating the open-field system in ancient village communities in which rotation of crops in three courses was pursued.—*To keep the field*. (a) To keep the campaign open; live in tents, or be in a state of active operations: as, at the approach of cold weather the troops were unable to *keep the field*. (b) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

There all day long Sir Pelleas kept the *field*
With honour. *Tennyson*, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

To take the *field*, to begin the active operations of a campaign; put troops in a position of menace.—*Uniform field*, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which the force is constant and has everywhere the same direction.—*Unit field*, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which there is a unit force.

field (fēld), v. [*< field*, n.] I. *trans.* In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the necessary place: as, to *field* the ball.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take to the field; do anything in the field, as exploring, fighting, or searching for food.

The more highly improved breeds of the pigeons will not *field*, or search for their own food.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 5.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to act as a fielder. Also (in cricket) to *fag out*.

field-ale (fēld'āl), n. An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests in England, and of bailiffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supply of their drink.

Field ale . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.

Rees, *Cyc.*

field-allowance (fēld'ā-lou'āns), n. *Milit.*, a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessities.

field-artillery (fēld'ār-til'g-ri), n. See *artillery*.

field-battery (fēld'bat'ēr-i), n. A battery of field-guns, comprising 4 smooth-bore guns and 2 howitzers, or 6 rifled or 6 12-pounder guns, with their caissons, forges, and battery-wagon. See *field-gun*.

field-bean (fēld'bēn), n. See *bean*, 2.

field-bed (fēld'bed), n. A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable bed.

field-bird (fēld'bērd), n. The American golden plover. *G. Trumbull*, [*Local*, Maine, U. S.]

field-book (fēld'būk), n. A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, etc., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, etc.

The "*Field Book*" which contains the surveys and a record of the allotments made by the commissioners. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, IV. 47.

field-bug (fēld'bug), n. A bug of the genus *Pentatomia*.

field-carriage (fēld'kar'āj), n. Any carriage used to mount and transport a gun, ammunition, etc., belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

Field codes. See *code*.

field-colors (fēld'kul'grz), n. *pl. Milit.*, flags about a foot square, carried by markers in the field or on the parade-ground, to indicate the turning-points of a column, or the line to be occupied in the formation or deployment of a body of troops. The term is also applied to the distinctive flags which designate the position of the headquarters of a brigade, division, corps, or army, on the march, in camp, or on the battle-field. The regimental flags carried in the field and on occasions of ceremony are sometimes so called in contradistinction to *garrison flags*, which are much larger in size.

field-cornet (fēld'kōr'net), n. The magistrate of a township in Cape Colony, South Africa.

field-cricket (fēld'krik'et), n. An English name of *Achetia* (or *Gryllus*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches, and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects. See cut under *Gryllus*.

The slow shrilling of the *field-cricket* in the grass.

S. Lanier, *Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. 33.

field-day (fēld'dā), n. 1. A day when troops are drawn up for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—2. Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days*.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xx.

3. A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field.

field-dog (fēld'dog), n. See *dog*.

field-driver (fēld'dri'vēr), n. An elected officer of a town, charged with the duty of preventing wandering cattle from doing damage, and of impounding strays; a hayward.

The *Field Drivers* [of Bedford] perform the duties of a hayward, and receive fees, commonly called pound-shot, for cattle. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2109.

field-duck (fēld'duk), n. An occasional name of the little bustard, *Otis tetraz*.

fielded (fēld'ed), a. [*< field* + *-ed*.] Being in the field of battle; encamped. [Poetical.]

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 4.

fieldent (fēld'den), a. [*< field* + *-ent*.] Consisting of fields.

The *fielden* country also and plains. *Holland*.

field-equipage (fēld'ek'wi-pāj), n. See *equipage*, 1.

fielder (fēld'ēr), n. 1. In *base-ball*, *cricket*, etc., one whose duty is to catch or stop balls; specifically, in *base-ball*, any one of the players in the field, and especially one of the three players who stand behind and at the right and left respectively of second base. See *base-ball*.—2. A dog trained to the pursuit of game in the field.

fieldfare (fēld'fär), n. [*E. dial.* also *feldfare*, *felfare*, *felfer*, etc.; *< M.E. feldfare*, *feldefare*, *< AS. *feldfare* (spelled *feldeware* in the single gloss in which it occurs: "Scorellus, clodhamer and *feldeware*, vel bugium"; cf. "*scorellus*, amore," i. e., *yellow-hammer*, q. v.; *bugium*, an obscure word, the name of a bird (*fieldfare*), mentioned along with the ruddock, goldfinch, lark, dove, etc.), *< feld*, *field*, + *faran*, *fare*, go. Not the same word, or bird, as often alleged, with *AS. feolufor*, *feolufor*, *fealefor*, *fealvor*, *fealfor*, *felofer*, earliest gloss *feolufor*, a kind of water-fowl, glossed variously by *L. onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (sultana-hen), and *torax* (for *thorax*, lit. 'breast,' in allusion to the pelican?). The composition of *AS. feolufor*, etc., is not clear.] The common English name of a Euro-



Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

pean thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of the family *Turdidae*, about 10 inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with blackish tail and ashy head, a winter resident in Great Britain, breeding far north. It has many other names, besides the dialectal variants of *fieldfare*, derived from its color, cries, movements, etc., some of them shared by related species of British thrushes.

He com him-self y-charged with conyng & hares,
With fessans & *feldfars* and other foules grete.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 182.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *feldfars*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

Not yet the hawthorn Lore her berries red,

With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed.

Cooper, *Needless Alarm*.

field-glass (fēld'glās), n. 1. A kind of binocular telescope in the form of a large opera-glass, provided with a case slung from a strap, so that it can be conveniently carried. These glasses are used especially by military men and tourists.—2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from 3 to 6 joints of the kind known as telescopic. This is the older form of field-glass, and has now been almost wholly superseded for use on land by the binocular form described above, though it is still the more common form for marine service.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or of a compound microscope which is the nearer to the

object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*. Also called *field-lens*.

field-gun (fēld'gun), *n.* A light cannon mounted on a carriage, used in maneuvers in the field. The principal modern guns in the United States service are 3-inch, 3.2-inch, and 3.6-inch breech-loading, rifled, steel guns. There are also some smoothbores, chiefly 12-pounders, still in use. A dynamite-gun was employed in the Spanish war of 1898. Also called *field-piece*. See *cannon*, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

field-gunner (fēld'gun'er), *n.* A cannoner belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

field-hand (fēld'hānd), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a laborer on a farm or plantation.

Even in the so-called Border States there was an immense gulf between the house-servant and the ruder *Field-hand*. S. De Vère, *Americanisms*, p. 149.

field-hospital (fēld'hos'pi-tal), *n.* A building, tent, or place temporarily used as a hospital after and near the place of battle.

The horrible scenes of suffering on the battle-field and in the *field-hospitals*. *The Independent* (New York), May 1, 1862.

field-house (fēld'hous), *n.* [*< ME. *feldhous* (?), *< AS. feldhūs* (poet.), a tent, *< feld*, field, + *hūs*, house.] A tent. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

field-ice (fēld'is), *n.* Ice formed in fields or large flat surfaces, in the polar seas, and in detached masses constituting floes: distinguished from the ice of icebergs or hummocks.

Heavy *field-ice* was found off Cape Sabine, increasing in size and thickness as the ship advanced, until the captain refused to go further, and at eight o'clock in the evening she was tied up to a floe.

Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 45.

fieldie (fēl'di), *n.* [*Dim. of field-sparrow*.] The hedge-sparrow or field-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Eng.]

fielding (fēl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *field*, *v.*] 1. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, play in the field.—2. The exposure to sun and air of guile or malt-wash in casks, in order to promote its acetification. E. H. Knight.

The *fielding* method [of making vinegar] requires a much larger extent of space and utensils than the stowing process. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 1076.

fieldish (fēl'dish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *feldishe*; *< field* + *-ish*.] Belonging to the fields. [Rare.]

My mother's maides when they do sowe and splinne,
They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse;
That for because her lincel was but thinnne,
Would nudes go see her towynish sister's house.
Wyllatt, *The Meane and Sure Estate*.

field-kirk (fēld'kērk), *n.* A small detached chapel or place of worship. [Prov. Eng.]

There existed on this ground a *field-kirk*, or oratory, in the earliest times. *Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë*.

field-lark (fēld'lārk), *n.* 1. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Local, Eng.].—2. Same as *meadow-lark*.

field-lens (fēld'lenz), *n.* Same as *field-glass*. 3. **field-lore** (fēld'lōr), *n.* Knowledge or skill gained in the fields; knowledge of rural pursuits.

field-madder (fēld'mad'er), *n.* [ME. not found; *< AS. *feld-madere rosmarinum* (see *rose-mary*), *< feld*, field, + *madere*, madder.] A British plant, *Sherardia arvensis*, natural order *Rubiaceae*, common in fields and waste places. It is a hispid herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-magnet (fēld'mag'net), *n.* The fixed magnet as distinguished from the armature of a dynamo. See *field electromagnet*, under *field*, and *electric machine*, under *electric*.

field-man, *n.* [Sc.] A peasant; a hind.

He statutus and ordanis that *field-men* (agrestes) . . . sall . . . tak and ressave landis fra their maisteris. *Stat. Alex. II.*, Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

field-marshal (fēld'mār'shāl), *n.* An officer of the highest military rank in the British, German, and some other European armies. In France the grade has existed at various times, usually corresponding to that of general of brigade. It was suppressed in 1848. The rank is often nominal, the Duke of Wellington having been field-marshal in various European armies. Abbreviated *F. M.*

No more . . .
Shall the gaunt figure of the old *Field Marshal*
Be seen upon his post!
Longfellow, *Warden of the Cinque Ports*.

In 1818 he [Wellington] was made *field marshal* of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 560.

Field-marshal lieutenant, in the Austrian army, a general of division.

field-marshalship (fēld'mār'shāl-ship), *n.* [*< field-marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

field-martin (fēld'mār'tin), *n.* The common king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. [Southern U. S.]

field-mouse (fēld'mous), *n.* 1. A name of several European species of mice, *Mus sylvaticus*, and sundry other species of the same genus, as the harvest-mouse, *M. humilis*. In Great Britain the voles, of the genus *Arvicola*, are often distinguished as *short-tailed field-mice*. See *field-vole*.
The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. Dryden.

2. An American species of meadow-mice. See *Arvicola*.

field-night (fēld'nit), *n.* A night of special effort and interest, as when a matter of grave importance is discussed by leaders in a parliament. See *field-day*.

The debate was remembered as the greatest *field-night* . . . had . . . for a generation. Trevelyan, *Early Hist. of Fox*, p. 82.

field-notes (fēld'nōts), *n. pl.* Notes made in the field: as, the *field-notes* of a naturalist.

field-officer (fēld'of'is-er), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a colonel. Abbreviated *F. O.*

field-park (fēld'pārk), *n.* *Milit.*, a park or train consisting of the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, and materials for extensive repairs and for making up ammunition, for the service of an army in the field.

field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* Same as *field-gun*.

'Can you lend me an armour of high-proof, to appear in,
And two or three *field-pieces* to defend me?'
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, v. 2.

field-plover (fēld'pluv'ēr), *n.* 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.—2. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.—3. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. [U. S. in all senses.]

field-preacher (fēld'prē'chēr), *n.* One who preaches in the open air. The term came into common use at the time of the field-preaching of Whitfield and Wesley in the middle of the eighteenth century, though it was previously used in Scotland.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* . . . made no provision before they set out upon their expeditious? *By. Livingston, To Whitfield*.

field-preaching (fēld'prē'ching), *n.* Preaching in the open air.

field-room (fēld'rōm), *n.* Open space; hence, unrestricted opportunity.

They . . . had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. *Clarendon, Life*, II. 294.

field-service (fēld'sōr'vis), *n.* Service performed by an officer or by troops in the field, in contradistinction to that performed in garrison; service in time of war.

field-show (fēld'shō), *n.* Same as *field-trial*.

fieldsmān (fēldz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* *fieldsmen* (-men). [*< field*, *s.*, poss. of *field*, + *man*.] In *cricket*, a fielder. [Eng.]

field-sparrow (fēld'spar'ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, the *Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*, closely resembling and related to the chipping-sparrow, *S. socialis* or *S. domestica*. It is very common in the eastern United States, inhabiting fields, hedges, and waysides, and nesting in low bushes near the ground.

field-sports

(fēld'spōrts), *n.*

pl. Recreations

of the field;

outdoor sports,

particularly

hunting and

athletic games.

field-staff (fēld'stāf), *n.* A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding a lighted match for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph (fēld'tel'ē-grāf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

field-titling (fēld'tit'ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

field-train (fēld'trān), *n.* In the British army, a branch of the artillery service, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty



Field-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

it is to form depots of it at convenient points between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

field-trial (fēld'tri'al), *n.* A test of hunting-dogs, with reference to their performance in the field, after a formula of points, or units of merit, prescribed by fixed rules and adjudicated upon by judges. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. Also *field-show*. See *bench-show*.

Its [the setter's] representatives swept the *field trials* of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field-trial breed." *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

field-vole (fēld'vōl), *n.* A rodent animal, *Arvicola agrestis*, also called the *short-tailed field-mouse* or *meadow-mouse*. See *Arvicoline* and *vole*.

field-work (fēld'wērk), *n.* 1. In *surv.*, *physics*, etc., work done, observations taken, or other operations, as triangulation, leveling, observing the stars for latitude, longitude, azimuth, etc., making geological observations, studying objects in their natural state, collecting specimens, etc., carried on in the field or upon the ground, even though indoors.—2. *Milit.*, a temporary work thrown up by either besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Such works are of three kinds, namely, those that are assailable only in front, those that are assailable in front and on the flanks, and those that are assailable on all sides.

fieldy (fēl'di), *a.* [*< ME. feeldy, feeldi, feldi* (tr. L. *campestris*); *< field* + *-y*.] Open like a field; wide-spread.

In *fieldy* clouds he vanisheth away. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas*.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feend*; *< ME. feend, fend, feond*, an enemy (most frequently used of Satan and other evil spirits), *< AS. feōnd*, an enemy, hater, foe (often used of Satan as the Enemy or Adversary), = *OS. fiōnd, fiund*, = *OFries. fiand, fiund* = *D. vijand* = *L.G. fjend, fjnd* = *OHG. fiant, MHG. viant, vint, G. feind*, enemy, = *Icel. fjandi*, enemy, the devil, = *Sw. fiende* = *Dan. fjende*, enemy (but *Sw. fan, Dan. fand-en*, fiend, devil), = *Goth. fjānds*, an enemy; lit. a hater, being orig. ppr. of *AS. feōn, feōgan, fiogan* (ppr. *frō-gende, *feōnde* (> *feōnd*, *n.*), pret. *feode*) = *OHG. fien* = *Icel. fjā* = *Goth. fjan*, hate (> *fjān*, find fault), = *Skt. √ pi, piy*, hate. Allied to *foe* and *feud*. Of similar formation is *friend*, lit. lover.] 1. An enemy; a foe.

Worse he doth his gode wines [friends] than his *fiendes*. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 226.

Ther ne is non ypoctise . . . ne drede of *vyendes*, ac [but] alway festes and kinges bredales [bridals]. *Agenbite of Inwyrt* (E. F. T. S.), p. 75.

2. Specifically, the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. [*Fiend* in this use is a translation of the original of *Satan* (adversary) and of *devil* (accuser).]

O Donegild, I ne have noon english digne
Unto thy mallice and thy tyrannye!
And therfor to the *feend* I thee resigne,
Let him endyten of thy trallorye!

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 682.

Upon the Pynacle of that Temple was our Lord brought,
for to ben tempted of the Enemye, the *Feend*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 87.

Being of that honest few,
Who give the *Fiend* himself his due.
Tennyson, *To the Rev. F. D. Maurice*.

3. Hence, in a general sense, a devil; a demon; a malignant or diabolical being; an evil spirit.

For I was more devout thanne than evere I was before
or after, and alle for the drede of *Fendes*, that I saughe in
dyverse Figures. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 283.

This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven,
And *fiends* will snatch at it. *Shak., Othello*, v. 2.

4. An exceedingly wicked, cruel, spiteful, or destructive person: as, a dynamite *fiend*; a fire *fiend*.

Iach. Methinks, I see him now—

Post.

Italian *fiend*!

5. A person who gives great annoyance; a persistent bore: as, the newspaper *fiend*; the hand-organ *fiend*. [Ludicrous.]

It is one of the marvels of the human mind, this sorcery which the *fiend* of technical imitation weaves about his victims, giving a phantasmal Helen to their arms and making an image of the brain seem substance. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 217.

= *Syn.* See *devil*.

fiendful (fēnd'fūl), *a.* [*< fiend* + *-ful*.] Full of evil or malignant practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise.
Marlowe, *Taustus*, v. 4.

fiendfully (fēnd'fūl-i), *adv.* In a fiendful manner.

fiendish (fēn'dish), *a.* [*< fiend + -ish¹.*] Having the qualities of a fiend; characteristic of a fiend; demoniacal; extremely wicked, cruel, or malicious; devilish: as, a *fiendish* persecutor; *fiendish* laughter.

Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a *fiendish* pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered countess. *Scott, Kenilworth, xli.*

The Turkish shells marked us at once, and amidst a *fiendish* hurling of projectiles we all tumbled off our horses, and running forward, took cover in the brushwood beyond. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 95.*

fiendishly (fēn'dish-li), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiendish: as, the *fiendishness* of a person or of an act.

Dames, under a cloak of modesty and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishness*. *Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.*

A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the *fiendishness* of thirteen. *W. Black, Macleod of Dare, viii.*

fiendkin¹, *n.* [*ME. feondeken; < fiend + -kin.*] A little fiend; an imp.

Feondes and feondekenes by-for me shullen stande. *Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 418.*

fiend-like (fēnd'lik), *a.* Resembling a fiend: maliciously wicked; diabolical.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiend-like* queen.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Man-like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend-like is it to dwell therein.
Longfellow, tr. of F. von Logau's Poetic Aphorisms.

fiendly (fēnd'li), *a.* [*< ME. feendly, fendly, fendely, hostile, devilish, < AS. feondlic, hostile (= D. vijandelijk = OHG. fiantlih, MHG. videntlich, G. feindlich = Icel. fjandligr = Dan. fjendtlig = Sw. fjendtlig), < feond, enemy, + -lic, E. -ly¹.*] 1. Hostile; inimical.

He seemed friendly to him that knew him nought,
But he was *feendly*, both in werk and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 292.

2. Fiend-like; devilish; fiendish.

So horrible a *feendly* creature.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 653.

fiend (fēnt), *n.* [*Sc., the same as fiend, the devil, and used, like devil, as a profane negative; Dan. fanden, the fiend, is used in the same way: see fiend¹.*] The fiend—that is, the devil: used as a negative, as in *fiend a bit* (devil a bit), *fiend a haet, fiend hat* (devil a whit), etc.

But tho' he was o' high degree,
The *fiend* a pride—nae pride had he.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

fier, *a.* Same as *fear³*.
fieramente (fyū-rā-men'to), *adv.* [*It., < fiero, fierce, bold, < L. ferus: see fierce.*] In music, with boldness, vigor, or fierceness.

Fierasfer (fi-e-ras'fēr), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Fierasferidae*. It contains several species, of tropical and subtropical seas, which intrude in the bodies of holothurians, as *F. dubius* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

fierasferid (fi-e-ras'fē-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Fierasferidae*.

Fierasferidæ (fi'ō-ras-fēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Fierasfer + -idæ.*] A family of teleostcephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Fierasfer*, related to the *Ophidiidæ*, but having no ventral fins and with the anus thoracic or jugular in position. The family includes ophidioid fishes of eel-like shape, some of which at least are parasitic, entering the visceral cavity of holothurians through the anus, and there sojourning.

Fierasferinæ (fi-e-ras-fēr'i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Fierasfer + -inæ.*] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third group of *Ophidiidæ*, without ventral fins and with jugular anus: same as the family *Fierasferidae*.

fierasferoid (fi-e-ras'fē-roid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fierasferidae*.

II. *n.* A *fierasferid*.

fierce (fērs), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also fcerce, fcerse; < ME. feirce, fuera, fers, fers, fiers, fiers, also fers, by confusion with fers, fresch, bold, savage; < OF. fers, oldest nom. form of OF. fer, fier, fierce, bold, F. fier, proud, = Pr. for, fier = It. fiero, fierce, cruel, stern, proud, < L. ferus, wild, untamed, savage, cruel, fierce, ferus, commonly fem. fera, a wild beast. Not related to Gr. θῆρ, a wild beast, or to E. deer. Hence also (from L. ferus) fera, ferous, ferity, ferocious.*] 1. Wild, as a beast; savage; ferocious; having a cruel or rapacious dispo-

sition or intention: as, a *fierce* lion; a *fierce* pursuer.

Than thei were more aferde than be-fore, for it [a dragon] was moche greter and semed more *feirce*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 38.

Who knows not
The all-devouring sword of *fierce* Mountsorat?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

2. Ferocious in quality or manifestation; indicating or marked by savage cruelty or rage.

Sho was affrayet full foule with a *fuerse* dreame.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8429.
Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath,
for it was cruel. *Gen. xlix. 7.*

A nation of *fierce* countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor show favour to the young.
Deut. xxviii. 50.

O, save me, Hubert, save me! my eyes are out,
Even with the *fierce* looks of these bloody men.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

3. Violent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

And so we rode out yo *ferse* storme for that night.
Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 65.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of *fierce* winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *Jas. iii. 4.*

With a laugh of *fierce* derision, once again the phantoms fled. *Whittier, Garrison at Cape Ann.*

4. Wild; disordered; dreadful.

Think no more of this night's accidents,
But as the *fierce* vexation of a dream.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless; . . .
And even the like precure of *fierce* events . . .
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatours. *Shak., Hamlet, l. 1.*

5†. Strong; powerful.

festnet with *fuerse* Ropis the flete in the haunyn;
And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4704.

6†. Great; large (of number).

Priamus . . . the peopell . . .
Gert [made] see to the City sothe'ly to dwell.
And fild it with folke; *fuerse* was the number.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

7. Brisk; lively. [*Prov. Eng.*]—8. Sudden; precipitate. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Syn. 1-2.* Infuriate, fell, fiery, passionate, barbarous, rapacious, ravenous.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* [*< ME. fersly, fersly, etc.; < fierce + -ly².*] In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

Philip his faire folke *ferselich* arates,
Too Greece he graifithes hym now with a grote will.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 253.

We at St. Albans met,
Our battles join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The burning rays of the noontide sun beat *fiercely* on their heads. *Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, ii. 12.*

Two low-caste Bengalees disputed about a loan. At first they were calm, but soon grew furious and . . . looked *fiercely* at each other from under their lowered and strongly wrinkled brows. *Darwin, Express of Emotions, p. 248.*

fierceness (fērs'nes), *n.* [*< ME. fersnesse, fersnesse; < fierce + -ness.*] The quality of being fierce or furious; fury; ferocity; vehemence; impetuosity.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Thro' a stormy glare, a heat
As from a seven-times-heated furnace, I
Blasted and burnt, and blinded as I was,
With such a *fierceness* that I swoon'd away—
O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

fierding-court¹, *n.* [*< ME. *ferding (Sc. ferdling: see farding¹, farthing), a fourth part, + court.*] One of an early class of English courts, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred.

fieri facias (fi'e-ri fā'shi-as), [*L., lit. cause it to be done: fieri (see fact); facias, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used imperatively) of facere, do, make, cause: see fact¹.*] In law, an execution against property; a writ issued, after the rendering of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due. Abbreviated to *fi. fa.*

fierily (fi'ri-li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

She simply grew more and more proudly, passionately, a Spaniard and a Moreno; more and more stanchly and *fierily* a Catholic and a lover of the Franciscans.
H. H. Jackson, Ramona, p. 29.

fieriness (fi'ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiery or burning, or vehement or impetu-

ous, etc.: as, the *fieriness* of the sky; the *fieriness* of a horse.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 373.

fiery (fir'i), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also firy; < ME. firy, firy, firy, fuyrie (AS. not found; = OFries. furech = D. vurig = MHG. viuric, G. fuyrig = Dan. fyrig, fiery); < fire + -y¹.*] 1. Consisting of fire, or resembling fire; burning or flaming: as, the *fiery* flood of Etna; a *fiery* meteor; a flower of a *fiery* color.

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning *fiery* furnace.
Dan. iii. 6.

He with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the *fiery* gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 52.

2. Like fire in character or quality; vehement; impetuous; passionate; fierce: as, a *fiery* speech; a *fiery* steed.

Good Lord, what *fiery* clashing we have had lately for a Cap and a Surplice! *Howell, Letters, iv. 29.*

Nor the constant danger of Innovations will hinder men of *fiery* and restless spirits from raising combustions in a Nation. *Stillington, Sermons, I. vii.*

But the Queen and the citizens entertain themselves with the hope that Aurelian's *fiery* temper will never endure the slow . . . process of starving them into a surrender. *W. Warr, Zenobia, II. xiv.*

3. Like fire in effect; heated by or as if by fire; producing a burning sensation: as, a *fiery* wound or eruption; *fiery* liquors or condiments.

God . . . bids a plague
Kindle a *fiery* bolt upon the skin.
Cowper, Task, ii. 183.

Skirting with green the *fiery* waste of war.
Whittier, Peace Convention at Brussels.

fiery cross. See *cross¹*.—**fiery triplicity**, in *astrology*, three signs of the zodiac, Arles, Leo, and Sagittarius.

—**Syn. 2.** Fervid, fervent, glowing, impassioned.

fiery-flare (fir'i-flār), *n.* A local English name of the sting-ray, *Trygon pastinaca*. Also called *flair*, *fireflare*, *fireflair*.

fiery-footed (fir'i-fūt'ed), *a.* Impetuously swift.

Gallop apace, you *fiery-footed* steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

fiery-hot (fir'i-hot), *a.* Hot as fire; hence, figuratively, impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxlv.*

fiery-new (fir'i-nū), *a.* Acrid or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish *fiery-new*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

fiery-short (fir'i-shōrt), *a.* Hot and curt; brief and passionate.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

fiest¹, *n. and v.* See *fiest²*.

fiesta (fyes'tā), *n.* [*Sp., a feast: see feast¹.*] In Spanish countries, a feast-day; a holiday.

On holidays or *fiestas* the native and Mexica women often appear with their stockinged feet incased in a pair of light blue high-heeled French shoes.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 118, (1885), p. 257.

fi. fa. In law, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias*.

fife (fif), *n.* [*< OF. fivre, F. fivre, a fife, also a fifer, = Sp. Pg. pifaro, pifano, a fife, a fifer, = It. piffero, also pifara, a fife, < OHG. pfifa, MHG. pfife, G. pfeife, a pipe, = E. pipe: see pipe.*] A musical instrument of the flute class, usually having a com-

pass of about two octaves upward from the second D above the middle C; a piccolo, or a flute of still higher pitch: much used in military music, particularly with drums.

The shrill trumpet,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the *fife*!
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiv. Motto.

fife (fif), *v. i. or t.*; pret. and pp. *fifed*, ppr. *fifing*. [*< fife, n.*] To play the fife, or to execute on a fife: as, to *fife* in a band; to *fife* a tune.

His ministerial colleagues would not all dance as their master *fifed*, and the pressure of official "frictions" was sore upon him. *Low, Bismarck, II. 424.*

fife-major (fif'mā'jqr), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion. Compare *drum-major*.

fifer (fī'fēr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.
fife-rail (fif' rāl), *n.* A rail above the deck around the lower part of the mast of a vessel, having holes in it for belaying-pins.
fi-fi (fī'fi), *a.* [F. *fi fi*, repetition of *fi*, *fi*: see *fi*.] Somewhat immoral; scandalous: as, "Paul de Kock's *fi-fi* novels," *Thackeray*. [Slang.]

The widow of an Indian Nabob, from whom she was divorced on account of some *fi-fi* story, my dear, that is never mentioned now.

Mrs. Argles ("The Duchess"), *Airy Fairy Lillian*, xxxiii.

Fifish (fī'fish), *a.* [Sc., < *Fife* + *-ish*.] "The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their bonnet" (Jamieson), i. e., being deranged. The earliest form of the name of *Fife* was *Fyf*; it is said to be a Jutland word (*fihh*) meaning a forest. Exceedingly whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition; cranky in a manner once considered characteristic of Fife-shire in Scotland.

He will be as woful as ever his father was. To guide in that rattle a bargain that cost him four dollars—very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher-folks say. *Scott*, *Pirate*, ix.

fifteen (fif'tēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *fiftene*, < AS. *fiftenc*, *fiftyn* = OS. *fifteen* = OFries. *fiftene*, *fifene* = D. *vijftien* = MLG. *viftein*, *vifteen*, LG. *feftien*, *fifteen* = OHG. *fünfzechen*, *fünfzechen*, MHG. *fünfzechen*, *rünfzechen*, G. *fünfzehn* = Icel. *fimmtán* = Norw. *femtan* = Sw. *femton* = Dan. *femten* = Goth. *fimftaihun* = L. *quintdecim* = Gr. *πεντήδεκα* = Skt. *pañchadaśa*; < AS. *fif*, etc., five, + *tēn*, *tyn*, etc., ten: see *five* and *ten*.] **I. a.** Five more than ten, or one more than fourteen: a cardinal numeral.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iii. 3 (song).

II. n. 1. The sum of ten and five, or fourteen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, XV, or xv.—**3†.** Same as *fifteenth*, 3.

First the kyng with her had not one penny, and for the fetching of her the Marquis of Suffolk demanded a whole fifteen in open parliament. *Hall*, *Hen. VI.*, an. 18.

The fifteen, the Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1716: as, he was out in the fifteen. [Scotch.]

Ye were just as ill off in the fifteen, and got the bonnie baroness back, an' a'. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xiv.

fifteenth (fif'tēnth), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *fifteenth*, *fiftende*, *fiftithe*, < AS. *fifteoða* = OFries. *fif-tinda* = D. *vijftiende* = MLG. *vifteinde*, LG. *föf-tiende* = OHG. *fünfzehen*, *fünfzehen*, MHG. *fünfzehen*, G. *fünfzehnte* = Icel. *fimmtandi* = Norw. *femtande* = Sw. *femtonde* = Dan. *femtende* = Goth. *fimftaihunda*, fifteenth; < AS. *fif*, etc., five, etc., fifteen, + *-th*, etc., ordinal suffix.] **I. a.** Next after the fourteenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by fifteen; one of fifteen equal parts of anything: as, eleven *fifteenths* ($\frac{11}{15}$) of an acre.—**2.** (a) In music, the interval or the concord of a double octave. (b) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes are tuned two octaves above the keys struck.—**3.** In early Eng. law, a fifteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a fifteenth was the rate for the counties at large, that for towns and demesnes was usually a tenth.

In 1334 the old system of grants of fractional parts of movables, *fifteenths* and tenths, had been relinquished, and in lieu thereof a practice was adopted of granting a sum of money, to be partitioned out between the various counties and towns as for a *fifteenth* and tenth.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, 11. 52.

fifth (fifth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fift*; < ME. *fifthe*, *fifte*, *fift*, < AS. *fifta* = OS. *fifto* = OFries. *fifta* = D. *vijfte* = MLG. *vifte*, *vifte*, LG. *fifte*, *fifte* = OHG. *fimfto*, *fimfto*, MHG. G. *fünfte* = Icel. *fimmti* = Sw. *femte* = Goth. *fimftu* (not recorded) = L. *quintus* = Gr. *πεντος* = Skt. *pañchathā* (very rare: usually *pañchama*, with different suffix), fifth; < AS. *fif*, E. *fiv*, etc., + *-th*, *-ta*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I. a.** Next after the fourth: an ordinal numeral.

He consecrated Games, after the like Heathenish solemnities, in honour of Cæsar, to be celebrated every fifth year at Cosaæra. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 118.

Fifth chain, the tug or chain which connects the leading horse with the pole when five horses are used in a team.

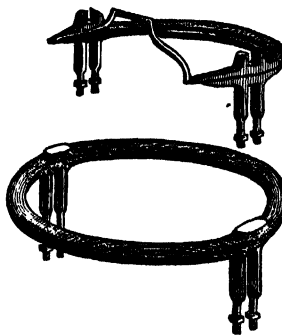
Fifth-day, the name commonly used by the Society of Friends to designate Thursday, the fifth day of the week.

Fifth essence or element. See *essence*, 5. — **Fifth Monarchy Men**, a sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second-Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate his kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the pre-

ceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Our vicar, from John 18. v. 36, declaim'd against ye folly of a sort of enthusiasts and desperate zealots, call'd ye *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, pretending to set up the kingdom of Christ with the sword. *Keelyn*, *Diary*, Aug. 10, 1657.

Fifth nerve, that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the fourth and sixth in enumeration from before backward; the trifacial or trigeminal nerve. See second cut under *brain*. — **Fifth wheel**, a horizontal plate, bent to form a whole or part of a circle, placed on the forward axle of a carriage. It is designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Sometimes called *circle-iron*.



Two forms of Fifth Wheels.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by five; one of five equal parts of anything: as, one *fifth* ($\frac{1}{5}$) of an acre.—**2.** In music: (a) A tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone five degrees distant from it. (c) The combination of two tones distant by a fifth. (d) In a scale, the fifth tone from the bottom; the dominant: solmized sol, as G in the scale of C, or E in that of A. The typical interval of the fifth is that between the first and fifth tones of a diatonic scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3:2, and equal to three diatonic steps and a half. Such a fifth is called *perfect* or *major*; a fifth a half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; a fifth a half-step longer is called *augmented*, *pluperfect*, *superfluous*, or *extreme*. The perfect fifth is the next most perfect consonance after the octave. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices in perfect fifths is forbidden; such fifths are often called *consecutive fifths*, or simply *consecutives*.

As if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodies, no diminished fifths, no flat sevenths, no flourishes, on any account.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, ii.

3. In early Eng. law, a fifth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Defective fifth.** See *defective*. — **False fifth.** In music, a diminished fifth. — **Hidden fifths.** In music, the consecutive fifths that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect fifth. (See fig. 1.) The objection to this kind of progression becomes evident when the intermediate tones through which the skipping voice virtually passes are filled in. (See fig. 2.) Hidden fifths are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden octaves*.

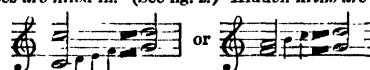


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

fifthly (fifth'li), *adv.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*.] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, they counted all them as wicked and reprobate wycbe were not of their secte. *Whitgift*, *Defence*, p. 41.

fifthly (fif'thi), *a.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*.] In musical acoustics, having, as a tone, the second harmonic—that is, the fifth above the octave—specially prominent. [Rare.]

If C or G be followed by C D Fa, we seem to have two primary triads (involving fifths)—or, to use Hauptmann's expression, they have a "fifthly" appearance.

The Academy, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 213.

fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *fiftithe*, *fiftithe*, *fiftithe*, < AS. *fiftigötha* = OFries. *fiftichsta* = D. *vijftigste* = MLG. *viftegeste*, LG. *föftigste* = OHG. *fimfzigöste*, MHG. *fünfzigste*, G. *fünfzigste* = Icel. *fimmtugandi*, mod. *fimmtugasti* = Norw. *femtiande* = Sw. *femtiande* = Dan. *femtende*, fiftieth; < AS. *fiftig*, E. *fifty*, etc., + *-th*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I. a.** Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

A jubile shall that *fiftieth* year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which growth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed.

Lev. xxv. 11.

II. n. The quotient of unity divided by fifty; one of fifty equal parts of anything: as, twenty-four *fiftieths* ($\frac{24}{50}$) of an estate.

fifty (fif'ti), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *fifty*, *fifti*, < AS. *fiftig* = OS. *fiftich* = OFries. *fiftich*, *fiftich* = D. *vijftig* = MLG. *viftich*, *viftich*, LG. *föftig* = OHG. *fimfzig*, *fünfzig*, MHG. *fünfzec*, *fünfzec*, G.

fünzig = Icel. *fimmtig*, mod. *fimmti* = Norw. *femti* = Sw. *femti* = Dan. *femti* (usually *halvtredsindstyve*) = Goth. *fimftigius* = L. *quingaginta* = Gr. *πενήκοντα* = Skt. *pañchāśat*, fifty; < AS. *fif*, E. *five*, etc., + AS. *-ig*, Goth. *igius*, etc., a form allied to *ten*; *fifty* being thus 'five tens': see *-ty*.] **I. a.** Five times ten; ten more than forty, or one more than forty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

Better *fifty* years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

II. n.; pl. fifties (-tiz). **1.** The sum of five tens, or of forty-nine and one.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties*.
Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50, L, or l.—**Fifty Decisions.** See *decision*.

fifty-fold (fif'ti-föld), *adv.* Fifty times.

Let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave, *fifty-fold* a cuckold.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

fig¹ (fig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [Another form, with sonant *g* for surd *k*, of *fick*, *fike²*, q. v. Hence the assimilated form *figge*, and freq. *figget*, q. v.] To move suddenly or quickly; rove about.

Like as a Hound, that (following loose, behinde His pensive Master) of a Hare doth finde;

Leaves whom he loves, vpon the scent doth ply, Figs to and fro, and fays in cheerful cry.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

fig² (fig), *n.* [ME. *fig*, *fyg*, *fygge*, pl. *figes*, *figis*, *figgus* (rarely *fyke*, < AS. *fic*), a fig-tree, a fig, also piles, < OF. *figue*, *fyge* (prob. < Pr.), also *fie*, F. *figue* = Pr. *figa*, *figua*, also *fia* = Sp. *higo*, OSp. Pg. *figo* = It. *fico* = AS. *fic* (in comp.) = OS. *figa* = D. *vijg* = MLG. *vige* = OHG. *figa*, MHG. *vige*, G. *feige* = Icel. *fikja* = OSw. *fika*, Sw. *fikon* = Dan. *figen*, < L. *ficus*, fem. (rarely masc.), a fig-tree, a fig, also the piles.] **1.** The common name for species of the genus *Ficus*, and for their fruit. The common fig, *F. Carica*, is a native of the Mediterranean region; it has been cultivated from a very remote date, and is now found in most

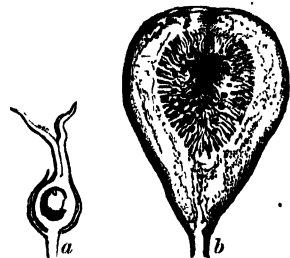


Common Fig (*Ficus Carica*).

warm temperate countries. It is a small tree, with large, rough, deciduous leaves, and a pyriform fruit, which varies much in size, color, and flavor, and of which two crops are usually borne each season. This fruit consists of a hollow, fleshy receptacle filled with a multitude of minute nutlets or so-called

seeds, the ripened ovaries of the pistillate flowers which covered the interior. When green the fig has a milky, acid juice, which becomes sweet and mucilaginous at maturity. The Turkey or Smyrna figs of commerce, which are the most esteemed, are large and pulpy. A superior quality of these are known as *elene figs* (Turkish *elendi*, hand-picked). What are called Greek figs are small and dry.

The number of cultivated varieties is large. Figs are used in medicine as a mild laxative. The wild fig, or caprifig, is the staminate and sterile form of the same species. Of other species, *F. Sycomorus*, Pharaoh's fig, or the acamora fig, is a large tree of Egypt, the fruit of which is eaten by the Arabs. Its light, durable wood was used by the Egyptians as the material for their mummy-cases. *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig of India, is also known as the *pippul*, or *bo-tree* (which see). *F. pedunculata* is the wild or red fig of southern Florida and the West Indies, a tree sometimes 40 feet high, and spreading by aerial roots, with a very small, globose fruit. The black fig of Jamaica is *F. laurifolia* and *F. crassineria*. In Australia, *F. macrophylla* is known as the Moreton Bay fig, a noble tree with a broadly buttressed trunk. *F. rubiginosa*, the Port Jackson fig, is a tree with rooting branches, similar to the banyan.



a, Section of Female Floret of Fig; b, Section of Fruit of Fig.

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Mat. vii. 16.

Feed him with apriococks, and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. A name given to various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling the fig.—3. A floridous alga, *Callithamnion floridulum*. [West coast of Ireland.]

At the close of the summer great quantities of its hemispherical, densely matted and aggregated cushions, which are called *figs* by the country people, are washed ashore and collected as manure. *Phycologia Britannica*.

4. The fig-tree.—5. A raisin. [Prov. Eng.]

In Cornwall, raisins are called *figs*: "a thumping figgy pudden," a big plum pudding.

Spec. of Cornish Dialect, p. 53.

6. In *farriery*, an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following a bruise.—7. A contemptuous gesture, pretended to be of Spanish origin, which consisted in thrusting out the thumb between the first and second fingers. Also called *fig of Spain* and *fico*.

Pist. Figo for thy friendship.

Fht. It is well.

Pist. The fig of Spain! [Exit Pistol.]

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

8. As a colloquial standard of value or consideration, the merest trifle; the least bit: as, your opinion is not worth a *fig*; I don't care a *fig* for it.—*Adam's fig*, the banana, *Musa sapientum*.—A *fig* for (this or that), a phrase used elliptically for "I don't care a *fig* for," etc., to express the speaker's scorn for some insignificant or worthless person or thing.

Tarie till wee can get but three,

And a *fig* for all your braves.

Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 246).

I'll pledge you all, and a *fig* for Peter!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Why, now, a *Fig* for your father's kindness; you are able to pay your Debts yourself, Sir.

Mrs. Centlivre, The Gamester, iii.

Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quicker,

Till she bloom like a rose, and a *fig* for the vicar!

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

A *fig of Spain*. See *fig*, 7, above.—*Balsam fig*, of Jamaica, *Clusia rosea*.—*Cochineal fig*, a species of cactus, *Nopalens cochinitifera*.—*Country fig*, of Sierra Leone, the *Sarcocaulis esculenta*, a rubicaceous tree or shrubby climber bearing an edible fruit.—*Hottentot fig*, the *Mesembrianthemum edule* of South Africa, the mucilaginous capsules of which make an agreeable preserve.—*Indian fig*, a common name for species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, especially *O. vulgaris* and *O. Ficus-Indica*.—*Kog fig*, of Japan and China, the *Diospyros kaki*.—*Wild fig*, of Jamaica, *Clusia flava*.

fig² (*fig*), *v. t.* [*fig²*, *n.*] 1. To insult with ficos, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See *fig²*, *n.*, 7, and *fico*.

When Pistol lies, do this; and fig me, like

The bragging Spaniard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and figs her in the crown with another story.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

fig³ (*fig*), *n.* [An abbr. of *figure*, perhaps in ref. to this abbr. ("Fig. 1," etc.) in fashion-plates.] 1. Dress; equipment: used chiefly in the phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress. [Slang.]

In walked the Cap of Maintenance, bearing the sword of, and followed by the Lord Mayor in full fig.

R. H. D. Barham, Mem. of E. H. Barham, in *Ingoldsbay* (Legends, I. 91).

Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds in full fig as great and as foolish a monster? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxix. Hence—2. Condition; state of preparation or readiness: as, the horse is in good *fig* for the race. [Sporting slang.]

fig³ (*fig*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [*fig³*, *n.*] 1. To dress or deck: as, to fig one out. [Slang.]—2. To trick or hoax, as a horse, so as to make the animal appear lively or spirited, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus.

fig. A common abbreviation of *figure*.

fig-apple (*fig-ap'pl*), *n.* [*fig²* + *apple*. Cf. AS. *fic-appel*, lit. 'fig-apple,' a fig.] A species of apple without a core or kernel.

figary (*fi-gä'ri*), *n.* [Also *segary*, *figuary*; corrupted from *vagary*.] A vagary.

Leave your wild *figaries*, and learn to be a tame antic.

Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

He said Selina was missed two or three hours on the wedding morn; some *figary*, I know not what.

Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

fig-banana (*fig'ba-nan'ä*), *n.* A small variety of the banana, common in the West Indies and highly esteemed there.

fig-blue (*fig'blü*), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (*b*) (which see, under *blue*).

fig-cake (*fig'kāk*), *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes.

fig-dust (*fig'dust*), *n.* Finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds.

fig-eater (*fig'ē'tēr*), *n.* [A translation of L. *ficedula*, a name of some small bird, or rather of various small birds that eat figs. Cf. the similar *beccafico*.] 1. An old name given by Willughby to a small bird of Great Britain, supposed to be the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. Also *fig-pecker*.—2. In entom., a scarabæoid beetle, *Allothrina nitida*. [Southern U. S.]

figent (*fig'ent*), *a.* [Also *fichent*, *figient*; < *figl* or *fidge* + *-ent*, as if from a L. ppr., or prob. the ME. ppr. suffix *-ende*, *-and*, etc.] Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,
Such a little *figent* thing: oh, I remember him;
A notable talking knave!

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I tell you, a sailor's cap! 'Slight, God forgive me! what kind of *figent* memory have you?

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

I never could stand long in one place, yet;

I learnt it of my father, ever *figent*.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

figetive (*fig'ē-tiv*), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fig-faun (*fig'fān*), *n.* [Tr. L. *faunus ficarius*, in the Vulgate.] A mythical being, a creature supposed to feed upon figs.

Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns*.

Jer. i. 39 (Douay version).

fig-feeder (*fig'fē'dēr*), *n.* A chalcid hymenopterous insect of the group *Agaonidae*.

fig-frailt, *n.* A fig-basket.

Bun. Nay, you shall see a house dressed up, i' faith; you must not think to tread a' th' ground when you come there.

Got. No? how then?

Bun. Why, upon paths made of *fig-frails* and white blankets cut out in steaks.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 5.

figging (*fig'ing*), *n.* In soap-making, white granulations of stearate of potash, produced by the addition of a certain amount of tallow to the oils of which soft soap is made: so called from its resemblance to the granular texture of a fig.

fig-gnat (*fig'nat*), *n.* A gnat, *Culex ficarius*, of the family *Calicidae*, injurious to the fig, into the interior of which it enters.

figgumt (*fig'um*), *n.* [Mere jargon.] Jugglers' tricks generally; especially, the trick of spitting fire.

Lady J. See, he spits fire!

Sir P. Eth. O no, he plays at *figgumt*:

The devil is the author of wicked *figgumt*.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

figgy (*fig'i*), *a.* [*fig²* + *-y*.] 1. Full of figs or raisins: as, a *figgy* pudding. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Resembling figs; specifically, in soap-making, containing white granulations of stearate of potash. See *figging*.

The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called "*figgy*."

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 408.

figgy-dowie (*fig'i-dou'di*), *n.* Naut., plumb-line. *Hamersly*.

fight (*fit*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, ppr. *fighting*.

[< ME. *fighten*, *fighten*, *fighten*, etc., < AS. *fehtan* (pret. *feht*, pl. *fuhten*, pp. *fohten*) = OFries. *fichta* = D. *MLG. vechten* = OHG. *fehthen*, *MLG. vechten*, G. *fechten* (> Norw. *fikta* = Sw. *fäktla* = Dan. *fægte*), *fight*. On the supposition that the radical vowel of the inf. was orig. *u* (as in pret. and pl.) and not *e* (*eo*), i. e., that the Goth. form, which is not recorded, was **fuhtan*, a connection has been sought with L. *pugnare*, *fight*, Gr. *πυγμαχία*, *fight*, box, < *πύγξ*, a boxer; a similar connection then existing between L. *pugna*, Gr. *πύγμῃ*, fist, and E. *fist*¹, Goth. as if **fuhtsi*: see *pugnacious* and *fist*¹.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To engage in battle or in single combat; contend in arms; attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary by physical means.

Come, and be our captain, that we may fight with the children of Ammon.

Judges xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and fought against all his enemies on every side.

1 Sam. xiv. 47.

I'll fight till from my bones the flesh be hack'd.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

2. To contend in any way; struggle for the gaining of an end; strive vigorously: as, to fight against disease; to fight in a political campaign.

With the choking weeds the tulip fought,

Paler and smaller than he had been erst.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 176

As long as any man exists, there is some need of him; let him fight for his own.

Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

That cock won't fight. See *cock*¹.—To fight shy of, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, diffidence, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend with in battle; war against: as, they fought the enemy in two pitched battles.—2. To contend against in any manner.

Some ship that fights the gale

On this wild December night.

M. Arnold, *Tristram and Iseult*.

3. To carry on or wage, as a battle or other contest.

This first Battel of St. Albans was fought upon the three and thirtieth Year of K. Henry's Reign.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 194.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;

Fought all his battles o'er again.

Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, l. 67.

4. To win or gain by battle or contest of any kind; sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am,

I will not fight my way with gilded arms.

Tennyson, *Gerald*.

5. To cause to fight; manage or maneuver in a fight: as, to fight cocks; to fight one's ship.

The most recent wooden war vessels have but two decks, and fight their guns on the upper one only.

Thearle, *Naval Arch.*, § 212.

To fight it out, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.

Come and go with me to Nottingham,

And there we will fight it out.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

To fight the tiger, to play *faro*: hence, to take part in any game played against a gambling-bank. [Slang, U. S.]

While the majority of the vast encampment reposes in slumber, some resolute spirits are fighting the tiger, and a light gleaming from one cottage and another shows where devotees of science are backing their opinion of the relative value of chance bits of pasteboard, in certain combinations, with a liberality and faith for which the world gives them no credit.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 220.

fight (*fit*), *n.* [*ME. fight*, *fiht*, *feht*, *feocht*, etc., < AS. *fecht*, commonly *ge-fecht*, also *fechte*, a fight, battle, = OS. *fichta* = OFries. *ficht* = D. *gevecht* = *MLG. vacht*, *vachte*, *rechte* = OHG. *fehtha*, MHG. *rechte*, G. *gefecht*, a fight; from the verb.] 1. A battle; an attempt to overcome or defeat by physical means; a contest with natural or other weapons.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,

Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,

Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,

As a petty enterprise of small offence.

Milton, S. A., l. 1222.

Nothing attracts the crowd's interest like a fight, whether the combatants be two dogs, or a Napoleon and Wellington.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 98.

2. Any contest or struggle.

We take them for our enemies, for the object and party of our contestation and spiritual fight.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 180.

3. A bulkhead or other screen designed for the protection of the men during a battle; a bulwark. See *close-fights*.

They fiercely set upon

The parapets, and pull'd them down, raz'd every foremost fight.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xii. 271.

Clap on more sails; pursue, up with your fights;

Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all!

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

4. Power or inclination for fighting.

I was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some fight left in him.

Thackeray.

= *Syn.* 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battl*¹); *fray*, *affray*, *encounter*, *affair*, *brush*.

fighter (*fi'tēr*), *n.* [= OFries. *fichtere* = D. *MLG. vechter* = OHG. *fehtrari*, MHG. *vehtere*, *vehter*, G. *fechter* = Dan. *fægter* = Sw. *fäktare*; as *fight*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who fights; a combatant; especially, one who is disposed to fight, or who fights well.

But the fortune of *fight* is may be fell chance.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1751.

To the latter end of a fray . . . fits a dull fighter.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I must confess to you, sir, I am no fighter: I am false of heart that way.

Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

fighting (*fi'ting*), *n.* [*ME. fighting*, *fighting*; verbal *n.* of *fight*, *v.*] The act of engaging in combat or battle; a battle or contest.

When we were come into Macedonia, our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; without were *fightings*, within were fears.

2 Cor. vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?

Jas. iv. 1.

fighting (*fi'ting*), *p. a.* [Tr. of *fight*, *v.* In second sense, attrib. use of *fighting*, *n.*] 1. Qualified or trained to fight; fit to fight: as, fighting armies.

Sexty thousande mene, the syghte was fulle hugge,

Alle *fightande* folk of the ferre landes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4067.

Uzziah had an host of fighting men, that went out to war by bands.

2 Chron. xxvi. 11.

2. Of or pertaining to battle; characteristic of a disposition to fight.—3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war: as, a *fighting field*.

fighting-cock (fī'ting-kok), *n.* 1. A game-cock (which see).—2. A pugnacious fellow. [Slang, U. S.]—To live like *fighting-cocks*, to be well fed; indulge in high living. [Slang.]

fighting-fish (fī'ting-fish), *n.* A Siamese fish, *Betta pugnax*, of the family *Ophichthidae*: so called from its pugnacity. It is a small anabantoid fish, with a short, spineless dorsal fin on the middle of the back, a long anal, and ventrals of five rays, of which the outer is elongated. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place upon the results of the fights. When the fish is quiet, its colors are dull; but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

fighting-sandpiper (fī'ting-sand'pī-pēr), *n.* The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*.

fighting-stopper (fī'ting-stop'er), *n.* Naut., a contrivance, consisting of two wooden deadeyes and a rope lanyard, for quickly securing any standing rigging shot away in action.

fighting-top (fī'ting-top'), *n.* In a man-of-war, a platform, generally circular in shape, on or near the top of a mast, and provided with rapid-fire guns of small caliber and with accommodations for riflemen. It is generally reached by a ladder inside the hollow steel mast.

fightward (fī'twārd), *adv.* To a battle. [Rare.]

To *fightward* they go as to feastward. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 168.

fightwite (fī'twit), *n.* [Repr. AS. *fyhtwite*, < *foeht*, fight, + *wite*, fine.] In old law, a fine imposed for disturbing the peace by a quarrel.

Figites (fij'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), prob. irreg. < *F. figue*, fig (see *fig²*), + *-ites*.] A genus of parasitic gall-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidae*, giving name to the family *Figitidae* or subfamily *Figitinae*, having the scutellum unarmed and the parapsidal grooves distinct. Two North American and 16 European species have been described, all parasitic upon dipterous insects, so far as known. *F. scutellaria* attacks the larvae of flesh-flies.

Figitidae (fij-it'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, resembling the chalcids in some respects, but more nearly related to and often merged in *Cynipidae*, represented by the genus *Figites* and its allies. It is characterized by having the second segment of the body less than half as long as the abdomen, and the ovipositor retracted.

Figitinae (fij-i-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cynipidae*, typified by the genus *Figites*, containing 6 genera of wide distribution. With the *Allotriinae* it includes all the parasitic cynipids, and it is distinguished from that subfamily by the quadrate cupuliform or spined scutellum.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fieledf*, < *fie* (in comp.) + *leaf*, leaf.] The leaf of a fig-tree; figuratively, a thin or partial covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve; a makeshift.

And they [Adam and Eve] sewed *fig-leaves* together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii. 7.

What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these! South, Sermons, II. 295.

figlin (fig'lin), *n.* [For **figling*; < *fig²* + *-ling*.] A small fig.

I find in my selfe daily a great desire to these *figges*, or fat *figlins*. Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

figment (fig'ment), *n.* [< LL. *figmentum*, anything made, < *figere*, make, form, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

Del. I heard he was to meet your lordship here.

Punt. You heard no *figment*, sir.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv.

Nun's nightly conferences with a goddess was a *figment* for which the people of Rome had his word only. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

The pretence of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a *figment* which its contrivers laugh over among themselves.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 110.

2. In *metaph.*, the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figmental (fig'men-tal), *a.* [< *figment* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a figment; feigned; imagined.

There being a memory also of these *figmental* impressions, [I demand] how they can be seated upon the brain, the seat of memory.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, x., App.

figot (fā'gō), *n.* Same as *fico*. Shak.

fig-pecker (fig'pek'er), *n.* Same as *fig-eater*, 1. See *beccafico*.

fig's-end (figz'end), *n.* A thing of small value; a trifle.

Rod. She is full of most blessed condition.

Iago. Blessed *fig's end*!

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

I will not give a *fig's-end* for it.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 557.

fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* A popular name of the shells of the various species of the genus *Pyruia* or *Picula*, so called from their pyriform or fig-like shape.

Fig Sunday (fig sun'dā),

The Sunday before Easter.

fig-tree (fig trē), *n.* [< ME. *figtre*, *figetre*, < *fig*, *figg*, + *tree*; also, earlier, *fictre*, *fictre*, *fictre*, < AS. *fictreow* (= Icel. *fiktir* = Sw. *fikonträd* = Dan. *figentree*), < *fie* (in comp.), *fig*, + *treeow*, tree.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, ordinarily *F. carica*. See *Ficus* and *fig²*.

Whoso keepeth the *fig tree* shall eat the fruit thereof.

Prov. xxvii. 18.

To dwell under one's vine and *fig-tree*. See *dwell*. **figulate**, **figulated** (fig'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *figulatus*, pp. of *figularo*, form, fashion, < L. *figulus*, a potter, < *figere*, form, mold, fashion (out of clay, etc.), feign, etc.: see *fictile*, *feign*.] 1. Molded by hand, or as in soft material.—2. Composed of earthenware: as, *figulate vessels*.

figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *figuline* = Sp. *figulino*, *a.*, = It. *figulina*, *n.*, *figulino*, *a.*, < L. *figulinus*, contr. *figlinus*, of or belonging to a potter, potter's, fem. *figlina*, a pottery, neut. *figlinum*, an earthen vessel, a crock, < *figulus*, a potter: see *figulate*.] 1. Any vessel or object made of potters' clay, especially a decorative or artistic object.—2. Potters' clay.—**Figuline rustique**, a name given to the decorative pottery of Bernard Palissy, especially that which is covered with models of fish, reptiles, and the like, in high relief. S. K. Spec. Ech. Cat., 1246.

figurability (fig'ū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *figurabilité* = Pg. *figurabilidade* = It. *figurabilità*; as *figurabile* + *-ity*.] Capability of being represented by a figure or diagram.

Figurability is reckoned one of the essential properties of matter.

Hirst.

figurable (fig'ū-rā-bl), *a.* [= F. *figurabile* = Pr. Sp. *figurabile* = It. *figurabile*; as *figure* + *-able*.] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but not water.

Johnson.

figural (fig'ū-rāl), *a.* [< OF. *figural*, *figural* = Sp. Pg. *figural* = It. *figurale*, < LL. **figuralis* (in deriv. *figuralitas*, etc.), < L. *figura*, figure.] 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblance of several regions.

Sir T. Browne.

We also see in the wall-paintings *figural* representations—a bull, on which a man dances like an equestrian performer.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 526.

2. In music, same as *figurate*, 3.—**Figural number**. Same as *figurate number* (which see, under *figurate*).

figurant, **figurante** (fig'ū-rant, fig'ū-rānt'), *n.* [F., masc. and fem. (= Pg. It. *figurante*) pp. of *figurer*, figure: see *figure*, v.] 1. One who dances in the figures of the ballet. [In this sense usually with reference to a woman, and in the feminine form, *figurante*.]

Figurante is the term applied in the ballet to those dancers that do not come forward alone, but dance in troops, and also serve to fill up the scene and form a background for the solo dancers. Chambers's Encyc., IV. 321.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

M. Sardou is a born stage-setter, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of *figurants*, and magnificence. The Century, XXXV. 544.

Hence—3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *figuré* = Sp. Pg. *figurado* = It. *figurato*, < L. *figuratus*, pp. of

figurare, form, fashion, shape, < *figura*, a form, shape: see *figure*, *n.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling something of a determinate figure: as, *figurate stones* (stones or fossils resembling shells).

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 602.

2. Involving a figure of speech; figurative.

Thel interpreted that in these wordes of Jesus there laie priuily hidden some *figurate* & mystical manner of speaking.

J. Udal, On Luke xviii.

3. In music, characterized by the use of passing-notes; florid; opposed to *simple*: as, *figurate counterpoint*. Also *figural*, *figurative*, *figured*.—**Figurate number**, a whole number belonging to a series having unity for its first term, and for its first differences another series of figure numbers or else a constant number. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, 98, 238, 504, etc., is a series of figure numbers, for the fourth differences form the arithmetical progression 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc. The order of a series of figure numbers is the order of the constant difference; the class of the series is the value of this constant difference. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, etc., is of the fifth order and third class. Figure numbers were so called by Nicomachus, because they are the numbers of points which form regular figures according to certain rules.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figured*, ppr. *figuring*. [< L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure: see *figure*, v.] To figure or represent.

The glows worms *figure* my valour, which shineth brightest in most dark, dismal, and horrid achievements.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I., v. 1.

figured (fig'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *figurate*, 1 and 3.

figurately (fig'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a *figurate* manner.—2. Figuratively.

Now if any man be superstitious that hee dare not vnderstand this thyng as *figurately* spoken, then may he verifie it vpon them that God rayzed from naturall death, as he did Lazarus.

Frith, Works, p. 85.

figuration (fig'ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *figuration*, *figuracion*, F. *figuration* = Pr. *figuracio* = Pg. *figuração* = It. *figurazione*, < L. *figuratio* (n-), < *figurare*: see *figure*, v.] 1. Formation as to figure or outline; external conformation; determination to a certain form: as, the *figuration* of crystals.

Neither doth the wind (as farre as it carrieth a voice) with the motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air, in variety of words.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 521.

In the form, I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 14.

Nor is it only the external *figuration* of these gems, but the internal texture, which favours our hypothesis.

Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, § 1.

2. The act or process of figuring; a shaping into form, or a marking or impressing with a figure or figures.

The *figuration* of materials by abrasion.

Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 70.

3. In music: (a) In strict composition, such as fugue-writing, the introduction of passing-notes into the counterpoint. (b) In general composition, the process, act, or result of rhythmically, melodically, or contrapuntally varying or elaborating a theme by adding passing-notes or accompaniment figures, or even by transforming single tones into florid passages. (c) The preparation of a figured bass (which see, under *bass*).—4. In philol., change in the form of words without change of sense.—5. Figurative representation; prefiguration.

Figurations of our Lord's passion and sacrifice.

Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.

figurative (fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *figuratif*, F. *figuratif* = Pr. *figuratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *figurativo*, < LL. *figurativus*, figurative (of speech), < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, imagine, fancy, adorn with figures of speech, < *figura*, a figure: see *figure*.] 1. Representing by means of a figure; manifesting or suggesting by resemblance; typical; emblematic.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In spite of its symbolism, what he wrought was never mechanically *figurative*, but gifted with the independence of its own beauty, vital with an inbreathed spirit of life.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 252.

2. Of the nature of or involving a figure of rhetoric; used in a metaphorical or tropical sense; metaphorical; not literal.

What have become with us *figurative* expressions remain with men in lower states literal descriptions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 79.

3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid: as, a description highly *figurative*.

